

Middlesex
County Records



Rolls, Books, and Certificates

19 CHARLES II. TO 4 JAMES II.

1667-1688 A.D.

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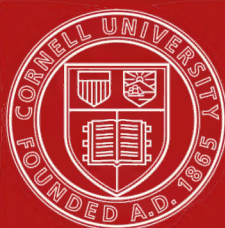
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MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY.



THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX possesses a Collection of OLD RECORDS relating to its civil and criminal history, which, commencing in the year 1549 (the third of Edward VI.), and continuing to the present time, covers with more or less completeness a period of 335 years.

Only in Essex and the North Riding of Yorkshire do the records date from so early a period as in Middlesex; while, as the Metropolitan County, Middlesex may fairly claim for her Muniments that they surpass in interest, as they probably do in extent, and certainly (with the two above-named exceptions) in range of time, those of any other County in England.

It is now universally recognized that no real history of any district can be written until its Original Records have been thoroughly ransacked for the varied and minute information they contain;—information which, trifling and indifferent as much of it may at first sight appear, becomes often extremely valuable from the light which it throws upon events of far-reaching importance; and there can be no doubt that had the Middlesex Records been accessible to the historical student they would long ago have received the attention they deserve, and much matter would have been brought to light, interesting and valuable not only to the Local but also to the National Historian.

Until recently, however, such has never been the case. Here, as elsewhere, the value of the Memorials of the Past has been unrecognized, and the documents have been left in a condition which not only rendered examination impossible, but seriously endangered their existence. Within the last few years, however, the old County Records (including in that category all up to the close of the reign of George III.) have been placed in a newly-constructed Muniment Room at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, and have been arranged, labelled, and indexed by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions. This important work has been carried out, at a cost to the County of more than a thousand pounds, under the advice and supervision of

Mr. CORDY JEAFFRESON, who was in the first instance deputed by the Historical MSS. Commissioners to examine and report upon the Records, and they are now for the first time made practically available for investigation and use.

The MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY has been formed for the purpose of taking advantage of this improved condition of things by printing such a selection from the Records as shall be thought most interesting and valuable.

It would be impossible within the limits of a brief Prospectus to give a complete list of even the various classes of records, forming as they do a collection of upwards of *ten thousand volumes*, and nearly *five thousand rolls or bundles*, each of which contains numerous separate documents. They may, however, be briefly stated to include :—

I.—A SERIES OF SESSIONS ROLLS almost complete, except in some of the earlier years, from Edward VI. to 1820, of which Mr. JEAFFRESON remarks :—

“Something more should, however, be said of the contents of the Sessions Rolls, which comprise considerably more than half a million separate writings, in recognisances, indictments, and inquisitions *post mortem*. It having been the usage of the Clerks of the Middlesex Justices, from the time of Elizabeth, to put at the foot of each recognisance, a brief note of the matter to which the document referred, and of the purpose for which the obligation was created, the recognisances of the Middlesex Sessional Archives afford a larger measure of entertainment and historical information than one would expect to gather from writings of their class. A considerable minority of these footnotes yield some interesting particulars of the social manners, domestic interests, political ferments, and religious agitations of Londoners in olden time. In the fewest possible words they tell the story of a playhouse riot, a destructive fire, the arrest of a Jesuit, a daring burglary at Whitehall, the great plate robbery of the year, or an outbreak of the London apprentices. They exhibit by turns the humour of the Court and the humour of the tavern, the pomp of a noble’s palace and the cheer of a modest home, the tricks of the professional cardsharp and the cunning ways of tradesmen. And these notes are the more deserving of attention because they often refer to matters that, either from being dealt with summarily, or from being dropped for want of sufficient evidence, do not re-appear with greater preciseness and amplitude in the indictments of the subsequent bundles. From some of the memoranda curious particulars may be gleaned respecting robberies committed in the dwellings of persons stricken by the Great Plague, and the dread of incendiaries and makers of explosive compounds that seized the Londoners immediately after the Great Fire of Charles the Second’s time ; respecting the temper and excesses of the Sacheverell rioters ; and respecting the demeanour of the London Jacobites, *temp.* Anne and George I. Some of the indictments are especially worthy of examination. A careful manipulator of these sources of evidence could extort a large addition to the materials for England’s religious history, from the records of the presentments of Catholic recusants in the earlier decades, and the prosecutions of the Protestant Dissenters in the later decades of the seventeenth century. From the indictments for seditious libels he would also recover to English literature the heart and life of many a curious tract that perished in the Stuart period, in flames kindled by the common hangman.”

2.—SESSIONS BOOKS, commencing 1639, containing records of sentences passed upon prisoners; orders relating to the various parishes of the County; addresses to the Sovereigns, &c., &c., forming a series of 1775 volumes from which much information of value can be gleaned.

3.—PROCESS BOOKS OF INDICTMENTS, from 1610 to 1775, containing many interesting entries, including the names of persons fined for not taking the Sacrament.

4.—OATH ROLLS, 1660 to 1820, containing Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; Declarations against Transubstantiation; Associations in the reign of William III.; Clergy Oath Rolls; Entries of the Meeting Places of Dissenters; &c., &c.

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7.—SACRAMENTAL CERTIFICATES. Many thousands of certificates from 1671 to 1825, containing the names and autographs of very many eminent Englishmen, and of Clergy of the London Parishes.

8.—JUSTICES' CERTIFICATES OF NON-JURORS, RECUSANTS, &c., from 1673, giving the names, professions, trades, places of abode, &c., of those who were summoned and appeared, or failed to appear, of those who subscribed the Rolls or refused to do so, &c.

9.—HEARTH AND STOVE TAX ACCOUNTS, 1664, a complete set, "of great importance to the genealogist."

10. LIST OF FREEHOLDERS liable to serve on Juries in the various parishes and places of the County, in fifteen folio volumes, continuous from 1696 to 1789; COMMISSIONS OF THE PEACE, &c., 1687 to 1785; REGISTER OF THE ESTATES OF JUSTICES, 1746 to 1820; &c., &c.

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12.—ORDERS OF COURT MADE AT QUARTER SESSIONS FROM 1716. A series full of interesting information of the proceedings of the Justices touching the government of the County in its various departments.

13.—LAND TAX ACCOUNTS. A series extending from 1767 to 1833. Most useful in pedigree inquiries.

14.—MISCELLANEA. Lists of Alehouses at various periods, the earliest being 1552; Lists of Butchers' Recognisances against selling

meat in Lent, 1631; Books and Contracts relating to County Works, *e.g.*, Bridges, Prisons, the New Sessions House, Clerkenwell, the Paving of the Haymarket, Maintenance of the Streets, &c., &c., from George I.; Books relating to the Militia, 1757 to 1816; and many others.

The whole forming (in Mr. Jeaffreson's words) "A body of Muniments which would enable a zealous and competent antiquary to produce an adequate history of the County, from Elizabeth to Victoria."

The completeness and rapidity with which the object for which the MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY was formed can be carried out must of course depend on the number of subscribers and the amount of their contributions.

The Subscription List was therefore arranged under two heads; one of Ordinary Subscribers of One Guinea annually for five years, and another of Donors to what was called "The Editing Fund." Any contribution to this fund of Five Guineas and upwards *includes* a subscription for five years, and entitles the donor to a copy of every publication issued during that period.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORDS.

VOLUME IV.



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MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORDS

VOL. IV.

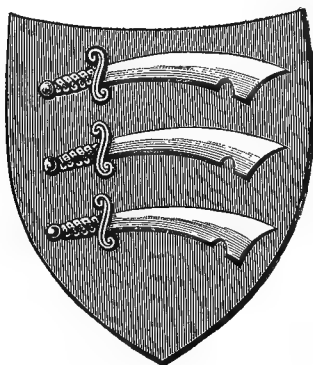
INDICTMENTS, RECOGNIZANCES, CORONERS' INQUISITIONS-POST-MORTEM, ORDERS, MEMORANDA AND CERTIFICATES OF CONVICTIONS OF CONVENTICLERS, *temp.* 19 CHARLES II. TO 4 JAMES II.

EDITED BY

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON

B.A. OXON., AND BARRISTER-AT-LAW OF LINCOLN'S INN

TOGETHER WITH A NOTICE OF SIR BAPTIST HICKS, KNT., BART., AND FIRST VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, AND OTHER MATTERS BY B. WOODD SMITH, F.S.A., WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTIONS.



PUBLISHED BY

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORDS SOCIETY

AT THE CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE.

1892

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

I. *Period and Sources of the present Volume.*—With the exception of the entries on pp. 268, 269, 270, touching incidents of Charles the Second's 15th and 18th regnal years, the matters submitted to historical students in this fourth volume of the publications of the Middlesex County Records Society have been taken from those of the sessional archives resting at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, that pertain to the period, opening with the 19th year of Charles II. and closing with James the Second's abdication.

II. *Records temp. Charles II.*—Comprising the latest of the extant folios of the great Gaol Delivery Register, which afford a comprehensive and instructive view of crime and its consequences in Middlesex from 1608 to 1672 A.D. (in which last-named year the register comes to an end, either from the accidental loss or wilful withdrawal of subsequent folios of Charles the Second's actual reign) the Middlesex County Records *temp.* Charles II. comprise also (*a*) an imperfect series of Gaol Delivery Books, (*b*) an imperfect series of Sessions of Peace Books, (*c*) several ill-preserved Process Books of Indictments, (*d*) a considerable body of Gaol Delivery Rolls, to wit, files of indictments, recognizances, and other documents, made up roll-wise, (*e*) a much larger collection of big Sessions of Peace Files, made up in the same manner, in so far as it is possible to give such massive and cumbrous files the outward show of rolls, (*f*) several heavy files of Certificates of Convictions of Conventiclers, and (*g*) several Newgate Calendars and pieces of Newgate Calendars; all of which books, sets of documents, and several Newgate Calendars and pieces of Calendars have been examined and worked upon for the production of the present volume.

(I.) *Gaol Delivery Register.*—Through some inadvertence on my own part, and also perhaps through an accidental misordering of the great folios, I had been so confident the Register would cover the whole of Charles the Second's reign, that I was greatly surprised at finding myself much sooner than I had expected at the end of the great volumes of criminal record. The discovery of the real state of the case

was the more mortifying to me, because in speaking under the misapprehension I had encouraged one of my correspondents to be more than hopeful that the Great Register would enable me to produce a perfect list of the persons sentenced to death in Charles's time for high treason done in Middlesex.

(2.) *Gaol Delivery Books*.—It was true that I still had the Gaol Delivery Books to fall back upon; but even if they had been a perfect series and had escaped injury from rot and rough usage, those sessional pamphlets, containing no accounts of Special Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, nor any important sessional Orders, would have been a poor substitute for the missing folios of the Great Register. Searchers of the ensuing calendar will see that the imperfect series of meagre and sometimes grievously attenuated G. D. Books afforded me some noteworthy particulars; but all the information I gleaned from those sessional pamphlets is trivial in comparison with what I should have learnt from the later folios of the great Register, had they been preserved for my use.

(3.) *Sessions of Peace Books*.—Containing no sessional orders of moment, the S. P. pamphlets are no less insufficient substitutes for the several missing volumes of the great Sessions of Peace Register, whose extant folios come down no later than 1667, a date just five years short of the time at which the folios of the Gaol Delivery Register come to an end.

(4.) *Gaol Delivery Rolls*.—The G. D. files for some of the years covered by the present volume are perfect in their series and have suffered in no great degree from destructive influences; but unfortunately this description is not applicable to the files pertaining to those years, whose criminal annals are especially interesting to historical enquirers. For example, there remain to us only *six* files of 30 Chas. II., *five* files of 31 Chas. II., and *six* files of 32 Chas. II., to wit, *seventeen* files instead of at least *twenty-four* files for the three consecutive years; and whilst most of these seventeen remaining files have been greatly diminished by rot or losses resulting from breakage of threads, they do not comprise a single bundle of documents that has not been considerably attenuated by misadventure. Of the indictments originally put away in the rolled files of these three successive years, perhaps as many as forty *per cent.* have perished irrecoverably.

(5.) *Sessions of Peace Rolls*.—Big and heavy in the opening years of Charles the Second's actual reign, the S. P. files steadily grow in bulk and weight till they become painfully cumbrous to the searcher who persists in turning over their writings, parchment by parchment. Consequent in some degree on the increasing thickness of the membranes and the loose penmanship of clerks, who covered with every twenty

words the extent of parchment on which the neater draughtsmen of James the First's time put twice and even thrice as many words, the inconvenient magnitude and weight of these files are in perhaps a greater degree referable to the enormity of the number of the documents that came into existence through the law's stubborn conflict with recusants and conventiclers.

(6.) *Certificates of Convictions of Conventiclers*.—The earliest C. C. C. dealt with in the present volume were made in July 34 Charles II., none of the many similar certificates made in previous years of the period covered by this volume having been preserved at Clerkenwell.

(7.) *Newgate Calendars*.—The several entire Newgate Calendars and several pieces of Calendars, to which reference is made, and matters taken from which are exhibited in the body of this volume, have long served as wrappers of goal-delivery files, and in that service have come to be so worn and defaced as to be illegible in many places of their over-written sides.

(8.) *Language of the Middlesex Records temp. Charles II.*—The counter-revolution, which placed the crown of England on Charles the Second's head, and as far as possible restored the old order of things, having reintroduced the Latin tongue to the national archives, the curial records and instruments of the Middlesex Justices differed in no important respect from the curial records and instruments of the Justices of Charles the First's earlier and happiest years. But in divers trivial matters—details of small concern to the historian and no moment whatever to the mere lawyer, though details of considerable interest to legal antiquaries—the Latin of the later differs from the Latin of the earlier writings. For example, one searches the post-commonwealth court-books and indictments in vain for the “nec r” which the parliamentary Clerk of the Peace translated into “doth not fly” and “noe flieing,” when in obedience to the will of the parliament he substituted sufficient English for graceless Latin, to the best of his ability, in the sessional evidences. In vain also one searches the court books and the annotations of the indictments, drawn during Charles the Second's actual reign, for the “nec rec” which in the annotations of the Elizabethan indictments invariably followed every record of an acquittal of felony. The Latin that returned to the Middlesex records in 1661 failed to restore “nec r” (= nec rec’ = ‘nec recessit’ and ‘nec recesserunt’) to its former place upon the books and parchments. Instead of writing “nec r” after every record of an acquittal of felony, the Clerk of the Peace, who in the way of his official duty restored Latin to the sessional archives of the old metropolitan county, preferred to write “nec se retrax” (= nec se retraxit = nor did he withdraw himself), by which note he unquestionably meant to put it upon record

that, besides acquitting the culprit of the felony for which he or she had been tried, the jury had also acquitted him or her of the minor offence of having fled from justice.

Having been thus discharged from further service on the sessional records of Middlesex as a symbol for *recessit*, "rec" never again served the county in that particular capacity. But ere long "rec" was required to serve its native shire in a twofold capacity,—(1) as a symbol for divers inflexions of *recuso*, as in "rec' cap' jur"—he she or they refused to take the oath, and (2) as a symbol for as many inflexions of *recipio*, as in "prod' certificat' q'd rec' sac. cen' d'n'ce"—he produced a certificate that he had taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper. So long as "rec" bore two such widely different meanings in the clerical annotations of the Middlesex indictments and recognizances, the accompanying symbols of the stenographic note in which it figured showed in which of the two senses it was used for that turn. It interested me to learn from Mr. F. A. Inderwick's sound and most interesting *Side-Lights On the Stuarts** that "nec rec" was used in its old Elizabethan sense for "nec recessit" in the gaol books of the Western Circuit *temp.* James II. That "nec rec" survived in the criminal records of the West of England so long after it had perished from the sessional archives of Middlesex indicates how differently such records were 'kept' by Clerks of the Peace in different parts of the kingdom in the seventeenth century. Enough for the present of "nec rec'." But in a later division of this editorial preface, I shall, in the interest of the antiquaries, say something more of the curious and perplexing note.

III. *Records temp. James II.*—Like the Middlesex records of the last twelve years of Charles the Second's time, the Middlesex records of James the Second's brief reign comprise no Gaol Delivery Register. Like the sessional records of the metropolitan county for the last seventeen years of Charles the Second's reign, the sessional records of the metropolitan county *temp.* James II. comprise no Sessions of Peace Register. The disappearance of the folios of the two Registers for two such large parts of the period covered by the present volume is a matter for lively regret. To realize how much he misses in the present volume through the disappearance of the missing folios, the reader has only to turn over the leaves of Vols. II. and III. of *Middlesex County Records*, and observe how much of their most interesting and valuable information came to them from the folios of the two Registers. In absence of the folios that have so unfortunately passed from official custody, I could neither prepare a full and reliable Table of the fluctuations of the penal Death-Rate of Middlesex from 19 Charles II. to

* *Side-Lights on the Stuarts.* By F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. With Illustrations. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. 1888.

4 James II., nor produce materials for another chapter of the story of penal transportation to the colonies during the same period. Moreover, the withdrawal of the two sets of folios rendered me powerless to produce an exact list of the persons convicted at the Old Bailey of high treasons done in Middlesex under our last two Stuart kings.

In other respects, the Middlesex records pertaining to James the Second's regnal term are insufficient. The Gaol Delivery Books and the Sessions of Peace Books are even more defective than the sessional pamphlets of Charles the Second's time. A better account can, however, be given of the Certificates of Convictions of Conventiclers, the Gaol Delivery Rolls, the Sessions of Peace Rolls, and the Newgate Calendars. The bundles of C. C. C., 1 and 2 James II., yield a large number of particulars that will be serviceable to historians of Anglican Nonconformity in the seventeenth century. Though some of the packets have lost many of their original parchments, the G. D. Rolls are, upon the whole, a satisfactory collection; and no complaint can be made of the S. P. Rolls, either on the score of deficiency of number or badness of condition. Without adding much to our knowledge of Middlesex under James II., the two sets of rolled files for the three years and something over ten months of James's brief and unfortunate reign have yielded a considerable number of particulars, that will assist students in their endeavours to realize the state of political ferment and restlessness and expectancy, in which the suburban Londoners of the lower social grades spent their time from the outbreak of Monmouth's rebellion, to the moment when the last of our Stuart kings slipped from the throne and passed into exile.

IV. *Choice of Documents.*—Speaking in the preface to Middlesex County Records, Vol. I. p. xlix., of the various considerations that had determined my choice of documents for especial notice in the ensuing calendar, I told my readers that throughout my labours on the matters set forth in the body of the book, I had been controlled by the opinion that I ought to call attention to all those writings which afforded particulars, however minute, of new or otherwise peculiar information likely to be in any way or degree serviceable to historians, biographers, students in any department of literary research, or artists in form and colour. Saying that I had been careful to give the substance of every indictment and every recognizance that referred in any way to any movement or state of affairs fairly to be designated as historic, yielded new evidence touching an obsolete usage, or was likely to enlarge an ordinary reader's knowledge of the pursuits, serious interests, pleasures, troubles, costume, personal ornaments, domestic furniture, social conditions, and moral characteristics of our ancestors during the later half of the Tudor period, I remarked that after giving

abundant evidence of a usage or other matter of greater or less interest, I had forbore to render the evidence wearisomely superabundant by cumbering my pages with needless examples. On the other hand, I observed in the same paragraph, that when it had appeared needful to display every scrap of testimony concerning a state of things, I had not forbore to do so from a fear of provoking charges of prolixity and of delighting in vain repetitions.

After working with these aims and designs on the manuscripts of the Tudor period, I kept the same ends steadily in view, whilst I was making the two calendars of matters taken from the records of James the First's time, and the records that came into existence during Charles the First's regnal term, the Commonwealth, and the first seven years of Charles the Second's actual reign. In the same way I have dealt with the manuscripts that have been searched and manipulated for the purposes of the present volume. Forbearing to notice those of the Gaol Delivery indictments, which merely afford superfluous evidence that the graver crimes were of frequent occurrence in Middlesex during the reigns of our two last Stuart kings, and that at the successive sessions of Gaol Delivery from 1667 to 1689 obscure culprits were tried at the Old Bailey for felonies done within the metropolitan county, I have forbore to cumber my calendar with needless testimony that during the same period many thousands of mean and quite uninteresting persons were indicted at Sessions of Peace for common assaults, hindering officers in the performance of their duty, being drunk and disorderly, breaking windows, pilfering articles under the value of twelve pence, brawling in churches, cheating and cosening, deserting service, entertaining lodgers without licence, harbouring subtenants, following vocations without having served apprenticeship to them, keeping unlicensed ale-houses, keeping bowling-alleys and gambling-houses, rioting, neglecting to repair highways, playing prohibited games, quarrelling and fomenting quarrels, stopping water-courses, blocking public thoroughfares, refusing to keep watch, neglecting to scour sewers or to empty cesspools, selling bread by short weight, selling milk or beer by short measure, swearing profanely, committing, in short, one or more of the countless petty trespasses and misdemeanours for which disorderly persons are seen by my earlier calendars to have been brought before Justices of the Peace in the seventeenth century. Whilst I worked on the big and unwieldy S. P. files of the period covered by the present volume, turning over their parchments throughout the successive days of successive weeks, and all the time keeping a sharp look-out for noticeable matters, it was only once in a while, sometimes only once in a long morning's work, that I came on a writing that had a claim to be noticed. On other days I

was so fortunate as to come in the same file on a series of documents that afforded several hours of employment with my pen. It was after some days of tedious toil and few prizes, that I came upon a 'great find' of a new sort of indictments in the S. P. files of Charles the Second's 36th regnal year, the bill on which numerous householders were indicted for leaving their cellar doors open into the streets by night as well as by day. Of these novel and suggestive indictments, pointing to a particular peril of the London streets during the hours of darkness, I shall speak more fully in a later paragraph of this preface.

Of some classes of indictments I notice in my calendar every example, still preserved in the sessional rolls. For example, I have noticed all the indictments for high treasons done by individuals in conspiring to take the king's life and subvert his government, or done by persons in levying war against the sovereign within the metropolitan county, or done by Catholic priests in traitorously being and remaining in Middlesex, in defiance of law which required them to keep out of His Majesty's dominions. I have also noticed all indictments for the minor political offences from the high misdemeanour of uttering seditious words against the sovereign to the comparatively trivial malfeasance of speaking disdainfully of a Justice of the Peace. Prominence is accorded in the calendar to all prosecutions for writing or publishing seditious books and defamatory pamphlets, and also to the several cases in which persons were indicted for producing indecent publications, that were calculated to debauch the minds of young and frivolous perusers. To enable students to realize the frequency with which an especially cruel offence was perpetrated in Middlesex under our last two Stuart kings, and also to realize how inadequately the offence was punished, I have displayed all the bills on which English men and women were proceeded against for seizing young people unawares on the river's side, spiriting them on board ship, and selling them for slaves to West Indian planters. To show the crimes of which Englishmen of gentle birth were sometimes guilty, and the depths of depravity to which they sometimes sunk in the later half of the seventeenth century, I have displayed in my pages the substance of all the various indictments that point to some of the ways by which English gentlemen of defective morality dropt to dishonour or went to utter ruin in the days when Samuel Pepys was Secretary to the Admiralty. From the large number of True Bills on which Catholic recusants and Protestant recusants were proceeded against for keeping away from the services of the national church, the bills on which Anglican dissenters were indicted for having been present at unlawful assemblies under colour of exercising religion, the large number of recognizances by which persons were bound to appear before Justices of the Peace and answer to

charges of religious non-conformity, and the heavy packets of Certificates of Convictions of Conventiclers, I have drawn and compressed into my pages every matter, preserved in the same evidences, in any degree likely to be serviceable to future historians, of the religious parties and dissensions that embittered English society in the period covered by the present volume.

V. *Trials for High Treason*.—In their present imperfect state the Gaol Delivery files comprise a large number of indictments, on which individuals were tried for high treasons of a political or politico-religious character done in Middlesex *temp.* Charles II., besides several true bills on which coiners of counterfeit money were arraigned and dealt with as traitors, in respect to the crimes they had perpetrated in the pursuit of their nefarious occupation. In the body of this volume notice is taken of some of the coiners of spurious money, but readers of this division of my preface may dismiss from their consideration the perpetrators of mere 'mint-treasons,' and confine their attention to the more historic offenders who were charged with conspiring to take the king's life and subvert his government, or with levying war against His Majesty, or with being Catholic priests guilty of traitorously being and remaining in Middlesex.

(1.) *Arraignment and Trial of Participators in Danvers's Plot*.—The earliest of the notable indictments for high treason in Charles's actual reign, preserved amongst the Clerkenwell muniments, is the bill (*vide* Vol. III. p. 376) on which ten individuals were put to trial at the Old Bailey in April, 18 Charles II., *i.e.* 1666 A.D., as participators in the conspiracy which is sometimes styled Danvers's Conspiracy, after Colonel Danvers, the prime mover in the affair, who had the good fortune to elude the officers of the law and escape to the country. By this bill William Saunderson *alias* Saunders yeoman, John Rathbon gentleman, John Beech tailor, Henry Tucker tailor, Thomas Flynt gentleman, Thomas Evans milliner, John Milles carpenter, William Westcott yeoman, John Cole tailor, and Samuel Swinfen tailor, all ten being described in the bill as late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, were charged with having on 30th August, 17 Charles II., *i.e.* 1665 A.D., conspired at the said parish to overthrow the ancient government of this kingdom of England, and to depose the now king thereof, and totally deprive him of his crown and royal rule, and to make war against him, and with having on the same day for the accomplishment of these treasons and traitorous designs and imaginations conspired and agreed to put the said now king to death, and to seize and take possession of the same king's palace called Whitehall, and the City and Tower of London, and divers other strongholds and fortified places of the said Lord King within his kingdom of England. On trial two of these culprits had a good

delivery. John Beech and Samuel Swinfen were acquitted; but the other eight culprits were found Guilty, and were sentenced to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of felons convicted of high treason. It is worthy of remark that Dr. Lingard was at fault in writing of this affair as an incident of the autumn of 1665. The date of the G. D. Roll in which the indictment of the conspirators was filed, the date of the notes respecting the trial of the conspirators in the G. D. Register, the date of the *London Gazette* (Ap. 23-26, 1666) containing a characteristic account of the trial at G. D. Session then being held, and the Gaol Delivery Register's evidence that no prisoners were tried during the plague at any G. D. Session at the Old Bailey from the close of the session of 21 June, 17 Charles II., to the opening of the session of 19 Feb., 18 Charles II. (to say nothing of other sources of sure evidence), prove conclusively that Dr. Lingard was wrong in writing of the eight convicted conspirators as having "paid the forfeit of their lives" before 1st Sept., 1665. It is matter of certainty that the conspirators were not sentenced to death before the last week of April, 1666.

However much the horrors of the pestilence may have deadened their sensibilities, it cannot be questioned that the Londoners were for a moment deeply impressed by the fate of the eight conspirators who were doomed to penal butchery in April, 18 Charles II. But the impression was of no long duration. Eight months had not passed since the execution of the conspirators, when Samuel Pepys wrote of the ghastly business as an affair which most people had forgotten. "W. Hewer dined with me," the diarist says under date of 13th Dec., 1666, "and showed me a Gazette, in April last, which I wonder should never be remembered by any body, which tells how several persons were then tried for their lives, and were found guilty of a design of killing the king and destroying the Government; and as a means to it, to burn the City; and that the day intended for the plot was the 3d. of last September. And," adds the diarist, "the fire did indeed break on 2d. of September, which is very strange, methinks, and I shall remember it."

(2.) *Arraignment of Rioters for High Treason in levying War against Charles II. in St. Andrew's Holborn, St. James's Clerkenwell, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, East Smithfield, and Poplar.*—The trial of John Rathbon, gentleman (whilom a Colonel in the army of the Commonwealth, *vide* the *Gazette* of April 23-26, 1666), and his comrades in the just noticed conspiracy was followed at an interval of about one year and eleven months by serious rioting in the above-named parishes of Middlesex. The Middlesex records say little of the grievances which occasioned this outbreak of popular passion, but from

the cries of 'Liberty of Conscience,' raised by some of the rioters, it appears that the commotion was at least in some degree referable to religious discontent.

That the riots, which agitated the inhabitants of the suburban parishes and doubtless also the Londoners of the City for at least three successive days, were grave and dangerous tumults is manifest. They appear to have begun at Poplar on 23rd March, 20 Charles II., on which day one John Sharples, late of the said parish, labourer, showed himself (*vide* p. 8), and came forth with "a multitude of people, to the number of five hundred persons, arrayed and armed in a warlike manner, to wit, with iron bars, poleaxes, long staves, and other weapons," and bore himself in such a way towards his fellow-rioters, that he was placed some nine or ten days later in the dock at the Old Bailey, and charged with having raised, ordered, and prepared war against his Sovereign Lord the King. That the turbulent spirits of Poplar were guilty of no enormities of violence may be inferred from the fact that John Sharples was declared 'Not Guilty' by the jurors on whom he put himself, and the still more significant fact that no other man of Poplar was called to account at the Old Bailey for his part in the mutinous demonstration. On the morrow of the affair at Poplar, St. Andrew's, Holborn (*vide* pp. 8, 9), was the scene of a more alarming exhibition of popular feeling, though no more than some three hundred people were concerned in the disturbance of the parish. Professing to have come together for the purpose of pulling down houses of ill-fame, the three hundred marched under the command of Thomas Lymericke, a sawyer, and pulled down the house of Peter Burlingham, and took away from it goods and chattels to the value of thirty pounds. Had the suburban rioters done nothing worse than this assault on Master Burlingham's estate and feelings, it is conceivable that no one of them would have been arraigned on a charge of high treason. But the doings of the rioters at Clerkenwell, and Shoreditch, and East Smithfield were far more reprehensible.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, three hundred rioters assembled on the Green, marched in warlike array to the New Prison, broke open the doors of the prison, and liberated four prisoners, two of whom had been committed to the gaol for felonies. The mob had succeeded in rescuing these four malefactors, and were in a temper to commit even graver excesses, when a troop of the King's horse-guards appeared on the scene of commotion, under the command of Sir Philip Howard. For awhile, instead of overawing the victors, this show of military force only excited them to utter seditious menaces. Voices were heard to exclaim, "We have been servants long enough; now we will be masters." Other rioters cried aloud, "One dye all dye;" and whilst Edward Bedell,

a tailor of the parish, was being pursued by one of the king's soldiers, he called out to those of the rioters who looked to him as their captain to face about and come to his assistance.

After dispersing the mob on Clerkenwell Green, Sir Philip Howard rode, with the soldiers of the Guard, to St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, where he soon found himself in the presence of some four hundred insurgents, who mistook him for the Duke of York, and under that impression threw stones and treasonable threats at him. Declaring that next May Day should be a bloody day, unless the King gave them Liberty of Conscience, the rioters cried aloud "Kill the Guards," and threatened to march on Whitehall, and raze it to the ground. Making light of the soldiers, who numbered no more than two or three hundred, the Shoreditch rebels vaunted their ability to knock every man of so contemptible a force on the head. All this occurred at St. Leonard's Shoreditch on 24th March. The next day, little disheartened by the ease with which Sir Philip Howard's men had dispersed them on the previous morning, the mutineers of the unruly suburbs reappeared in force, and pulled a house to the ground.

At East Smithfield the rioters appeared in even greater strength than the insurgents of the other parishes, overpowering the constables and their aiders, pulling down several houses, and filling the orderly folk of the district with alarm, on Tuesday the 24th, and Wednesday the 25th, till the Guards had broken their courage and restored order to the district. The chief leaders of the rout at East Smithfield were Richard Bazeley, labourer, who went about with a naked sword in his hand; Peter Messenger, labourer, who flourished over his head the "piece of a greene apron on a staffe," that served as "the colours" of his particular company of peace-breakers, and Thomas Appletree, who was the first to strike Constable Peverell. It was at East Smithfield that Richard Bazeley distinguished himself by striking with his drawn sword the young ensign who led the small body of the Guards, dispatched to that particular quarter on the third and last day of the disturbance,—a deed of warlike prowess for which the valorous Richard Bazeley paid a heavy penalty a few days later.

It does not appear from anything in the Middlesex records that the rioters exceeded 2,000 persons. According to the indictments and the special verdicts with which four of the same bills (*vide* pp. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) are endorsed, it appears that Poplar put upon the streets 500, St. Andrew's Holborn, 300, St. James's Clerkenwell, 300, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, 400, and East Smithfield 500 disturbers of the peace. There is no evidence that these five bands, numbering in all two thousand individuals set on mischief, were at any time massed in full force on the same spot; but though they may not have assembled so as

to form one compact army, the five bands unquestionably came out by common agreement and aided one another in their lawless proceedings. It is particularly stated in one of the special verdicts (*vide* p. 11) that Thomas Appletree, of East Smithfield, labourer, one of the busiest ringleaders of the insurgents of that quarter, was at Saffron Hill when the mob demolished Master Burlingham's house, and, though there is no direct evidence to the point, it may be assumed that he brought some of his East Smithfield band with him to Saffron Hill.

Though some blood was shed, no life seems to have been taken by the rioters, for the indictments, on which the ringleaders were arraigned at the Old Bailey, say nothing of any slaughter done by the prisoners. But though no one appears to have lost his life in the disturbances, the seditious commotion was no trivial affair. To quell and disperse the turbulent bands, the civil authorities had been constrained to ask for the help of the King's Guards. The armed mob had pulled down houses, broken into the New Prison, liberated prisoners, stoned Sir Philip Howard under the impression that he was the King's brother, struck troopers and constables, threatened to kill His Majesty's soldiers, declared a purpose of levelling Whitehall Palace, and vowed to make next May Day a bloody day unless the King hastened to grant his subjects Liberty of Conscience. Even at the present time, when law-abiding Londoners are so patient under displays of popular passion that seem likely to result in popular defiance of the law, no person who prefers civil order to civil confusion would hesitate to declare that an armed multitude, acting in the thoroughfares of the capital as the five bands of rioters acted in five suburban parishes of Charles the Second's town, was a multitude which should be promptly suppressed. In these days the chief actors in such a 'demonstration' would be punished with imprisonment and penal labour. Charles II. and his advisers were of opinion that sterner treatment was needful to teach the bolder spirits of the populace in and about London to have due regard for the requirements and penalties of the law.

At the Session of Oyer and Terminer held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street, and the Session of Gaol Delivery held at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, in the first week of April next following the suburban disturbances, the ringleaders of the recent riots were dealt with as offenders who had levied war against their Sovereign Lord the King, and thereby incurred the penalties of high treason. On this grave charge Peter Messenger, Richard Bazeley, William Greene, and Thomas Appletree, all four late of East Smithfield, labourers; John Earle, William Wilkes, William Forde, Richard Farrell, and Edward Cotton, all five late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, labourers; Edward Bedell, tailor, and Richard Lattimer, labourer, both late of St. James's Clerkenwell; Richard

Woodward, labourer, Thomas Lymerick, sawyer, and John Richardson, labourer, all three late of St. Andrew's Holborn; and John Sharples, late of Poplar, labourer, were all fifteen tried for their lives. Seven of these men—to wit, John Earle, William Wilkes, William Forde, Richard Farrell, Richard Woodward, John Richardson, and John Sharples, were found 'Not Guilty.' Against the other eight men—to wit, Peter Messenger, Richard Bazeley, William Greene, Thomas Appletree, Edward Bedell, Richard Lattimer, Edward Cotton, and Thomas Lymerick—the jurors returned special verdicts, leaving it to the Court to determine whether the facts proved against the culprits amounted to the high treason of raising and making war against the King. On deliberation, the Court decided that Peter Messenger, Richard Bazeley, Edward Cotton, and Thomas Lymerick had committed the treason, and sentenced them to be put to death, &c., in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. In respect to William Greene, Thomas Appletree, and Richard Lattimer, the Court ordered that William Greene should be held in prison till he should put in good sureties for his appearance at the next Gaol Delivery for Middlesex, and that Thomas Appletree and Richard Lattimer should be held in prison without bail, upon the special verdicts for treason found against them, because the Court wished to deliberate further on their respective cases. Of the Court's decision in respect to Edward Bedell no note appears either on the bill of indictment, endorsed with a special verdict against him, or in the record of the Gaol Delivery Register. Possibly he died in prison before judgment.

(3.) *Treason of Abraham Goodman.*—The ringleaders of the suburban rioters having been dealt with in this manner in April, 20 Charles II., in the following December (*vide* pp. 12, 273) Abraham Goodman, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gentleman, was arraigned at the Old Bailey on a charge of high treason, done by him at the said parish on the 11th July of the same year, in speaking certain false and scandalous words against the King and the Duke of Albemarle, to wit, in declaring in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges, 'that there was then a great pestilence in the land because justice was not executed in the gates,' and that 'he would remove them'—to wit, the said King and Duke—'if he could get an opportunity of doing so,' and in further saying that on the day before he 'was seeking an opportunity against the General,' meaning by 'the General' the Duke of Albemarle. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, Abraham Goodman, gent., was sentenced to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason.

(4.) *Indictment of Alexander Burnett for High Treasons.*—The earliest of the indictments, preserved in the Middlesex records, *temp.*

Charles II., charging persons born in the King's dominions with high treason, in being catholic priests guilty of traitorously being and remaining in the metropolitan county, when the law required them to keep out of those dominions, is the bill (*vide* p. 55) found against Alexander Burnett, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for being a seminary priest ordained by authority derived from the See of Rome, who traitorously was and remained at the said parish on 1st August, 26 Charles II. An annotation on this bill shows that Alexander Burnett pleaded 'Not Guilty' to it, and put himself on a jury of the country on 9th December of the same year. On the same day Alexander Burnett pleaded 'Not Guilty' to another indictment that, without speaking of him as having been ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome, charged him with having, on the aforesaid 1st August, at the said parish, 'traitorously endeavoured and practised to withdraw divers of the King's lieges to the Roman Religion, away from the religion established within her dominions by Queen Elizabeth.' The Clerkenwell records tell us nothing further of the proceedings on these indictments. Perhaps Alexander Burnett died in gaol before he could be conveniently put on trial.

(5.) *Sufferers from Oates's Plot.*—Readers who gave due consideration to what I said in an earlier section of this preface, about the disappearance of several of the G. D. files of 30, 31, and 32 Charles II., and of the condition of the extant G. D. files of those years, will learn without surprise that the bills of indictment for high treason, on which several of the sufferers from Oates's malicious inventions and perjuries were proceeded against, have perished. Enquirers will search the Clerkenwell records in vain for the indictment of uttering treasonable words against the King, that in 1678 resulted in the conviction and execution of William Staley, the Catholic banker, who whilst under sentence of death was questioned respecting his cognizance of Oates's newly-broached Popish plot. Search of the same records will be made in vain for the indictment on which Mr. Edward Coleman, the Duchess of York's secretary, was brought to trial at the Old Bailey on 28th November, 1678, at Oates's instigation, for designing to kill the King and change the religion of the country. In the True Bill (*vide* pp. 215, 216) against Benjamin Butler for writing and publishing a scandalous libel, entitled *This Seconde Parte of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government*, appears this passage of words taken from the libel, and words of explanatory comment by the draughtsman of the indictment, to wit, "But the Duke some way or other got this message sent to him to Newgate to be of good chear, a way would be found to secure Sir Edmonbury Godfrey well enough, and bid him" (*vizt.* Edward Coleman, then in custody for divers treasons against the King) "not to be afraid, but rely

on him." Besides this reference to the Duchess of York's unfortunate secretary, during my careful examination of the Middlesex records, *temp.* Charles II., I also came on a much defaced Newgate Calendar, of 16 Oct., 30 Charles II. (*vide* pp. 90, 91) upon these consecutive and partially defaced entries : (a.) 'Richard Langhorne, esq., Committed by Lords of the Privy Council for High Treason, in compassing and imagining the death of his sacred Majestie. Dated 7^o October, 167..,' and (b.) 'Edward Cole . . . , Committed by Lords of the Privy Council for High Treason in holding correspondence with forreigners, for the destruction of the King and subversion of the Government' I have little doubt that, if the entire surname were legible, it would be found to be Coleman. On this point there is the less room for doubt, because Edward Coleman was committed to prison about the same time as Richard Langhorne, and because his letters to Père La Chaise, containing projects and suggestions for furthering the interests and enlarging the power of the Catholic Church, and bringing England under her sway, were the least unsound part of the evidence upon which he was sentenced to die the death of a traitor. But though I came once and again upon a note relating to the dismal close of Edward Coleman's career, I did not get view of the bill of indictment to which he pleaded 'Not Guilty' at the trial, which resulted in judgment that he should die the death of a traitor.

After coming in the Newgate Calendar, 16th Oct., 30 Charles II., upon the record of the committal of Richard Langhorne, esq., to Newgate Gaol, I came in the much defaced Newgate Calendar of the next month (*vide* p. 96) on the commital of Richard Langhorne, junior, to the same prison "for treason wherewith he is charged," and in the still later Newgate Calendar of 15 Jan., 30 Charles II. (*vide* p. 120), upon the names of Richard Langhorne and Richard Langhorne junior, in the list of prisoners, ordered "to remain in Gaole without baile till the next Gaole Delivery." But the indictment for high treason, which the Catholic barrister was required to confess or traverse at his arraignment, did not come under my view. Like the indictment on which the Duchess of York's secretary was tried, the indictment on which the Catholic barrister was tried has perished.

Still, losses notwithstanding, the extant G. D. files, that came into existence during the popish-plot mania, preserve a considerable number of the indictments to which the sufferers from Oates's fanatical villany pleaded 'Not Guilty.' In this preface the number and force of these extant indictments will be most conveniently displayed in the ensuing list of the Catholics—priests or laymen ; but for the most part priests—against whom the bills were preferred.

(a.) John Adlam *alias* Aylworth (*vide* p. 83), priest, indicted for being

a Catholic priest, who on . . . March, 30 Charles II., traitorously was and remained at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Found 'Guilty,' on a bill preserved in G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II., he was sentenced to be executed. In *Missionary Priests*, Bishop Challoner speaks of Placidus Adelham or Adland, monk, O. S. B., as one who "was tried and condemned at the Old Bailey merely as a priest, Jan. 17, 1679, but was reprieved and died in prison." John Adlam *alias* Aylworth, and Placidus Adelham *alias* Adland may have been the same person.

(b.) Lionell Anderson *alias* Munsoun, priest, indicted (*vide* 121, 122) for being a Catholic priest, who on 28 January, 30 Charles II., traitorously was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Found 'Guilty' on a bill preserved in G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., he was sentenced to be executed. Speaking of this priest, as one who entered the order of St. Dominick, Bishop Challoner observes in *Missionary Priests*, "He was tried and condemned at the same time and place as Mr. Corker, &c., but was pardoned by the King."

(c.) James Baker *alias* Hesketh, priest (*vide* 133), indicted on a bill preserved in G. D. R., 26 Feb., 32 Charles II., for being a Catholic priest who on 18th May, 31 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. Found 'Guilty,' he was sentenced to be executed. In the calendar the notice of the afore named bill is followed immediately by a notice of another bill of indictment, preserved in G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II., against Morrice Gifford *alias* Morrice Baker, priest, for being a Catholic priest who on 19th May, 31 Charles II., traitorously returned from parts beyond sea to St. Clement's Danes' and there in the said parish as a false traitor was and remained; this last mentioned bill being annotated on its upper margin with this note, to wit, 'Tr' p' nomen Jacobi Baker, xxii. Feb., xxxii. Car. Scdi R's' = He is tried under the name of James Baker on 22 Feb., 32 Charles II. It seems, therefore, that Morrice Gifford *alias* Baker, and James Baker *alias* Hesketh were the same person. In *Missionary Priests*, Bishop Challoner says, 'I met with others, that felt in like manner the fury of this persecution, as James Baker *alias* Hesketh, priest, condemned at the Old Bailey, February 27, 1679-80.'

(d.) James Corker, priest and monk of the Abbey of Lambspring, was proceeded against under two different indictments (*vide* pp. 84, 85, and p. 91), being indicted in the first place for conspiring with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clk., John Fenwick clk. and others to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of the country, charges of which he was found 'Not Guilty,' and indicted in the second place for being a Catholic priest who, on 24 Oct., 30 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd., of which treason he was found 'Guilty,' and was

therefore, sentenced to be executed. Of this Father James Corker, described in the two aforementioned indictments as "clerk," Bishop Challoner says in *Missionary Priests*, "He was first tried for the plot, of which he was accused by Oates and Bedloe, but acquitted by the jury; then was tried as a priest, and condemned Jan. 17, 1679-80. He was reprieved, and continued prisoner till King James's accession to the throne He was afterwards made abbot, first of Cismer, then of Lambspring, which dignity he resigned, and ended his days at Paddington, near London."

(e.) Charles De La Rue Deffue, clerk, indicted under two indictments (*vide* pp. 81, 82), for willingly hearing mass said and sung by a certain Roman priest to the jurors unknown. By recognizances (*vide* p. 93), dated 27 November, 30 Charles II., and preserved in S. P. R. of 9 December, 30 Charles II., Richard Wheeler, currier, Henry Duncombe, tobacco-seller, his wife Martha Duncombe, and Christopher Hurt were bound to give evidence at next S. P., against "John Worsley, a papist, and Charles De La Rue Du Feu, a reputed priest, both being apprehended in Weld Streete since vii. of this instant Nov." The Newgate Calendar of 15 Jan., 30 Charles II., shows (*vide* p. 120) that Charles De La Rue de Feu was then a prisoner in Newgate Gaol.

(f.) John Fenwick, priest S. J., pleaded 'Not Guilty' to an indictment (preserved in G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.) charging him (*vide* p. 85) with conspiring with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clerk, William Ireland clerk, and others, to destroy the King, overthrow the government, and upset the religion by law established in England. Pleading 'Not Guilty' to a similar indictment, preserved in G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II., the same John Fenwick (*vide* pp. 84, 85) was found 'Guilty' of conspiring with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, and four other clerks named in the bill, and other false traitors to the jurors unknown, to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of the country, and was sentenced to be executed, a sentence that was carried into effect on 20th June, 1679, when he, and four other Jesuit priests—to wit, Father Thomas Whitebread, Father William Harcourt, Father John Gavan, and Father Anthony Turner—were drawn on sledges from Newgate to Tyburn, and there put to death. In *Missionary Priests* Bishop Challoner says that Father John Fenwick was born of Protestant parents in the bishopric of Durham, and that his "true name was Caldwell."

(g.) John Fleming, clerk, indicted for being a Catholic priest (*vide* p. 133), who on 18th May, 31 Charles II., traitorously, and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. On his trial at Gaol Delivery of 16 July, 31 Charles II., he was found 'Not Guilty.'

(h.) John Gavan, priest S. J., but described merely as 'clerk' in the

indictment (*vide* pp. 84, 85), which charged him with conspiring with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clerk, John Fenwicke clerk, William Harcourt *alias* Harrison clerk, Anthony Turner clerk, and James Corker clerk, to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of England. Found 'Guilty,' he was executed at Tyburn on 20th June, 1679. Father John Gavan's surname, it may be remarked, was sometimes spelt and pronounced 'Gawen.'

(i.) John Grove, gentleman—so styled in the indictment (*vide* pp. 85, 86) on which he was tried for high treason at the Old Bailey in December, 1678, but described in Bishop Challoner's *Missionary Priests* as "a Catholic layman, employed as a servant by the English Jesuits in their affairs about town"—who was charged in the indictment with conspiring, on 24th April, 30 Charles II., with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clerk, William Ireland clerk, John Fenwick clerk, and Thomas Pickering clerk, and other traitors to the jurors unknown, to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of the country, and with undertaking, in conjunction with the said Thomas Pickering, to slay and murder the said Lord the King, and yet further with lying in wait, diabolically and traitorously, with the same Thomas Pickering, on the said 24th April, and on divers subsequent days, to slay and murder the same King. Found 'Guilty,' Mr. Grove was sentenced to be executed, and on 24th January, 30 Charles II., after two reprieves (*vide* Bishop Challoner's *Missionary Priests*, p. 363) was drawn, together with Father Ireland, from Newgate to Tyburn, and was there executed.

(j.) William Harcourt *alias* Harrison, priest S. J., but merely styled 'clerk' in the bill (*vide* pp. 84, 85) on which he was indicted at the Old Bailey, in June, 31 Charles II., for conspiring with Thomas Whitebread clerk, John Fenwicke clerk, John Gavan clerk, Anthony Turner clerk, and James Corker clerk, to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of England. Found 'Guilty,' he was executed at Tyburn on 20th June, 1679. In *Missionary Priests* Bishop Challoner says: "Father William Harcourt *alias* Waring, whose true name was Barrow, was a native of Lancashire."

(k.) William Ireland, priest—described as William Ireland, clerk, in the indictment (*vide* pp. 85, 86) on which he was tried for high treason at the Old Bailey in December, 1678, and described as William Ireland *alias* Iremonger, priest S. J., in Bishop Challoner's *Missionary Priests*, who was charged in the indictment with conspiring, on 24th April, 30 Charles II., with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clerk, John Fenwick clerk, Thomas Pickering clerk, and John Grove gentleman, to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of England, and further with having co-operated with the

said Thomas White *alias* Whitebread and John Fenwick, and other false traitors to the jurors unknown, "to persuade and encourage the same [Thomas Pickering and John Grove] to slay and murder the said Lord the King." Found 'Guilty,' Father Ireland was sentenced to be executed. "On Friday the 24th of January," Bishop Challoner says in *Missionary Priests*, "after two reprieves, father Ireland and Mr. Grove were drawn from Newgate to Tyburn, abused all the way, and pelted by the mob, whose insults they endured with a christian and cheerful penitence."

(*l.*) David Joseph Keymish, priest, but styled 'clerk' in the bill, preserved in G. D. R. 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., on which he was charged at the Old Bailey (*vide* p. 92) with being a Catholic priest who, on 15th November, 30 Charles II., traitorously was and remained in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. An annotation on this bill shows that David Joseph traversed the indictment with a plea of 'Not Guilty,' but the parchment exhibits no note touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. In the same file with this bill appears another indictment, charging 'Daniel (*sic*) Keymish, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (*sic*), clerk,' with being a Catholic priest who, on 15th November, 30 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained. This last-described True Bill exhibits no clerical note touching arraignment, or any subsequent proceeding in the case. Speaking of David Joseph Keymish in *Missionary Priests*, Bishop Challoner says, "With these six last named was arraigned also Mr. David Joseph Kemish, priest, but his trial was put off by reason of his sickness. Whether he died in prison or survived I cannot learn."

(*m.*) Alexander Lumsden, priest, who by an indictment (pp. 132, 133) preserved in G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., which he traversed with a plea of 'Not Guilty,' was charged with being a Catholic priest, who on 11th May, 31 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. "He," Bishop Challoner says of Mr. Alexander Lumsden in *Missionary Priests*, "was a native of Aberdeen in Scotland, and a Dominican friar; was found to be a priest, but being a Scotchman, the jury brought in the verdict special, and he was not sentenced to die." As no special verdict appears on the face or dorse of the bill I have first mentioned, and as Bishop Challoner was a careful writer, whose accuracy is not to be lightly questioned, I am disposed to think that Mr. Lumsden must have been tried on another indictment.

(*n.*) Daniel Maccarty, priest, charged by an indictment (*vide* p. 108), preserved in G. D. R., 26 Feb., 32 Charles II., with being a Catholic priest, who on 30th Dec., 30 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. Found

'Guilty' at G. D. of April, 32 Charles II., Danniell Maccarty (his name is spelt Daniel Macharty in the G. D. Book) was sentenced to be executed.

(o.) William Marshall (*vide* pp. 119, 120), priest, charged by an indictment, preserved in G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., with being a Catholic priest, who on 15 January, 30 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Found 'Guilty,' William Marshall was sentenced to be executed. A monk of the Order of St. Bennet, in the Abbey of Lambspring, William Wall *alias* Marsh *alias* Marshall, had been tried on an indictment charging him with conspiring to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of England, and acquitted, together with Sir George Wakeman bart., William Rumley gent., and Father James Corker, at the Gaol Delivery of Newgate held on 16th and divers following days of July, 31 Charles II., before he was tried and condemned for being a priest, &c., together with the same Father Corker, in the following January. After sentence on the charge of traitorously being and remaining &c., William Marshall, says Bishop Challoner in *Missionary Priests*, "was reprieved and survived the persecution."

(p.) John Naylor *alias* Carpenter, late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd., clerk (*vide* pp. 94, 95), tried at Gaol Delivery of Newgate in Feb., 32 Charles II., on a bill charging him with being a Catholic priest, who on 4 Dec., 30 Charles II. as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained at the said parish. A bill preserved (*vide* p. 81) in G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II., shows that before his trial at the Old Bailey in Feb., 32 Charles II., this Mr. John Naylor had been indicted under the name of *Francis* Naylor, *alias* Carpenter, for being a Catholic priest, who on 1st Jan., 29 Charles II., traitorously was and remained at the same parish. That this sufferer from the agitation resulting from Oates's spurious revelations and odious inventions was sent from the Gatehouse prison to Newgate gaol in Dec., 1678, appears from the following entry in the Newgate Calendar of 15th Jan., 30 Charles II., to wit, "John Naylor, *alias* Carpenter, from the Gatehouse, committed by the Lord Privie-Seale, for remaining in London and being a priest, contrary to the King's Proclamation. Dat. 4 Dec., 1678."

(q.) Charles Parris *alias* Parry, priest, described as "clerk" in the indictment (*vide* p. 131), preserved in G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., on which he was tried at the Old Bailey, for being a Catholic priest who on 3rd May, 31 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. Found 'Guilty,' he was sentenced to be executed. "He was," says Bishop Challoner in *Missionary Priests*, "tried and condemned at the same time and place," to wit, at the Old Bailey, on 17 January, 1679-80. "When he heard the

sentence he cried out, *Te Deum Laudamus* &c. Whether he died in prison or survived the storm I have not learnt."

(*r.*) Thomas Pickering, described as 'clerk' in a True Bill, the substance of which is given on pp. 85, 86, but described in Bishop Challoner's *Missionary Priests* as a lay-brother of the Order of St. Bennet, who was charged in the aforementioned indictment, preserved in G. D. R., 11 December, 30 Charles II., with having conspired, on 24th April of 30 Charles II., with Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clerk, William Ireland clerk, John Fenwicke clerk, and John Grove gentleman, to kill the King, overthrow the government and change the religion of England, and further with having especially undertaken in conjunction with the said John Grove gentleman to slay and murder the same king, and further with having 'laid in waite' with the same John Grove gentleman to slay and murder their said sovereign. On his trial at the Old Bailey court-house in December, 1678, Thomas Pickering was found 'Guilty' upon this indictment, and was sentenced to be executed. "Mr. Pickering," says Bishop Challoner in *Missionary Priests*, "was reprieved till the 9th of May, either in hopes of his making discoveries or because the king was very unwilling to consent to his death. But on the day aforesaid he was drawn to Tyburn and there executed."

(*s.*) William Rumley described as a monk in Bishop Challoner's *Missionary Priests*, v. ii., p. 392, but styled William Rumley, gentleman (*vide* pp. 89, 90), in the indictment preserved in G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II., charging him with conspiring on 30th August, 30 Charles II., with Sir George Wakeman, bart., and William Marshall, gentleman (*sic*), to kill the King, subvert the government, and change the religion of the country. William Rumley, on his trial at G. D. of Newgate, 16 July, 31 Charles II., together with Sir George Wakeman, Father William Marshall, and Father James Corker, was acquitted.

(*t.*) William Russell *alias* Nappier, priest (*vide* p. 141), tried on an indictment, preserved in the G. D. R. 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., charging him with being a Catholic priest, who, on 27 Nov., 31 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. Found 'Guilty,' William Russell, *alias* Nappier, was sentenced to be executed. In *Missionary Priests* Bishop Challoner says that William Russell *alias* Nappier, was a native of Oxford and a father of the holy order of St. Francis, and was called in religion Father Marianus. Bishop Challoner further says that after he had been sentenced to death, Father William Russell *alias* Nappier *alias* Marianus was "reprieved and after a long imprisonment sent abroad, where he died in the Franciscan convent at Douay, in 1693, aged seventy-eight."

(*u.*) Henry Starkey, priest (*vide* p. 121), charged by an indictment,

preserved in the G. D. R. 15 Jan., 31 Charles II., with being a Catholic priest, who, on 26th Jan., 30 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Found 'Guilty,' Mr. Henry Starkey was sentenced to be executed, "but," says Bishop Challoner, "he was reprieved."

(v.) Anthony Turner, priest S. J., tried at the Old Bailey on an indictment (*vide* pp. 84, 85) charging him with conspiring with Thomas Whitebread clerk, John Fenwicke clerk, William Harcourt clerk, John Gavan clerk, and James Corker clerk, and divers other false traitors to the jurors unknown, to kill the King, overthrow the government and change the religion of England. Found 'Guilty,' Father Anthony Turner, priest S. J., was executed at Tyburn, together with aforesaid Father Thomas Whitebread, John Fenwicke, William Harcourt, and John Gavan, priests S. J., on 20th June, 1679.

(w.) Edward Turner, late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, indicted for being a Catholic priest, who, on 25 March, 31 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord the King was and remained at the said parish. This is probably the same Edward Turner, priest, of whom Bishop Challoner says, in *Missionary Priests*, that he was of the Society of Jesus and "died in prison at London in 1681."

(x.) Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, priest S. J., tried at the Old Bailey in June, 1679, upon an indictment (*vide* pp. 84, 85), preserved in G. D. R. 5 June, 31 Charles II., charging him with conspiring with John Fenwicke clerk, William Harcourt clerk, John Gavan clerk, Anthony Turner clerk, and James Corker clerk, to kill the King, overthrow the government, and change the religion of England. Found 'Guilty,' Father Thomas Whitebread, S. J., was executed as aforesaid at Tyburn on 20th June, 1679.

(y.) Sir George Wakeman, bart., tried at the Gaol Delivery of Newgate held at the Old Bailey on 16th and divers following days of July, 31 Charles II., upon an indictment, preserved in G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II., charging him (*vide* pp. 89, 90) with having, on 30th Aug., 30 Charles II., conspired with William Marshall, gentleman (*sic*), and William Rumley, gentleman (*sic*), to kill the King and overthrow the government and change the religion of England, and further charging him with having on the same day especially taken upon himself to slay and murder the same king, and yet further charging him with having traitorously received a commission of Physician-General of the army, about to be raised against the Lord the King, from an unknown person, who pretended to be the Provincial of the Society commonly called the Society of Jesus, and to have authority from the See of Rome to grant a commission in that respect. On his trial Sir George Wakeman, bart., the Queen's physician, was found 'Not Guilty.'

To the foregoing list of persons who during the Popish plot mania were arraigned and tried for high treason done in Middlesex, at the Old Bailey court-house, on indictments still preserved at Clerkenwell, I may add the name of

(z.) John Morgan, priest, who was arraigned (*vide* p. 279) and tried at the Gaol Delivery held at the Old Bailey on 30th April, 31 Charles II., and divers following days, upon an indictment that has perished—an indictment that charged him with being a priest ordained by authority derived from the See of Rome, who, on some day specified in the lost bill traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord the King was and remained at some parish of Middlesex. Found 'Guilty,' John Morgan was sentenced to be executed.

This list of persons who suffered in life or liberty in Middlesex from the mania of the so called 'popish plot,' that was devised and stimulated by Oates's fanatical villany, may of course be greatly extended by the reader, who brings to the study of the ensuing calendar a wide and accurate knowledge of the individuals, who were denounced and harassed as participators in the unreal conspiracy. Students will, of course, bear in mind that the Clerkenwell records comprise no indictments, or other evidences of treasons, or other felonies done within the City, which as a county by itself is no part of the county of Middlesex.

VI. *Weavers' Riots in Middlesex temp. 27 Charles II.*—Some seven years and four months after the suburban riots of 20 Charles II., which resulted in several trials and at least four executions for the high treason of levying war against the King, Middlesex was agitated by another series of riots which, although they were less heinous in their character and stirred the passion of smaller multitudes, are much more interesting and deserving of attention than the earlier disturbances. Arising out of the introduction from Holland into England of the ribbon-loom, styled by turns the "weavers' loom-engine" and the "Dutch loom-engine," these destructive tumults of Charles the Second's 27th regnal year originated in irritations and were fruitful of incidents that will remind the reader of the much later and far more mischievous riots, raised by the Luddites at Nottingham, Derby, and various places of England's northern counties in the second decade of the present century.

(1.) *Origin of the Dutch Loom-Engine.*—No labour-saving machine, to be rated with comparatively modern inventions, has a more uncertain and doubtful origin than the ribbon-loom, whose arrival in England occasioned lively tumults in the metropolitan county some three years before Titus Oates became notorious. It is a question whether the machine came into existence towards the close of the 16th or some early year the 17th century. There may have been an example of the ingenious contrivance at Dantzic in 1579, and there is reason to

think there was another example of the invention at Leyden about the year 1621. The credit or the discredit of producing the novel engine has been assigned to three different regions of the earth,—to Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands. It seems more probable that the curious will eventually discover the real Junius than that they will bring to historic light the mechanician who constructed the first loom-engine. If Anthony Moller may be credited, the actual inventor of the mechanical arrangement was a Dantzicker whose ingenuity was rewarded by the Council of the city, in a manner that was not calculated to encourage impostors to assert their superior claims to the honour of having invented the novel engine. Instead of thinking well of the machine and its author, the Council regarded the invention as a device for reducing countless workmen to beggary, and regarded its maker as an enemy of the human species. Denouncing the loom-engine as a wicked contrivance, the authorities forbade the inventor to use it for his advantage. Yet further to guard against the consequences of so dangerous a person's disobedience, they caused him "to be privately strangled or drowned." For a time the rulers and governments concurred in regarding the engine-loom with suspicion and hostility. Even the States General, the first power to recognize the utility of the loom-engine, and to permit its employment, limited the use of the dangerous machine with stringent conditions. This cold and jealous patronage of the new method of weaving caused the engine-loom to be styled Dutch.

In his remarks on these labour-saving machines, John Beckmann says in the *History of Inventions and Discoveries*, "In 1676 the ribbon loom was prohibited at Cologne, and the same year some disturbance took place in consequence of its being introduced into England. It is probable that Anderson alludes to this loom when he says, speaking of the above year, 'As was also brought from Holland to London the weavers' loom-engine, then called the Dutch loom-engine.' He, however, praises the machine without describing it; nor does he mention that it occasioned any commotion." Putting it beyond question that the introduction of the loom was fruitful of commotion, the Middlesex records also make it manifest that the engine-loom occasioned riots in England a year sooner than the time to which the German Professor assigned the disturbance.

On 8th August, 27 Charles II., *i.e.*, 1675, recognizances were taken (*vide* pp. 60, 61) before Charles Pitfield, esq., J.P., of Thomas Hall of St. Botolph's-without-Bishopsgate, and John Pierce of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, silk weavers, in the sum of forty pounds each, and of Robert Briggs of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, silk weaver, in the sum of one hundred pounds, for the appearance of the same Robert Briggs at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer "to what shall

be objected against him by William Crouch, Thomas Barker and others, who charge and accuse him of combining, plotting, and contriving, with other silk weavers, to enter divers men's houses, there to breake down and destroy their Engine Loomes." As I know nothing of the details of the Middlesex Weavers' riots, *temp.* 27 Charles II., apart from such knowledge as has come to me from the Clerkenwell records, and as those fragmentary records comprise no earlier manuscript touching those riots than this bill of recognizances, I cannot say that rioting had actually begun amongst the Middlesex weavers on the 8th of August.

(1.) *Weavers' Riots on 9th August, 1675.*—Extant indictments (*vide* pp. 61, 62) afford conclusive evidence that on 9th August, 1675, some of the Middlesex weavers assembled tumultuously in Stepney, broke into several houses of that parish, and destroyed engine weaving looms taken by them from the same houses.

(a.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into John Hascor's House.*—At the Newgate Gaol Delivery held at the Old Bailey on 9th Sept., 27 Charles II., and on divers ensuing days, William Piercey, late of Stepney, labourer, was indicted for having, together with some forty other disturbers of the peace, broken on the 9th of August last past into John Hascor's house at Stepney, taken unlawfully from the same house 'an Engine Weaving Loom,' worth six pounds of the goods and chattels of the said John Hascor, placed the same engine loom in the highway, and then and there set fire to it and destroyed it. John Hascor having pleaded 'Not Guilty' to this indictment, the Court decided to deliberate on the matter. It seems that no further proceedings were taken on this indictment against William Piercey.

(b.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into John King's House.*—At the same Gaol Delivery of 9th Sept., 27 Charles II., the same William Piercey was arraigned and tried on another indictment for having, together with some hundred other disturbers of the peace, broken on the same 9th of August last past into the dwellinghouse of John King at Stepney, taken unlawfully from the same house five "machines called 'Engine-Weaving Loomes' worth thirty pounds, and two ounces of silke worth five shillings, and two joynt-stooles worth three shillings, and a pair of 'Rices to wind silke on' worth four shillings, and 'unam rotam Harpedon anglice vocatam a winding wheel' worth seven shillings and a matted chair worth twelve pence, of the goods and chattels of the said John King," placed the aforesaid engine-looms, silk, rices, winding-wheel and matting in the highway, and then and there set fire to them and destroyed them. It is stated in the indictment that the tumult of this affair lasted for an hour. Found 'Guilty,' William Piercey was fined five hundred marks, and committed to prison, there to remain till

he should have paid the fine, and was also pilloried on three several days—one day on the pillory in Holborn near Chancery Lane, the second day on the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, and the third day on the pillory in St. John's Street, near the Bars.

(2.) *Weavers' Riots on 10th August, 1675.*—The riots of 9th August at Stepney were followed on the next day (*vide* pp. 62, 63, 64) by three several riotous outrages, two of them being committed at St. Leonard's Shoreditch, and one at Whitechapel.

(a.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into James Moore's House at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.*—At the Newgate Gaol Delivery held in September, 27 Charles II., nine persons—to wit, John Layton labourer, Samuel Walters yeoman, Arthur West labourer, Robert Stockley labourer, Thomas Barnes yeoman, William Nicholls yeoman, Sara Hill wife of Robert Hill labourer, Joan Browne wife of William Browne labourer, and Jane Utherston wife of Thomas Utherston yeoman, all nine late of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch—were indicted for having on 10th August last past, together with some hundred other disturbers of the peace, broken into the dwellinghouse of James Moore, at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, taken unlawfully therefrom “four wooden machines called ‘Engine Weaving Loomes,’ worth thirty pounds, of the goods and chattels of the same James Moore,” placed the same looms in the highway, and then and there set fire to them and utterly destroyed them. The tumult of this affair lasted for four hours. With the exception of Robert Stockley's name, no clerical annotation appears on the indictment over the names of the culprits. The verdict against and sentence upon Robert Stockley are however fully recorded. Found ‘Guilty,’ he was fined five hundred marks, committed to prison, there to remain till he should have paid the fine, and sentenced to stand on the pillory on three several days—one day on the pillory in Holborn, the second day on the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, and the third day on the pillory in St. John's Street near the Bars.

(b.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into William Crouch's House at St. Leonard's Shoreditch.*—At the same Gaol Delivery of Newgate, held in September, 27 Charles II., the aforementioned Robert Stockley, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, labourer, was also indicted and tried for having on the 10th August last past, together with some one hundred other disturbers of the peace, broken into the dwellinghouse of William Crouch, of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, taken from the same house “*duas functiones ligneorum instrumentorum textrium anglice vocatas* ‘wooden frames of weaving-loomes’ worth four pounds,” of the goods and chattels of the said William Crouch, placed the same frames in the highway, and then and there maliciously set fire to them and destroyed them. The tumult of this affair lasted for half an hour. Robert

Stockley was found 'Guilty' on this indictment, but as he had already been convicted of a similar offence on another bill, the Court determined to take counsel on the matter.

(c.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into the House of Robert Bowes at Whitechapel.*—At the same Gaol Delivery of Newgate, held in September, 27 Charles II., Digby Miller, late of Whitechapel, labourer, was indicted and tried for having on the aforesaid 10th August last past, in the company of some two hundred other disturbers of the peace, broken into the dwellinghouse of Robert Bowes at Whitechapel, taken unlawfully therefrom "ten wooden machines called 'Engine Weaving Loomes,' worth one hundred and twenty pounds, and four ounces of silke worth twelve shillings," of the goods and chattels of the said Robert Bowes, and carried the same looms and silk to Stepney, and there placed them in the highway and set fire to them and totally destroyed them. The tumult of this affair lasted for an hour and a half. Found 'Guilty,' Digby Miller was fined five hundred marks, committed to prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine, and was sentenced to stand on the pillory on three several days—one day on the pillory in Holborn near Chancery Lane, the second day on the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, the third day on the pillory in St. John's Street near the Bars.

(d.) *Punishment of another Culprit for his part in the forcible and riotous Entry into the House of Robert Bowes.*—Convicted at the Newgate Gaol Delivery, held at the Old Bailey in September, 27 Charles II., of having on 10th August last past broken into the dwellinghouse of Robert Bowes at Whitechapel, and of having offered other outrages to the same Robert Bowes, Michael Snell, late of Whitechapel, yeoman, was fined five hundred marks, was committed to prison, there to remain till he should have paid the same fine, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory on the three several days—one day on the pillory in Holborn near Chancery Lane, the second day on the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, and the third day on the pillory in St. John's Street near the Bars.

(e.) *Indictment of Serjeant Humphreys for forbearing to do his best to suppress the Riot on 10th August, on the Occasion of the Forcible Entry into William Crouch's House.*—By this indictment (*vide* p. 62) it was charged against Richard Humphreys that he, "being one of the serjeants under the command of Sir Thomas Byde *knt.*, Captayne of one of the trayned bands for Middlesex, then appointed for the suppression of the tumult &c. forbore to suppress the same tumult and apprehend rioters taking part in it. An annotation on this indictment certifies that process upon it was stayed by the order of the Attorney General.

(f.) *Indictment of Ensign William Tindall for Misconduct at the same Riot.*—Together with the indictment against Serjeant Humphreys, the G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II., preserves another bill that, giving readers a glimpse of another of the Middlesex trained bands on duty at a riot, will help them to realize the stir and scenic effect of the commotion, which two companies at least of those bands were appointed to put down. From this indictment it appears that Thomas Cusden, gentleman, and captain of one of the trained bands for the metropolitan county, being then and there present with his company of soldiers for the suppression of the tumult, himself apprehended a rioter whom he committed to the custody of Ensign William Tindall. The charge against the Ensign was that, after receiving his Captain's prisoner, he allowed the rioter to escape, instead of carrying the fellow before a Justice of the Peace; and on that charge Ensign William Tindall was tried at the Gaol Delivery by a jury, who found him 'Not Guilty.'

(3.) *Weavers' Riots on 11th August, 1675.*—Through the defective and fragmentary condition of the Middlesex records I am no more able to say whether the riots came to an end on the 11th than I am able to give precisely the day on which overt rioting began. The records, however, afford sure evidence that rioting was renewed on the 11th at three suburban parishes.

(a.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into the Dwellinghouse of William Hodgson, at St. James's Clerkenwell.*—At the Newgate Gaol Delivery held in September, 27 Charles II., Joseph Fryer *alias* Wood and Edward Bruncker, both late of St. James's Clerkenwell, labourers, were arraigned and tried on a True Bill found against them for breaking on 11th August last past, together with some hundred other disturbers of the peace into the dwellinghouse of William Hodgson at the aforesaid parish, and unlawfully taking from the same house "three machines called 'engine Weaving Looms,' of the goods and chattels of the said William Hodgson," and placing the same looms in the highway, and then and there setting fire to them and utterly destroying them. The tumult of this affair lasted for an hour. Found 'Guilty,' Edward Bruncker was fined twenty marks, and was committed to prison there to remain till he should have paid the fine. Joseph Fryer *alias* Wood was fined five hundred marks, was committed to prison there to remain till he should have paid the fine, and was further sentenced to stand on the pillory on three several days.

(b.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into the Dwellinghouse of Thomas Rowe at Hoxton.*—At the Newgate Gaol Delivery held at the Old Bailey in September, 27 Charles II., John Heberd late of Hoxton labourer was indicted and tried for breaking, on 11th August last past, together with some hundred disorderly persons, into the dwellinghouse

of Thomas Rowe at Hoxton, and carrying away from the same house a certain machine called 'an Engine Weaving Loom,' worth six pounds and twelve shillings, of the goods and chattels of one Nicholas Constable, placing the said engine loom in the highway, and then and there setting fire to it and destroying it. The tumult of this affair lasted for an hour. Found 'Guilty,' John Heberd was fined five hundred marks, committed to prison there to remain till he should have paid the fine, and was pilloried on three several days—on the first day on the pillory at Holborn near Chancery Lane, on the second day on the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, and on the third day on the pillory in St. John's Street near the Bars.

(c.) *Forcible and Riotous Entry into the Dwellinghouse of George Harrison at Stepney.*—At the Gaol Delivery held at the Old Bailey in September, 27 Charles II., John Serjeant and Richard Maynard, both late of Stepney yeomen, were arraigned and tried on an indictment, charging them with having on 11th August last past, in the company of some thirty other disturbers of the peace, unlawfully broken into the house of George Harrison at Stepney, carried off from the said house ten wooden instruments called 'Weavers' Batternes' worth forty pounds, of the goods and chattels of a certain Robert Bowes, placed them on the highway, and then and there unlawfully set fire to them and totally destroyed them. Richard Maynard was acquitted. Found 'Guilty,' John Serjeant was fined five hundred marks and committed to prison there to remain till he should have paid the fine, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory on three several days.

VII. *Gentle Folk of Middlesex temp. Charles II. and James II.*—As the records of a Criminal Court are not a kind of evidences in which students might be hopeful of coming upon memorials of the finer and more generous traits of human nature, it is needless to say that the ensuing calendar will not dispose its searchers to think more highly than heretofore of the gentle folk of England under our last two Stuart kings. But amongst entries that afford glimpses of what was least agreeable and praiseworthy in the superior classes of English society, from 19 Charles II. to 4 James II., the careful reader of this volume will find some curious pieces of testimony touching individuals of those classes, that are discreditable neither to the individuals nor to their historic period. It will be seen from these pieces of testimony how in the struggle for subsistence, which seems to have been even keener in Restoration London than in Victorian London, persons of gentle parentage and fair social credit were glad to earn their living by avocations that are now-a-days regarded as unsuitable for persons of 'quality' and 'condition.'

(1.) *Employments of Gentle Folk of good Name and Credit.*—At the

present time, when countless gentlewomen of good birth and high education are sustaining themselves as teachers, artists, medical practitioners, legal practitioners, government clerks, private secretaries, journalists, tradeswomen, hospital nurses, without losing aught of their ancestral dignity, and when social sentiment declares gentlewomen have no cause to blush for being their own bread-winners in any lawful and congenial pursuit, a lady of title—say the widow of an eminent officer of the army or navy—would think twice and for the third time before she accepted the position of keeper of a county gaol. Possibly Mary Lady Broughton had some nervous trouble about her personal dignity and what the world would think of her action, before she took the step that causes me to mention her in the present page.

(a.) *Mary Lady Broughton, widow, Keeper of the Gatehouse Prison.*—Whether it cost her a painful effort to turn gaoler, or whether she accepted the gaoler's office with a light heart, it is certain that Mary Lady Broughton, *temp.* Charles II., was Keeper of the King's Prison of the Gatehouse in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and that during her tenure of the lucrative and unsavoury office she was personally accountable for the safe custody of the prisoners. When Thomas Ridley, prisoner committed to her custody on a charge of larceny, slipt from the Gatehouse and made flight, Mary Lady Broughton (*vide* p. 21) was indicted for having "wittingly and wilfully suffered one Thomas Ridley, duly committed to the said prison and her custody on a charge of stealing a silver cup worth twenty-five shillings, to escape from the same prison of the Gatehouse, of which she was Keeper, and to go at large." Though the Grand Jury, at Hickes Hall, found the indictment a True Bill, it does not appear from any note on the parchment that the lady gaoler was brought to trial, or was ever required to confess or plead to the indictment. In charity and courtesy, therefore, readers may assume that Mary Lady Broughton was not seriously to blame.

(b.) *Gentle Chief Scavengers of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd.*—Whilst Lady Broughton was Keeper of the Gatehouse Prison, the office of Raker or General Undertaker for cleansing the streets, lanes, and other open passages of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, was occupied by Winsor Sandys, esq., a gentleman who in being an esquire, at a time when no man lightly adopted or lightly accorded the title of dignity, was a gentleman of distinctly greater consideration than any male person who was a mere gentleman entitled to bear arms. Obtaining this office in the first instance for a term of years from the Commissioners of Scotland Yard, acting in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of 13 and 14 Charles II., by a deed poll, some particulars of which appear in the body of this volume (*vide* pp. 157, 158, 159), Winsor Sandys, esq.,

threw himself with spirit into his enterprise, investing money in horses, carts, rakes, brushes, scuppets, and other implements, putting at convenient points of the two parishes a sufficient number of laystalls for the reception of dust and other rubbish, and bringing together a competent body of scavengers and carters, whom he ordered and governed with dustmanlike ability. Probably the chief dustman's business was the most lucrative dustman's business in the suburbs of London. To form an adequate notion of Mr. Winsor Sandys's financial success, readers must bear in mind that whilst receiving salaries raised by rate from the inhabitants of the district for cleaning the thoroughfares and carrying away the dirt, the supreme scavenger was largely employed by householders to empty their cesspools. Mr. Sandys may be conceived to have done well for himself from a pecuniary point of view. Still his business was a vocation that a gentleman of position would not care to follow in Victorian London, however needful it may be for the welfare of society. The evidence is certain, that Winsor Sandys, esq., discharged the functions of his office to the satisfaction of the vestries of both parishes till he went to a world that is generally believed to require no scavengers. On his death Winsor Sandys, esq., was succeeded in his office and his business-plant by his widow, Mrs. Sandys.

(c.) *The Lady Chief Scavenger of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*—It does not appear precisely, from the evidences at Clerkenwell, how long Mrs. Sandys remained in the business which her husband carried on for a considerable term of years with so much vigour and address. Though she enjoyed the good-will of the vestries, it is not surprising that soon after her husband's death she began to look out for a proper gentleman, to whom she might transfer her office, with the sanction of the vestries, and her trade-plant on reasonable terms. The first person whom she offered to introduce to her office was a military gentleman, styled Captain Whitcombe, who appears to have been crafty and over-reaching,—ready enough to turn scavenger, but desirous of getting Mrs. Sandys's horses, carts, and implements for little more than a song. Failing to come to terms with Captain Whitcombe, Madam Winsor Sandys entered into negotiations with Thomas Rowe, esq., who purchased the widow's interest in the offices of Raker and General Undertaker, buying her horses, carts, and implements for a thousand pounds. After entering on the enjoyment of the place, the new Chief Scavenger laid out another thousand pounds on the undertaking. But he had no sooner got fairly to work when he was disturbed in the enjoyment of his office, and hindered in the performance of his official duties by Captain Whitcombe, who, starting as an interloper in opposition to the new Chief Raker, did his best to deprive him of the emoluments of his appointment. "If," the Captain had been heard

to say, "I can but difficult Mr. Rowe in his employment, I will buy all the horses and cartes and other things I have occasion for at my owne price." From p. 159 readers may learn by what means Captain Whitcombe strove to break Mr. Rowe, acquire his plant for a trifle, and oust him from the place for which he had paid a fair price to Madam Sandys. So keen was the competition between two gentlemen of Charles the Second's time for the place of Master Scavenger and Nightman to the inhabitants of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

(2.) *Gentle Felons and Misdemeanants, temp. Charles II. and James II.*—In their heinous offences, crimes, and minor malfeasances, the criminous and disorderly gentlemen of Charles the Second's Middlesex resembled the gentlemen who, in earlier times of the seventeenth century, or in the spacious times of Elizabeth, came within the grip of the criminal law. Committing murder and manslaughter, they went upon the road in order to replenish their pockets with the money of luckless wayfarers. Sometimes a gentle thief condescended to pick a loiterer's pocket in a suburban street, or carried off articles of plate from a friend's supper-table. Most of the manslaughters, for which these disorderly gentlemen pleaded their clergy, and some of the murders for which they were arraigned at the Old Bailey, were done in the way of duelling or in the heat of festive broils, and as mere incidents of honourable warfare did not lower them in the world's regard. For example, no modish person thought the worse of Sir Thomas Halford, bart. (*vide* pp. 7, 8), because he had been tried for the murder and convicted of the manslaughter of Edmund Temple, esq., whom he killed by striking him on the head with a glass bottle in a sudden fit of anger. But some of the murders done by English gentlemen in the days of the merry Charles Stuart were murders of an especially odious kind. For example, extenuating circumstances seem to have been conspicuously absent from

(a.) *Mr. Robert Ridgley's Murder of Mr. George Dale.*—From an indictment (*vide* p. 7) preserved in G. D. R. 17 Feb., 20 Charles II., it appears that when he murdered George Dale, gentleman, at St. Pancras, on 21 Oct., 17 Charles II., by giving him with a rapier a wound of which he died on the same day, Robert Ridgeley, late of the said parish, co. Midd., gentleman, perpetrated the crime at the instigation of Beatrice Dale, the wife of the said George Dale, gentleman. Her husband having been thus sent out of this life, Beatrice married his murderer. Two years and three or four months later, Robert Ridgeley, gentleman, and his wife Beatrice Ridgeley, were tried at the Old Bailey on an indictment, which charged him with murdering George Dale, and charged her with procuring the same Robert to murder her said

then husband, with aiding him to commit the murder, and also with receiving and harbouring the same Robert Ridgeley on the aforesaid 21st October, 17 Charles II., whom she knew to have murdered her husband. Found 'Guilty,' Robert and Beatrice Ridgeley were sentenced to be hanged.

(b.) *Barbarous Assault committed on John Arnold, esq., J.P., by John Gyles, gentleman.*—On 15 April, 32 Charles II., at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, co. Midd. (*vide* p. 144), John Gyles late of the said parish gentleman lay in wait with divers unknown confederates for John Arnold, esq., J.P. for co. Monmouth, and with swords, &c., assaulted and wounded the same Justice Arnold, giving him at a point between his belly and left breast a wound from which blood flowed, and two wounds on his breast and two other wounds on his left arm. Tried at the Old Bailey in July, 32 Charles II., for thus lying-in-wait for and assaulting his adversary, John Gyles, gentleman was sentenced to stand for an hour on the pillory on three several days; one day on the pillory near Chancery Lane, the second day on the pillory in Holborn near Gray's Inn Court, and the third day on the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, with a paper on his head setting forth his offence in these words, to wit, "For assaulting by lying in waite and grievously wounding John Arnold, esq., a Justice of Peace of Monmouthshire." John Gyles, gentlemen, was further sentenced to pay a fine of fifty shillings, and to remain in prison until he should put in good sureties for his good conduct during the rest of his life.

(c.) *A Gentlewoman convicted of Larceny.*—Six years and a few months after Beatrice Ridgeley's conviction and sentence, Apollonia Scroope (*vide* p. 54), wife of Jarvas Scroope, of St. Margaret's Westminster, gentleman, took her trial at the Old Bailey, and was convicted by a jury of having on the 11th June, 26 Charles II., stolen at the said parish and carried off a silver pottinger worth thirty shillings, a silver plate worth twenty shillings, a silver cawdle cup worth forty shillings, and a silver tankard worth eight pounds, of the goods and chattels of Nicholas Brady, gentleman. Though it exhibits a note of her conviction, the True Bill on which Apollonia Scroope was tried for stealing plate to the value of twelve pounds ten shillings, about sixty-two pounds in Victorian England, exhibits no annotation touching judgment. Instead of proceeding to pass sentence on the lady, the Court decided to deliberate on her case till the next Gaol Delivery.

(d.) *The Assault committed by James Dore, gentleman, on Jane Weddall, the wife of John Weddall, esq.*—James II. was in his first regnal year, when James Dore, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, gentleman (*vide* p. 299), on the 16th day of December in that year, wickedly and inhumanly assaulted the aforesaid lady with a sword in Chancery Lane,

and then and there beat, wounded, kicked, and bruised her, so that her life was despaired of. Arraigned at a special Session of Oyer and Terminer held on the 19th day of the same month, James Dore confessed the indictment, whereupon he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred marks, to stand on the next Thursday for an hour upon the pillory near the Globe Tavern in Chancery Lane, with a paper showing his offence upon his head, and after standing on the pillory to remain in Newgate Gaol, until he should have paid the fine.

(e.) *Two Gentlemen charged with cosening and cheating a countryman at Cards in Lincoln's Inn Fields.*—In the days of Charles the Second's 23d regnal year, when Stephen Hobson kept an unlawful game (*vide* p. 31) "called the Indion Game" in Lincolnes Inn Fields, and Edward Forster used to haunt "a certaine lottery called 'The Wheele of Fortune'" in the same Fields, the great square on the west of Lincoln's Inn Gardens was alike attractive to sight-seers from the provinces and to card-sharpers on the look-out for simpletons to despoil. Two sets of recognizances (*vide* 32, 33) preserved in S. P. R., 4 December, 23 Charles II., show how two needy and unscrupulous gentlemen on 15th of November drew into their toils a rustic whom they doubtless hoped to relieve of more money than he yielded to their craft. Coming upon 'one John Sampson, a countryman,' in Lincoln's Inn Fields, John Hewson of St. Andrew's Holborn, gentleman, and Francis Winn, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gentleman, accosted him in terms of good-fellowship, as each of them threw a five-shillings piece on the ground to show that money was plentiful with them. 'Come,' cried each gentleman airily as he tossed his silver crown upon the ground, 'and take a share of what we have found.' Accepting the invitation, the countryman took a hand of the cards which the two gentlemen were quick to produce. When the countryman had lost twelve shillings to each of the two gentle sharpers, the game came to an end—possibly because a constable came on the players, in time to save simple John Sampson from heavier losses. Taken before Sir Thomas Byde, knt., J.P., John Hewson, gentleman, and Francis Wynn, gentleman, were put in bonds to appear at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex to answer for cheating the simpleton from the country, and also for being 'idle, loose, and disorderly persons,' who could not give a good and honest account of their livelihood.

(f.) *Another Disorderly Gentleman.*—Just sixteen months before Sir Thomas Byde, knt., J.P., came to an opinion that John Hewson, gentleman, and Francis Winn, gentleman, were 'idle, loose, and disorderly persons,' Stephen Scudamore, of Welclose in Whitechapel, gentleman (*vide* p. 19), was bound before Josiah Ricroft, esq., J.P., in the sum of forty pounds (with three sureties in the sum of twenty

pounds each), to appear at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer "for being a lewd person, and for keeping a certaine booth for dancing on the ropes and other unlawful exercises in Welclose, whereon he is an actor with other lewd persons his servants, who use much obscene and profane language, by meanes whereof many idle persons doe assemble, from whence proceede many tumults and disorders." When they remember the license that was accorded in Charles the Second's London to theatrical performers, readers will be disposed to think that John Scudamore, gentleman, must have been a very lewd person and that his booth at Whitechapel must have been an extremely scandalous place of entertainment.

(g.) *The Malicious and Scandalous Words of Thomas Pride, Gentleman.*—That the dissolute and disorderly gentlemen of James the Second's capital were as unruly and regardless of decorum as the disorderly gentlemen who raised routs and troubled the conservators of the peace of Middlesex in the earlier years of his brother's actual reign, may be inferred from the way in which Thomas Pride, late of St. James's parish within the liberties of Westminster, gentleman (*vide* pp. 313, 314), declared his low opinion of Andrew Lawrence, esq., J.P. for Middlesex, under the very windows of that magistrate's usual place of abode. By a True Bill, preserved in S.P.R., 21 February, 3 James II., Mr. Thomas Pride was charged with having at St. James's parish, on the last day of January last past, "in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects, spoken and declared in a high voice before the dwellinghouse of Andrew Lawrence, esq., J.P. for Middlesex, in order to procure a tumult and riot in and near the said dwellinghouse, these malicious and scandalous words, to wit, 'Justice Lawrence, by God, is a pimple and a'" Times have changed and we have changed with them greatly, since a gentleman could give expression to his dislike of a justice of the peace, by bawling abuse of this kind at his front door, in hope of inciting a mob to force the door, break into the house and wreck its furniture.

VIII. *Savagery of the English in the Seventeenth Century.*—Because I speak of the comparative inhumanity of our forefathers of the seventeenth century, and the superior benevolence of the Victorian English, it may not be inferred that the English of to-day are in my opinion as considerate for the unfortunate, as benevolent to the poor, and as vigilant and energetic in guarding the weak from oppression as they ought to be. Nor may it be imagined that I have never reflected with admiration on the humanity and sympathetic sweetness of the brightest spirits and noblest natures of our people during the years covered by the present volume. When I speak of the defective humanity of Charles the Second's subjects, I refer to the ordinary

or distinctly inferior or unquestionably vicious natures of every social class.

Deriving their notions of right and wrong, justice and injustice, from the municipal laws which they obey, ordinary men and women catch the tone and temper of those laws. In proportion as the laws are humane or inhuman, the ordinary people of the various classes from the highest to the lowest are benevolent or cruel. Living under barbarous criminal laws that were executed with deliberate and intentional disregard for the finer sensibilities of human nature, our forefathers of the seventeenth century may be said to have been educated to honour cruel discipline as wholesome discipline, to regard with complaisance all suffering from which they were exempt, and to think disdainfully of benevolence and compassion as sentimental weaknesses that would be fruitful of mischief, if they were not kept in restraint. It follows that Charles the Second's period resembled in some respects all previous periods, when the stick was in every man's hand, and nearly every man used the stick as an instrument for the punishment of persons under his authority. It was a time when gentlemen caned their men-servants, ladies beat their maid-servants, fathers of gentle birth horse-whipt their sons, mothers of gentle degree chastised their grown daughters, and teachers, from the head masters of our public schools to the pedagogues of village schools, flogged their pupils with extravagant severity. Whilst people of social condition and credit dealt thus harshly with persons in subjection to them, individuals of inferior quality—tradesmen, artisans, handicraftsmen—in compliance with the spirit of the age and its municipal law, made barbarous assaults on their apprentices.

Now and again masters and mistresses were charged before Justices of the Peace with beating their servants with a violence that 'exceeded the limits of wholesome correction,' and were ordered to pay a fine for the misdemeanor; but for one master who was punished thus lightly for a brutal assault, for which an employer of labourers would now-a-days be sent to prison, a hundred masters perpetrated worse assaults on their apprentices with impunity. It is not surprising that, whilst the law flogged culprits on their bare backs through the best streets and most fashionable squares of the town, austere but far from worthless persons felt themselves justified in copying the rigour of the law in the government of their children and dependants. Even less surprising is it that the law's example sometimes stimulated and intensified the cruelty of the inferior and positively vicious, till it found vent in excesses of execrable barbarity. Of such barbarity an appalling example is given in the entry (*vide*, p. 149) that relates to the indictment and conviction of—

(a.) *Elizabeth Houlton's Murderers*.—The indictment on which John Sadler, late of Stepney, labourer, and Letitia Wiggington, late of the same parish, wife of William Wiggington, labourer, were tried for the murder of Elizabeth Houlton, spinster, certifies that on 24th December, 32 Charles II., the said John Sadler and Letitia Wiggington assaulted the said Elizabeth Houlton at Stepney, and that John Sadler then and there slew and murdered the said Elizabeth Houlton, by flogging her 'in et super dorsum, ventrem, femora, pectus, brachia, caput, faciem,' with a whip commonly called a 'Catt with Nyne tayles,' so that she died of the said flogging on the following day, and that the said Letitia Wiggington was present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged the said John Sadler to commit it. Found 'Guilty,' John Sadler and Letitia Wiggington were both sentenced to be hanged. As all my knowledge of Elizabeth Houlton and her murderers has come to me from the annotated indictment preserved in G. D. R., 17 Jan., 32 Charles II., I cannot say what provoked Elizabeth Houlton's murderers to punish her in so barbarous a manner. Cruel things are still done on English soil, but I venture to say it would be impossible to find in the darkest haunts of the criminal classes of Victorian England a man and woman of the English race, capable of co-operating to kill one of their countrywomen as John Sadler and Letitia Wiggington co-operated in killing the wretched woman who died from the lashes of their cat with nine tails.

(b.) *Another Example of Woman's Savagery temp. Charles II.*—An annotated indictment (*vide* p. 76), that is preserved in G. D. R., 25 April, 29 Charles II., tells how Robert Dines *alias* Deans, labourer, William Dines *alias* Deans, labourer, and Margaret Dines *alias* Deans, spinster, with the intention of maiming and deforming Jane King, lay in wait for and assaulted the same Jane King at Endfield co. Midd. on 20th Feb., 29 Charles II., and how with the encouragement and aid of the aforesaid Robert and William, the said Margaret Dines *alias* Deans with a knife cut and disabled the right eye of the said Jane King with the design of disfiguring her. Found 'Guilty,' the said Robert, William, and Margaret were all three sentenced to be hanged, under the well-known Coventry Act of 22 and 23 Charles II., which enacted "that if any person should of malice aforethought, and by lying in waite, unlawfully cut out, or disable the tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, cut off a nose and lip, or cut off or disable any limb or member of any other person, with intent to maim or disfigure such person, his counsellors, aiders, and abettors, should be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy."

(c.) *Activity of 'the Spirits' in spiriting People out of the Country*.—The cruelty of ordinary English people and absolute barbarity of the vilest sort

of Charles the Second's subjects are exemplified with painful impressiveness by the number of persons indicted for seizing young people of both sexes at the river side, carrying them on board ship with intent to transport them to the plantations and there sell them for slaves, and by the number of persons who were convicted of having actually stolen young people of their own country and race and sold them to planters of the West Indies or the American mainland. Whilst the cruelty of the meanest sort of the English people is indicated by these indictments, the general indifference of society at large to the doings of these especially odious kidnappers and to the sufferings of their victims is no less strikingly displayed by the comparative leniency of the punishments, accorded to those of the miscreants who were convicted of an offence so unspeakably inhuman.

Of course, the kidnappers who received some measure of punishment were only a small minority of the kidnappers who followed this barbarous trade; for the stealers and salesmen of human kind took every precaution against detection, working as noiselessly and secretly as 'the spirits.' It was seldom that, on being surprised by the disappearance of his son or his apprentice, a tradesman had any clue whereby to track out the thief who had carried off the missing lad. Once in a while it happened that a young person, who had been inveigled by 'a spirit' on board a vessel lying in the Thames, was rescued by the prompt action of a sagacious and energetic parent, before the ship weighed anchor and moved down the river. But it is questionable whether one out of every twenty persons taken on board outbound vessels by the wily kidnappers was so fortunate as to escape transportation. Of the grown men and grown women who were taken against their will to western plantations, few lived to return to England in time to discover their captors and put them in the dock at the Old Bailey. The fragmentary records lying at the Clerkenwell Sessions House afford me no sufficient data for either a precise or approximate statement of the number of persons who were spirited out of Middlesex to the West Indies or America during Charles the Second's actual reign; but the indictments, recognizances, and entries in court-books relating to the nefarious activity of 'the spirits,' still to be found in those attenuated and wasted records, are sufficiently numerous to justify a confident opinion that the individuals of both sexes, taken in that period from the metropolitan county to our transatlantic colonies by the kidnappers and their confederates, were a considerable number.

What was the punishment accorded to the miscreants who were convicted of enriching or attempting to enrich themselves by stealing and selling into slavery persons of their own country and race? By the old Jewish law the crime of stealing and selling a man, or stealing a man

with intent to sell him, was punished with death. "He," it is written in Exodus, "that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be punished with death." The civil law dealt in the same way with man-stealers. "So likewise," says Blackstone, "in the civil law the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children was punished with death." But the common law of England was content to punish this atrocious offence with fine, imprisonment and the pillory. And from a remarkable entry in the last extant folio of the Middlesex Gaol Delivery Register, it appears that in the time of Charles II. the clemency of the crown was shown in preserving from this moderate punishment a man who had been convicted at the Old Bailey of seizing and carrying off a certain Thomas Stone with the intention of transporting him against his will to Virginia.

(a.) *William Haverland's Attempt to steal and transport Thomas Stone.*—At the Newgate Gaol Delivery, held at the Old Bailey on 13th Jan., 22 Charles II., and divers ensuing days, one William Haverland was tried, on an indictment that has perished, for assaulting, &c., one Thomas Stone, with intent to transport him against his will to Virginia. The lost indictment doubtless set forth that, besides assaulting the said Thomas Stone, at some parish of Middlesex, the said William Haverland carried him against his will on board a certain ship lying in the Thames, with intent to transport him to Virginia and there to sell him for profit; but the brief note touching the offence for which William Haverland was tried runs in these words: "William Haverland—pro insult' super Thomam Stone ea intenc'one ad ipsum in Virginiam transportand.'" Thomas Stone appears to have been one of those especially fortunate persons who, after having been 'spirited' on board ship, had the good fortune to escape from their captors before the ship dropt down the river. Arraigned on the charge indicated by the note in the G. D. Reg., William Haverland was found 'Guilty' by a jury, and was sentenced to pay a fine of forty marks, to be held in Newgate Gaol till he should have paid the fine, and to be put upon the pillory on three several days—on the first day at East Smithfield, on the second at Ratcliffe Cross, and on the third at Holborn, near Chancery Lane end—with a paper setting forth his offence upon his head. The clerk, who wrote the note of the trial, verdict, and sentence in the Gaol Delivery Register on some day of January, 22 Charles II., added to the note in the following June these words, to wit, *Postea septimo die Junii prox' futur' profert perdon' D'ni Regis p'missa per donan'* = afterwards, on the seventh day of June next to come, he produces the pardon of the Lord the King pardoning the premises. Clearly this 'Spirit' had powerful friends. In January, 22 Charles II., he stood in the dock of the Old Bailey charged with an abominable

crime, was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to fine, imprisonment, and the pillory. That his judges approved the finding of the jury may be inferred from the fact that, instead of deferring sentence till they should have deliberated further on the case, they forthwith delivered judgment on the offender. Yet, in June, the convicted man-stealer appears in court with the king's pardon in his hand. The culprit may have been imprisoned in Newgate Gaol, or in the custody of mainpernours, from the date of his trial to the day of his reappearance in court; but he certainly escaped the other items of his sentence—the considerable fine and the torture of the pillory. One would like to know the considerations that determined the King to grant him a pardon.

(b). *Guildford Slingsby, Son of Walter Slingsby, esq., Spirited from Middlesex to Virginia by William Thew.*—At the Newgate Gaol Delivery held on 7th June, 23 Charles II., one William Thew was arraigned and tried on an indictment (*vide* p. 22) charging him with having assaulted Guildford Slingsby, son of Walter Slingsby, esq., at St. Katherine's, co. Midd., on 10th November, 22 Charles II., and with having on the same day taken him against his will from St. Katherine's aforesaid on board a certain ship, called the *John of London*, then lying in the river Thames, and further with having transported the same Guildford Slingsby to Virginia, in parts beyond the sea, with the intention of selling him in Virginia to the gain and profit of the same William Thew, and to the utter ruin of the same Guildford Slingsby. On being found 'Guilty,' William Thew was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred marks, was committed to prison there to remain until he should have paid the same fine, and was further sentenced to be pilloried on three several days, to wit, on the first day upon the pillory at Tower Hill, on the second day upon the pillory at St. Katherine's, and on the third day upon the pillory in the Strand near the Maypole, and during each infliction of the torture of the pillory to wear upon his head a placard setting forth his offence. It was further ordered by the Court (*vide* p. 276) that, after he should have paid the fine and undergone the punishment he should be held in prison until he should have found good sureties for his appearance at the Gaol Delivery next following the date of the recognizances, and for his good behaviour in the mean time.

It is probable that, if he followed the trade of 'a Spirit' after this discipline, William Thew forbore to spirit away the son of an esquire who was capable of prosecuting the law against his son's captor and transporter with effect. The punishment accorded to William Thew seems to have been as severe a punishment as a Spirit ever underwent in the time of Charles the Second. But if it be compared with the punishments meted out to far less heinous malefactors, it may be called a lenient punishment. Had he assaulted Walter Slingsby, esq., on the

highway and then and there robbed him of a few pounds, William Thew would have been hung. Had he stolen Squire Slingsby's riding-horse, William Thew would have been hung. As he only assaulted young Guildford Slingsby and stole him from his father, with intent to sell the youngster into slavery, the law let William Thew go his way, after correcting him with a fine, a term of imprisonment, and three exhibitions on the pillory.

(c.) *A Milder Sentence on 'a Spirit.'*—On 25th Sept., 36 Charles II., Jane Price, wife of one . . . Price, of St. Andrew's Holborn, yeoman (*vide* p. 245), assaulted a certain Richard Jackson at the said parish, and subsequently on the same day conveyed him against his will on board a certain ship called *The Jeofferey*, then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of unlawfully and forcibly transporting him to Virginia and there selling him for her own gain. Just about a year and five months later, to wit, on 22nd Feb., 2 James II., Jane Price was brought to the dock at the Old Bailey for thus spiriting Richard Jackson on board ship, when she withdrew a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' and confessed the indictment that charged her with so grave an offence. Convicted by her own confession, Jane Price was fined £1 6s. 8d. and sent to the New Prison, there to remain until she should have paid the fine.

(d.) *A still more lenient Sentence on a female 'Spirit.'*—On 1st Sept., 32 Charles II., Ann Servant (*vide* p. 147), the wife of Ralph Servant, late of Stepney, co. Midd., yeoman, assaulted Alice Flax, spinster, and afterwards on the same day conveyed the same Alice Flax against her will on board the ship called *The Elizabeth and Katherine*, then lying in the river Thames, and afterwards in the same ship transported the same Alice to Virginia, and there sold her for the gain and profit of the same Ann Servant. For this offence of spiriting Alice Flax to Virginia, and there selling her, Ann Servant was placed in the dock at the Old Bailey, on 20th Feb., 35 Charles II., when she withdrew her previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' and confessed the indictment. The sentence of the Court was, that Ann Servant should pay a fine of 13s. 4d. for having stolen a woman of her own country and race, carried her against her will to Virginia, and there sold her into bondage.

(e.) *An even more startling Sentence for Woman-Stealing.*—On 26th Sept., 36 Charles II., two 'Spirits' (*vide* pp. 245, 246), to wit, Mary Gwyn, wife of William Gwyn, late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate, co. Midd., yeoman, and Thomas Black, late of the said parish, yeoman, assaulted a certain Alice Deakins, spinster, *at* 16, daughter of Robert Deakins, at the said parish, and afterwards, upon the said 26th Sept., conveyed the same Alice Deakins on board a ship called *The Concord*, then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting the

same Alice to Virginia and selling her there for their own gain and profit. On being arraigned on an indictment charging them with this offence, Mary Gwyn and Thomas Black both confessed the indictment, whereupon the sentence of the Court was, that each of the two woman-stealers should pay a fine of twelve pence, and should be committed to the New Prison, there to remain until the fine should be paid. The two kidnappers confessed that they had stolen Alice Deakins with the intention of shipping her to and selling her in America, and they were only sentenced to pay a trivial fine and remain in prison till they had paid it.

Whilst considering these trivial punishments for an offence that clearly appeared much less heinous to our ancestors of Charles the Second's time than it appears to the English of this less cruel age, students should also consider the several indictments that do not seem to have resulted in either a trial or a confession of guilt made in open court. No clerical note touching sentence, verdict, or trial appears on (1) the True Bill (*vide* pp. 232, 233) against Richard Bridgman for spiriting Robert Weston to Antigua, and there selling him; (2) the True Bill (*vide* p. 72) against Humfrey Gardener for spiriting Mary Sunderland on board ship, with intent to transport her to Jamaica; (3) the True Bill (*vide* pp. 155, 156) against Diana Middleton for spiriting Mary Hartley on board ship, with intent to transport her to Virginia; (4) the True Bill (*vide* p. 156) against the same Diana Middleton for spiriting Margaret Tower on board ship, with intent to transport her to Virginia; or (5) on the True Bill (*vide* pp. 190, 191) against Matthew Trim and Sarah Falconer for spiriting Elizabeth Partridge on board the ship in which the same Mathew Trim subsequently transported the same Elizabeth to Virginia and there sold her. "Po se," = he or she puts himself or herself on a jury, *i.e.*, pleads 'Not Guilty,' is the only annotation on four other True Bills for stealing people with intent to sell them, to wit, (1) the True Bill (*vide* pp. 78, 79) against James Buckle for spiriting Hester Lambert from Middlesex to Virginia, and there selling her; (2) the True Bill (*vide* pp. 70, 71) against Elizabeth Collier for spiriting Sarah Price to Virginia, with the intention of selling her; (3) the True Bill (*vide* pp. 72, 73) against Thomas Gore for spiriting Edward Meade on board ship, with intent to transport him to Virginia; and (4) the True Bill (*vide* p. 65) against John Rudd for spiriting John Hewlett on board ship, transporting him to Virginia and there selling him.

From this remarkable absence of annotations touching verdicts and sentence it may be inferred that the kidnappers charged by indictments were not tried for the offences of which they were accused, but were allowed by the Court to appease and compensate their prosecutors with payment of money. In like manner one may assume that in passing

the lenient and even laughably trivial sentences, which have been submitted to the reader's consideration, judges had regard to the pecuniary compositions made between the doers and sufferers of wrong. Anyhow, it is certain that, in the time when Mary Gwyn and Thomas Black, convicted on their own confession of spiriting Alice Deakins on board *The Concord* with intent to transport her to and sell her in America, were sentenced to pay a fine of only one shilling each, the offence committed by a kidnapper in stealing a humble and quite insignificant person was not regarded as the heinous crime which Blackstone declares it to have been, and which it really was.

IX. *Minor Offences and Curious Indictments*.—In some of the True Bills, which may be described as curious indictments for minor offences, readers of this volume will come upon some obsolete kinds of knavery and malfeasance, that will be serviceable to future writers on the social condition and usages of the inhabitants of Middlesex in the seventeenth century.

(1.) *Knaves and Cheats*.—It will amuse the perusers of this preface to glance at a few examples of the tricks by which the rogues of Charles the Second's time used to get possession of the money and goods of honest folk, without exposing themselves to prosecution for felony.

(a.) *Edward Wilkinson's attempted Fraud upon Musgrave Bibby*.—At a time when he was apprehensive of being troubled by the ecclesiastical authorities of his parish for his practice of consorting with conventiclers, Mr. Musgrave Bibby (otherwise spelt 'Beby'), of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, vintner (*vide* pp. 156, 157), received a visit on 30th Nov., 33 Charles II., from Edward Wilkinson, who introduced himself to the wine-merchant as an officer attached to the Court of the Bishop of London. After offering himself in this assumed character to the dealer in strong drinks, the sham officer of a court, with which he was in no way connected, served upon Master Bibby a sham writ, requiring him to appear within three days of the service of the spurious writing before the Bishop of the diocese, at his Prerogative Court held at Doctors' Commons Hall, there to take an oath touching certain matters. The impostor then went on to say that, for a payment of £31 15s. 6d. he would engage to stay further prosecution of the said process. As the True Bill, from which I have gained these particulars, does not charge the cheat with having extorted the money, but only with having designed to extort it from Master Musgrave Bibby, it may be assumed that Edward Wilkinson's attempt on the wine-merchant's purse was unsuccessful.

(b.) *Knaveish Dealers in Hair*.—By a True Bill preserved in S. P. R., 8 April, 30 Charles II., William Noyes and William Hammond, both late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields yeomen, were indicted at Sessions of

the Peace for a successful attempt to defraud one Dymock Ely of the said parish. Coming to Master Dymock Ely (presumably a wig-maker) with two bags of hair in their custody,—the one bag containing twenty-four ounces of hair worth £14 8s., and the other bag containing twenty-four ounces of hair worth only 14s.,—the two rogues sold to Master Dymock Ely the choice and valuable hair and received from him the sum of fourteen pounds and eight shillings in full payment for it. But before withdrawing from the scene of this business transaction the knaves took occasion to shift the two bags of equal weight, so that they contrived to carry off the twenty-four ounces of hair for which they had received £14 8s., and to leave behind them the bag of cheap hair. Of course, when attention was called to the matter, the knaves declared it a mere mistake for which they were extremely sorry. Instead of being charged with stealing, they were only charged with fraudulently, unlawfully, and secretly carrying off the costly hair and fraudulently leaving the comparatively worthless hair in its place. It does not appear from any minutes on the bill how the knaves were punished or whether they received any punishment for their endeavour to keep what they had sold.

(c.) *Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.*—It having occurred to Eleanore Bonnett, wife of William Bonnett, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, yeoman (*vide* p. 79) that it would be well for her to get possession of some of the goods and chattels belonging to Alice Challenor, of St. Clement's Danes', and to get possession of them without exposing herself to a charge of feloniously stealing them, the said Eleanore Bonnett went to the shop of the said Alice Challenor, and in the absence of the said Alice Challenor, persuaded Dorothy Challenor, the said Alice's servant, to allow her to take away thirty yards of lace worth fourteen pounds and five shillings and two grey silk lace cornetts worth fifteen shillings. The representations by which Eleanore Bonnett persuaded Dorothy Challenor to put up these goods, appraised at fifteen pounds, were to this effect. There was a certain lady, residing in St. James's House in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who wished to buy divers yards of lace and two silk caps, and that, if Dorothy Challenor would allow her the said Eleanore Bonnett to take the said lace and cornetts and show them to said lady, she, the said Eleanore, would be prompt in restoring the same lace and cornetts, in case the lady did not care for them, or in bringing to the same Dorothy the money for the goods, should the lady like and take them. Having thus obtained possession of the goods, Eleanore Bonnett neither restored the goods nor paid the price for them. On inquiry it was ascertained that no such lady as Eleanore Bonnett had spoken of was living at St. James's House. Found 'Guilty' by a jury at Hickes Hall of having obtained the goods worth

£15 by false pretences, Eleanore Bonnett was fined by the court in the sum of twenty-six shillings and eight pence, which fine she forthwith paid to the Sheriff in court.

(d.) *The Fraud of the Sham Postmen.*—On the 7th July, 29 Charles II., in the absence of William Freeman, esq., from his dwellinghouse in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, two rogues named Cornelius Crouch and William Leader (*vide* p. 78) came to the said house and there told Elizabeth Goodwin, spinster, one of the servants of the said William Freeman, esq., that they were letter-carriers in the service of the Postmaster-General, Henry Earl of Arlington, that they were the bearers of nine letters addressed to her master from parts beyond sea, and that the Postmaster-General's fee for delivering the same letters was thirty-six shillings and six pence. Each of the nine letters bore a postal-mark that had the appearance to Elizabeth Goodwin of being a genuine mark of the Post Office. Under these circumstances, Elizabeth Goodwin took the letters in, and paid the letter-carriers out of her master's moneys the thirty-six shillings and six pence which they demanded. On the matter being looked into, it was discovered that the nine letters were spurious letters, that they had not been brought to England from parts beyond sea, that the postal mark upon them was not a genuine post-mark, and that, instead of being letter-carriers in the service of the Postmaster-General, Cornelius Crouch and William Leader were two rogues and cheats. Arraigned at Sessions of Peace on a charge of cheating William Freeman, esq., by imposing upon Elizabeth Goodwin with a false story and spurious letters marked with sham marks, each rogue confessed the indictment and was fined in the sum of forty shillings.

(2.) *Vagabondage coloured with an Affectation of Industry.*—Dealing with ordinary vagrants as they had dealt with them during the thirty years next preceding 19 Charles II., the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex during the period covered by this volume displayed notable activity in hunting down and punishing a class of individuals, whom they were pleased to regard as especially crafty and impudent vagabonds, because they coloured their vagabondage with a show of labour, in order to escape punishment for their pernicious vagrancy. If a poor man essayed to earn his living by hawking beef or other victuals in the open streets, he was proceeded against as a vagabond, who was colouring his habitual vagrancy by forestalling the markets. When a woman went forth with a stock of glass wares and offered them for sale at houses in the outskirts of the town, she was regarded and dealt with by the law as an idle and mischievous loiterer, who coloured her vagabondage by affecting to be an itinerant seller of articles, that should be bought only in the shops of honest tradesmen who paid rates and taxes.

The pedlar who left his lodging at break of day with a heavy pack of Holland cloth or Scotch cloth on his back, and returned at night-fall after trudging from farmhouse to farmhouse in search of housewives desirous of buying a few yards of the fabric, did not pass his time in idleness. But in the eye of the law he was a vagabond, and there were Justices who maintained that such a vagrant should be flogged all the more severely, on account of his hypocrisy in pretending to be an honest and laborious trader in cloth, when he was merely indulging his evil disposition to roam about, and by his particular way of colouring his vagrancy encroached on the privileges of the drapers, and put in his pocket money which ought to find its way into the hands of respectable shop-keepers. The same view was taken of the tinkers who went about the suburbs, and the rural districts of Middlesex, selling articles of tin-ware, and doing odd jobs of tinker's-work at private houses.

The Justices of Peace, the merchants, the thriving shopkeepers, spoke hard words of the crafty vagrants who injured trade by colouring their vagrancy in so deceitful a manner. Sometimes they grew indignant at the amazing impudence of these wandering knaves, who, instead of doing their work, as they were pleased to call it, as noiselessly and as unobtrusively as possible, had the audacity to cry aloud in the streets and lanes 'Scotch cloth; d'ye want any Scotch cloth?' 'Kettles to mend!' 'Have you any work for a tinker to do?' 'Buy my drinking-glasses.' 'Knives and scissors to grind, oh!' 'Bring out your knives and scissors to grind, oh!' It will amuse readers to glance at some of the indictments on which vagrants of this shameless and especially hurtful kind were brought to trial at Sessions of the Peace.

(a.) *The Case of Margaret Wyatt*.—On 14th August, 23 Charles II. (*vide* pp. 30, 31) Margaret Wyatt shocked many of the witnesses of her disorderly conduct at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. by wandering abroad with a stock of drinking glasses and other glasses, and offering to sell the same glasses to divers of the King's lieges, not at open fair or market, but at the private dwellinghouses of the same lieges. Margaret Wyatt's conduct on this particular day was possibly the more interesting because she had already received an intimation of the intention of the Glass Sellers Company to prosecute her for encroaching on their monopoly. Three days before, to wit, on 11th August, the recognizances of Michael Sparkes of St. James's, Clerkenwell, yeoman, and John Webb of the Liberty of the Rolls cordwainer, in the sum of £20. each, had been taken for Margaret Wyatt's appearance at the next General Sessions of the Peace at Hickes Hall, then and there "to answer the Complaint of the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, London, for wandering up and down to sell glasses." That she had in

Master Webb and Master Michael Sparkes two sufficient friends to preserve her from imprisonment during the interval between 11th August and the next General Sessions of Peace, seems to indicate that, though a humble woman, she belonged to a social class distinctly superior to the class most given to disorderly conduct. She may have been a person acting in concert with the Glass Sellers Company, in order to get a judicial decision respecting the company's rights outside 'the City.' Anyhow, Margaret Wyatt, wife of Thomas Wyatt of St. Mary Olave's co. Surrey yeoman, appeared at the G. S. P., and having pleaded 'Not Guilty,' took her trial in October, 1671, on an indictment charging her with being a vagabond who coloured her vagabondage with a deceitful air of industry, by offering glasses for sale as she wandered about Middlesex. "Ac in hujusmodi sua circumvagatione" says the indictment, "apud parochiam mencionatam et diversos alios locos infra comitatum Middlesexie predictum adtunc ac diversis aliis diebus et vicibus callide et subtiliter vendidit et utteravit quamplurima vitrea diversorum generum diversis ligeis et subditis dicti Domini Regis (juratoribus adhuc ignotis) in privatis domibus suis et non in apertis feriis sive mercatu, Ea intencione ad colorandam dictam circumvagationem et ad escapiendum a punicione pro ejus circumvagatione,"= And in her wandering about after this manner at the said parish and divers other places within the aforesaid county of Middlesex then and on divers other days and occasions she craftily and cunningly sold and uttered very many glasses of different sorts to divers of the said King's lieges and subjects to the aforesaid jurors as yet unknown, in their private houses and not in open fairs or market, with the intention to colour her vagrancy and to escape punishment for her vagabondage. Of this charge Mary Wyatt was found 'Not Guilty.' On what grounds she was acquitted does not appear.

(b.) *The Case of Anne Woodward.*—On an indictment preserved in S. P. R. 11 Jan., 23 Charles II., Anne Woodward of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields (*vide* p. 32) was arraigned and charged with having on 15th Dec., 23 Charles II., and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, been an idle and vagrant person in the said parish and divers other places of Middlesex, in wandering abroad with linen cloth and offering the same linen cloth for sale and selling it to divers of the said King's lieges and subjects, in their private houses and not in open fairs or markets, with the intention of colouring her said vagrancy and escaping punishment. Convicted on these grounds, and on her own confession of the indictment, of having been and of still being a vagabond, Anne Woodward was fined in a sum not stated by the annotator of the True Bill.

Sentence on Alice Hall for hawking Linen Cloth.—By an indictment

preserved in the same S. P. R. of 11 Jan., 23 Charles II., Alice Hall (*vide* p. 33) wife of John Hall of Stepney co. Midd. yeoman, was charged with having been an idle and vagrant person on 20 Dec., 23 Charles II., and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards at the said parish and divers other places of the said county, in wandering abroad with linen cloth and cunningly and craftily selling the same cloth to divers of the King's lieges and subjects in their private houses and not in open fairs or markets, with the intention of thereby colouring her vagabondage and escaping punishment for it. Convicted of vagabondage on her own confession of the indictment, Alice Hall was declared 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be whipt.

That Alice Hall was so sentenced appears from the following clerical note over her name on the indictment, to wit, "Cogn' Ind' h'et judiciu' flagellari &c., judiciu' resp'."—She confesses the indictment: has judgment to be whipt &c., the judgment (*i.e.*, execution of sentence) is deferred. Even at this date, when so many years have passed since the body of Alice Hall, and the bodies of her judges, and the body of the beadle who flogged her bare shoulders *if* the sentence was executed, went from this world, the humane reader would like to be assured that the poor woman was not flogged for the crime of selling a few yards of linen cloth to persons who wished to buy them. Unfortunately I cannot give the assurance, for the record says no more in the way of mercy than that the flogging was deferred.

(c.) *Three Petty Chapmen sentenced to be flogged at Charing Cross for Hawking Cloth about the Streets.*—In the 36th year of Charles II. (*vide* p. 232), William Erwing, Robert Murfort, and Rowland Betty, all three late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, labourers, were tried at Sessions of the Peace on an indictment charging them with having on 7th March, 36 Charles II., and on divers days and occasions before and after the said day wandered abroad at the aforesaid parish, and in divers other places of Middlesex, under the name and style of Petty Chapmen, "craftily and deceitfully using the art of buying and selling Scotch cloth and Holland cloth, and wares pertaining to the art and faculty of linendrapers." Found 'Guilty' by a jury, these three petty chapmen were sentenced to be stript naked from the middle upwards, and to be whipt till their bodies should be bloody, "at the whipping-post *prope* Charing Crosse."

(d.) *George Chambers and the Turners' Company.*—On 25th November, 23 Charles II., recognizances were taken before Humphrey Weld, esq., J.P. (*vide* p. 32), of John Partington, of St. Clement's Danes', distiller, and of William Watts, of Allhallows-within-the-Wall, brushmaker, in the sum of five pounds each, and of George Chambers, of St. Mary's Overs, in Southwark, chapman, in the sum of ten pounds, for the appearance of

the said George Chambers at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there "to answer the complaint of the Companie of Turners for crying and selling in the streets as a pedler several wares belonging to the Trades of the Turners."

(e.) *Tinkers Crying aloud in the Streets*.—Upon an indictment, preserved in S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II., Anthony Sanders, late of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, labourer (*vide* p. 285), was arraigned for having been on the 17th March, 1 James II., and on divers days and occasions before and after the said day, an idle and vagrant person at St. Sepulchre's, co. Midd., and in divers other places of the same county, wandering abroad and carrying about with him certain kettles and skellets and other articles of merchandise, and crying in a loud voice these words, to wit, "Have you any worke for a tinker?" Also in the same S.P.R. is preserved the indictment on which another tinker, John George, late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, was proceeded against at Sessions of the Peace at Hickes Hall for having on the same 17th March, 1 James II., wandered abroad as an idle vagabond in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, carrying about certain kettles and skellets, and crying aloud, "Have you any' work for a tinker?" thereby colouring his vagabondage, in order to escape punishment for it. Each of these crafty and deceitful tinkers confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of three shillings and four pence.

(f.) *The Crime and Punishment of a Needy Knife-Grinder*.—At S.P.R. held at Hickes Hall on 25th Feb., 1 James II., Richard Hookham, late of St. James's, Clerkenwell, labourer, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having on the 16th day of the said month wandered abroad in the said parish as an idle vagabond, carrying about with him a wooden cart and a rotatory wheel, and crying and vociferating in a loud voice in and through places and lanes within the same county these words, to wit, "Have you any knives to grind?", with the intention of colouring his said vagrancy, and so escaping punishment for it. Richard Hookham confessed this grave indictment, and was fined in the sum of twelve pence.

In the body of this volume, students may find other examples of the way in which our ancestors of the seventeenth century in their wisdom and tenderness dealt penally with divers sorts of indigent but extremely laborious people as idle and cunning vagabonds.

(3.) *A Peril of the London Streets by Night as well as by Day*.—Had he been cognizant of the facts, that will be offered to the consideration of readers in this sub-section of an editorial preface, it cannot be questioned that, whilst describing the defects and inconveniences of Charles the Second's London, Lord Macaulay would have told his readers how no man could move about the Merry Monarch's capital by

night or day on foot, without being in danger of dropping into a deep pit or cellar, and so breaking his limbs, his ribs, or his neck. Readers should remember that from the spacious times of great Elizabeth, when poor scholars used to dive for their fourpenny dinners, down to the close of the seventeenth century, and to still later times, London householders used their cellars for many other purposes besides the storage of wine, ale, coals, firewood, and other provisions. In the more populous quarters of the town, the cheaper ordinaries and public eating establishments were found in cellars, to which the customers descended by stairs from the street. The poorer artisans had their shops in the cellars of houses which they never entered. One consequence of the restrictions on building new houses for the poor folk was that householders, who were licensed to entertain lodgers and sub-tenants under the supervision of the constables and head-boroughs of their parishes, found it to their advantage to let their cellars to indigent people for places of abode. This practice of letting cellars to the meanest folk was permitted to orderly and reputable householders, even in the days when the laws against receiving lodgers and harbouring under-tenants were most rigidly enforced, from care for the health of the over-populated town. It was possible for constables to whip foreign vagrants out of London and back to their proper parishes in the country ; but the capital could not be relieved in that, or any similar way, of the natives of London, who, whilst contriving to keep body and soul together, were far too poor to take a house, however small and cheap it might be. It followed, therefore, that a considerable proportion of the London poor hid themselves at nightfall in cellars.

These inhabitants of cellars were permitted to enjoy and utilize the modicum of daylight that came to their darksome rooms from the streets, and even to keep the flaps of their street doors thrown back by day for the more free admission of sunlight during the day, provided they closed the flaps at nightfall, with proper care for the safety of pedestrians in the street. Old vestry-books show that from time to time vestries republished by the bellman the old standing orders for closing cellar-doors that opened into public ways, on the approach of nightfall. But the orders were never rigidly enforced for any considerable length of time. There was an indisposition on the part of petty constables and watchmen to be severe inquisitors in respect to the observance and non-observance of rules, that were peculiarly vexatious to the occupants of cellars. It followed from this official tolerance for a particular misdemeanour, and official tenderness for the occupants of underground chambers, that tenants of cellars in the bye-streets and courts and alleys of the best urban quarters were allowed to do as they pleased about opening and closing the doors of their squalid homes. It followed also

that, whilst householders were not worried by the inferior officers of the law because the occupants of their cellars left their flap-doors open, householders were sometimes strangely inconsiderate for the public safety, when for building or other purposes they broke ground and dug pits in the public ways.

(a.) *How Thomas Whitehead's Arm "became broake" in Gerrard Street, Soho.*—On 8th December, 36 Charles II., i.e. 1684 A.D., John Young, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, carver, and Thomas Streeter, late of the same parish, painter, appeared at Sessions of Peace, held at Hickee Hall, to answer to a True Bill of indictment, charging them (*vide* p. 238) with having, on 21st June last past, "in a certain place called Gerrard Street, leading from a place called Pickadilly to a place called Soho, dug a pit or vault ten yards broad and eleven feet deep, in the public highway, in the which it is the wont and right of the King's lieges and subjects to pass and repass with their horses, coaches, and carriages, and unlawfully and unwittingly left the same vault open, so that on the said 21st of June, between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m., one Thomas Whitehead, in journeying by the aforesaid way, had the misfortune to fall into the aforesaid vault, in which fall his right arm "became broake," a consequence of the said fall and fracture being that Thomas Whitehead languished and lived languidly from the said 21st of June even to the day of the taking of this inquisition, to wit, the 6th Oct. then next following." The carver and the painter made no attempt to defend themselves. They had dug the pit; they had not surrounded it with a fence that would save people from falling into it in the hours of darkness. Each of the two misdemeanants confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of three shillings and four pence. The smallness of the fine, which they each forthwith paid to the Sheriff, shows that the Court regarded them as unfortunate rather than as gravely culpable persons.

Thomas Whitehead's accident and the consequent proceedings at Hickee Hall certainly called the attention of the Middlesex and the Westminster Justices of the Peace to the danger of allowing pitfalls to remain open in the public streets, and were probably influential in determining them to deal energetically with those householders of the urban parishes of the metropolitan county who allowed their cellars to remain open under circumstances which, from time to time, caused unwary pedestrians to drop suddenly from the pavement to the ground below the open flap-doors. Anyhow, vigorous war was made against the careless householders during the last few weeks of Charles's time and the first years of James's reign.

(b.) *Measures taken for closing or guarding the Doors of Cellars opening into Streets.*—In the file of Westminster Sessions of the Peace of

January, 36 Charles II., there are preserved fifty-three examples of a sort of indictments, that had not come under my notice in the rolled files of any previous year of Charles's reign, nor in the files of any year of any previous reign—fifty-three indictments (*vide* pp. 260, 261) on which as many persons were proceeded against, for leaving cellar-doors open into streets within St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Clement's Danes', or St. Margaret's, Westminster. In the rolled files of the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Borough of Westminster, to wit, the G. Q. S. P. held on 22nd April, 1 James II., and divers subsequent days, are preserved one hundred and twelve indictments of as many persons, for leaving cellar-doors open into streets, lying within one or another of the four following parishes, to wit, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. Paul's, Covent Garden; St. Mary's, Savoy; and St. Margaret's, Westminster. The indictment of William Coast, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, runs thus :—

“Juratores pro Domino Rege super sacramentum suum presentant Quod Willelmus Coast nuper de parochia Sancti Martini in Campis infra Libertates Civitatis Burgi et Ville Westmonasterii in comitatu Middlesexie yeoman octavo die Januarii anno regni Domini Regis nostri Caroli Secundi Dei gracia Anglie Scocie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c., tricesimo sexto vi et armis &c. apud parochiam predictam infra Libertates predictas in comitatu predicto quandam cameram *anglice* A Celler ibidem existentem prope stratam publicam et altam regiam viam ibidem vocatam Pall Mall in alta regia via ibidem duos pedes et sex pollices extenden' illicite aperuit *anglice* did open, Et cameram predictam in strata et alta regia via predicta tam per noctem quam per diem apertam et disco-opertam *anglice* uncovered fore causavit et remanere permisit, Et ratione inde alta regia via ibidem magnopere coarctata fuit *anglice* was streightned In magnum periculum vitarum et mutilacionem membrorum subditorum Domini Regis per stratam predictam per communem viam predictam prope cameram predictam circa legitima negocia sua de tempore in tempus transeuntium, in commune et nocumentum omnium subditorum Domini Regis per communem viam predictam transeuntium &c. &c.”

In English.

“The Jurors for our Lord the King upon their oath present That William Coast late of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields within the Liberties &c. . . . of the City Borough and Town of Westminster in the county of Middlesex yeoman on the eighth day of January in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of our Lord the King Charles the Second by God's grace King of England Scotland France and Ireland King defender of the faith &c. by force and arms &c. at the aforesaid

parish within the aforesaid Liberties in the aforesaid county did unlawfully open a certain chamber called A Celler there being near the public street and the king's highway there called Pall Mall in the king's highway there extending two feet and six inches, And caused and permitted the aforesaid chamber in the aforesaid street and king's highway to be and remain open and uncovered, And by reason thereof the king's highway was greatly straitened to the great peril of the lives and to the mutilation of the limbs of the lord the King's subjects from time to time passing about their lawful affairs through the aforesaid way near the aforesaid chamber, and to the common injury of all the lord King's subjects passing by the aforesaid common way &c."

The particular streets and places of the aforementioned parishes, or near which the 112 aforementioned cellar doors lay open by night as well as by day, were Hart Street, Bow Street, Russell Street, York Street, Bridges Street, Exeter Street, King's Street, Rose Street, and Sandish Street (in St. Paul's, Covent Garden), Duke Street, Charles Street, and Pall Mall (in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields), Swan Yard, White Hart Yard, Drury Lane, and the Strand (in St. Mary's, Savoy), Charles Street and King Street (in St. Margaret's, Westminster). Of the 112 cellars, so left open by night as well as by day, nineteen were cellars lying open in or near Pall Mall. What a stir the morning papers would occasion were they to announce some fine morning that soon after leaving his club on the previous evening, and as he was walking up St. James's Street, some well-known gentleman, say the present Attorney-General or the Right Reverend the Bishop of Winchester, had fallen from the pavement into an open cellar and broken his neck!

(c.) *Sir Robert Clarke's Accident.*—Sir Robert Clarke was neither a bishop nor a luminary of the law, and for the best of reasons he was not a member of a Pall Mall club-house in the first regnal year of James the Second. But he was a personage of social moment, and was walking in one of the most orderly thoroughfares of urban Middlesex, to wit, in the ancient highway of Holborn, where people of quality and high fashion still had their London homes, when (*vide* p. 300), some time between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. of 1 Jan., 1 James II., he suddenly dropt through the door of the cellar, which Benjamin Poole, late of St. Andrew's, Holborn, yeoman, had unlawfully opened, and allowed to remain open. As Benjamin Poole's cellar-door was six feet long and two feet wide, there was room for a full-grown man to have a clear fall, and from the language of the indictment on which Benjamin Poole was arraigned at Hickes Hall, it may be inferred that Sir Robert Clarke, knt., had a "clear drop," and that no bone of his body was broken by the accident. But he was so greatly shaken and bruised by the fall, as to have languished and lived in languor for several days by reason of the misadventure.

On being called to account for his misdemeanour in letting a gentleman of knightly degree and worth in for so awkward a tumble, Benjamin Poole confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of twelve shillings, which he forthwith paid to the Sheriff in Court.

X. *Indictments of Recusants*.—The reader who has already glanced at the Calendar and Index of this volume, and observed how many pages of both are covered with the names and descriptions of Recusants, does not need to be assured that I have spent much labour in examining the True Bills found against persons for keeping away from the services of the Established Church, and the Recognizances binding individuals to appear at Sessions of Peace to answer to charges of 'recusancy.' But I may observe that this part of the labour of producing the materials of the present book was greatly increased by the condition of the bills of indictments, many of which have through friction become imperfectly legible. What proportion of the persons charged with forbearing to attend church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, were Catholics and what proportion of them were Protestant Nonconformists, I am quite unable to say. Whilst the names and known history of a small minority of the indicted persons declare them to have been Catholics, the indictments of the many bearers of obscure names afford no indication of the religious views of the offenders. On the other hand, the searcher of the calendar, who possesses some knowledge of the Nonconformists of Charles the Second's capital, will not hesitate in inferring from their names, that another small minority of the individuals indicted for not going to church were Protestant dissenters. But with respect to the great majority, perhaps even so large a majority as seven-eighths, of the individuals indicted for staying away from church, I am powerless to say whether a particular person was a Catholic recusant or a Protestant recusant. Historical inquirers searching for new data may, however, be assured that I have milked the Middlesex Records to the last drop of their serviceable testimony touching both sorts of recusants.

XI. *Convictions of Conventiclers*.—The Certificates of Convictions of Conventiclers are a division of the Clerkenwell muniments that has sustained losses almost as deplorable and quite as remarkable as those losses of successive folios of the Sessions of Peace Register and the Gaol Delivery Register, of which I spoke in an earlier section of this preface. The careful student of *Middlesex County Records*, vol. iii. does not need to be reminded that there are preserved at the Clerkenwell Sessions House two packets of Justices' Certificates of the convictions of Conventiclers, convicted under the Conventicle Act in the 16th and 17th years of Charles the Second. Of those certificates, and also of other proceedings against Protestant Nonconformists I spoke at length in

that 3rd volume of *Middlesex County Records* (*vide* Preface xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxvi., and xxvii., and pp. 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, *et seq.*). From the close of 17 Charles II. to the middle of 34 Charles II., no Certificates of Convictions of Conventiclers are preserved in the Clerkenwell muniment-room. Of course, the Conventicle Act of 16 Charles II., which came into operation on 1st July, 1664, was passed for only three years, and there was an interval between the date of its expiration and the date of its renewal, with additional clauses (that made it in truth a new statute), by the Parliament, which met on 19th Oct., 1669. This second Conventicle Act received the royal assent on 11th April, 1670. Yet from the date of this second enactment (which was enforced rigorously up to the end of Charles the Second's reign, and was enforced leniently for some time under James II.) one comes at Clerkenwell neither on a file of certificates of convictions, nor on a single certificate before the midsummer of 34 Charles II., *i.e.*, July, 1682, when one comes upon a series of files of such certificates, running to the end of Charles's reign and onwards into James the Second's 2nd regnal year.

How are we to account for the disappearance of the C. C. C. that were signed and sealed by Justices of the Peace between the time when the second Conventicle Act of 11th April, 1670, first came into operation, and the July of 1682. Stout parchments, necessarily preserved so long as the Conventicle Act was in force for their testimony to previous convictions, they were not documents likely to perish from mould and rot without leaving a trace of the massive packets in which they were preserved. Why have they disappeared, while the files for more than four full years remain at Clerkenwell in a fairly sound state? They did not rot wholly out of sight. They must have been taken from the Middlesex County Records by some person or persons who forbore to restore them to their proper place, even as the missing folios of the S. P. Register and the missing folios of G. D. Register were withdrawn from the Clerkenwell Sessions House by some person or persons.

I have no more knowledge of the person or persons who withdrew the missing files of C. C. C. than I have of the person or persons who withdrew the missing folios of two great Registers. But I know that strange liberties were taken with the Middlesex Records in far-away times. After speaking of 'the lamentable condition' in which the earlier Middlesex Records were found by the Committee of Middlesex Justices of the Peace who, a few years since, caused them to be put, as far as possible, in good order, Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P., the writer of the memoir of Sir Baptist Hicks, which appears at the close of this volume, observed, in the same Committee's printed Report on the same county records (1884), "How much of this was due to their

treatment in the reign of William III. by the then acting Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Harcourt, who removed them 'to his country house in Holborne,' and was only induced to restore them by repeated and peremptory orders of the Court, and how much to neglect, it is impossible to say." I know nothing of the considerations which determined this eccentric Clerk of the Peace to remove the records from Hicks Hall to his rural home. It is improbable that he removed them with the intention of destroying them, or the design of selling them. But whilst, in the absence of evidence to the point, it would be unfair to charge the gentleman with a dishonourable purpose, it is not unfair to think that the eccentric custodian of the Middlesex County-Records, who displayed a singular reluctance to obey the peremptory orders for their restoration, retained a few folios and files at his country house, when he restored the main body of the manuscripts to their proper resting place.

The great value and interest of the files of C. C. C., that still remain at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, quicken one's regret for the disappearance of a much larger number of Certificates. In those remaining Certificates the patient searcher of the Middlesex muniments comes upon the names of some of the most famous of the Anglican Nonconformists who suffered for their opinions under our last two Stuart kings. It is worthy of especial notice that one Baxter (probably Richard Baxter), George Foxe, and William Penn figure amongst the conventiclers who are certified to have been fined for being conventicle-preachers.

(1.) *Certificate of the Conviction of George Foxe.*—By a C. C. C. dated on 8th Oct., 35 Charles II. (*vide* p. 226), under the hand and seal of Edward Guise, esq., J.P., it was certified—(a) That Alexander Parker, of St. Clement's Lane, London, haberdasher, John Clarke, of Witney, co. Oxon, Thomas Farley, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, William Wine, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, glover, Michael Richards, of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, weaver, Gregory May, of St. Margaret's, Westminster,, and James Redhead, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields,, were on the aforesaid day convicted before the said justice of the peace of having been present together with some two hundred unknown persons at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion, &c., in a certain house of an unknown person in the Savoy, co. Midd., in the forenoon of the 7th inst. Oct., and (b) That George Foxe then and there took upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle, and (c) That a fine of £20 was imposed on the said George Foxe for his said offence by the said J.P., and (d) That a fine of 5s. was imposed upon each of the other

aforenamed persons for their said offence of being present at the said conventicle.

(2.) *Two Convictions of William Penn.*—These two Certificates of the conviction of the famous quaker and philanthropist are the more interesting because they were dated under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner, knt., J.P., Serjeant-at-Law and Recorder of London, on a day (26th Jan., 36 Charles II.) so near the death of Charles II., who had shown the philanthropist much kindness, that they came to be filed with the C. C. C. of 1 James II., probably because the fines were not actually paid and levied till the first regnal year of the new sovereign, who regarded the quaker with approval and with a regard that may be called friendship. Having settled his colony and seen Philadelphia assume the aspect and proportions of a considerable town, William Penn returned to England, in the later part of 36 Charles II., and journeyed to Newmarket to pay his loyal respects to the sovereign, whose health had for some time shown signs of failing.

(a.) *The Earlier of the Two Offences.*—On 23rd Nov. of the same year William Penn was present at a conventicle held in a certain house of St. Margaret's, Westminster, under colour of exercising religion otherwise than according to the liturgy and use of the Church of England. Besides being present at this unlawful assembly, William Penn took upon himself to preach to and teach the persons gathered together at it. The Certificate of Conviction sets forth the famous man's offence, conviction, and punishment, in the following words:—

MIDD. Ss :

Memorandum quod vicesimo tertio die Novembris anno regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi &c. tricesimo sexto plures quam quinque persone existentes subditi hujus Regni et ultra etatem sexdecim annorum in conventiculo sive congregatione sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam Ecclesie Anglicane congregati fuere in domo scituata in parochia Sancte Margarete Westmonasteriensis preterquam ii de familia Et quidam Willelmus Penn super se assumpsit predicare et docere in predicto conventiculo ad congregationem sic illicite congregatam contra formam Statuti in hoc casu editi et provisi prout satis mihi constat per sacramenta duorum credibilium testium videlicet Ellinor Shaftoe et Hester Collingwood unde predictus Willelmus Penn per hoc recordum meum convictus existit et forisfecit summam viginti librarum Et superinde super prefatum Willelmum Penn imposui finem viginti librarum legalis monete Anglie pro offenso suo de bonis et catallis suis levand' esse et distribuend' secundum direccionem statuti predicti In cujus rei testimonium Ego Thomas Jenner miles unus servientium

dicti Domini Regis ad legem Recordator Civitatis London Ac unus Justiciariorum dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu predicto conservandam assignatorum huic Recordo manum et sigillum mea apposui vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno supradicto.

THOMAS JENNER record^r

(L.S.) .”

[In English.]

“Middlesex, to wit: Be it remembered that on the twenty-third day of November in the thirty-sixth year of our Lord Charles the Second &c. more than five persons being subjects of this kingdom and above the age of sixteen years were congregated under colour or pretext of exercising religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England in a house situated in the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster besides those of the family And a certain William Penn took upon himself to preach to and teach the congregation thus unlawfully congregated in the aforesaid conventicle against the form of the Statute for this case published and provided as it appears sufficiently to me by the oaths of two credible witnesses to wit Elinor Shaftoe and Hester Collingwood wherefore the aforesaid William Penn by this my record is convicted and has forfeited the sum of twenty pounds and therefore I have imposed upon the aforesaid William Penn a fine of twenty pounds of the lawful money of England for his offence to be levied from his goods and chattels and distributed according to the direction of the aforesaid Statute In testimony of which thing I Thomas Jenner knt. one of the Serjeants-at-Law of the Lord the King Recorder of the City of London and one of the Justices of the said Lord the King appointed to preserve the Peace for the aforesaid county to this Record have put my hand and seal on the twenty-sixth of January in the above-said year.

THOMAS JENNER Record^r.

(Place
of the
Seal.) .”

(b.) *The Later of the Two Offences.*—Another C. C. C., dated on the same 26th Jan., 36 Charles II., under the hand and seal of the same Justice of the Peace, shows (*vide* pp. 265, 266) that William Penn was convicted of and fined for being present at another conventicle held in a house lying in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 7th Dec., 36 Charles II., under colour of exercising religion, &c. The Certificate runs in these words:—

“Midd. Ss.: Memorandum quod septimo die Decembris anno regni

Domini nostri Caroli Secundi nunc Regis Anglie &c. xxxvi. Willelmus Penn et alii ad numerum quinque personarum et amplius existentium subditorum hujus Regni et ultra etatem sexdecem annorum in conventiculo sive congregacione sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam Ecclesie Anglicane congregati fuere in domo scituata in parochia Sancte Margarete Westmonasteriensis præterquam ii de familia et quedam persona ignota super se assumpsit predicare et docere in conventiculo predicto ad congregacionem sic illicite congregatam contra formam statuti in hoc casu editi et provisi prout satis mihi constat per sacramenta duorum credibilium testium videlicet Hester Collingwood et Elinor Shaftoe unde predictus Willelmus Penn per hoc recordum meum convictus existit et forisfecit summam quinque solidorum Et superinde super prefatum Willelmum Penn imposui finem quinque solidorum legalis monete Anglie pro offenso suo et quia predicator ignotus est et non est inventus ulterius imposui super predictum Willelmum Penn summam novem librarum et quindecim solidorum legalis monete Anglie pro parte offensi ignoti predicatoris predicti de bonis et catallis suis levand' esse et distribuend' secundum direccionem statuti predicti In cujus rei testimonium Ego Thomas Jenner miles unius servientium dicti Domini Regis ad legem Recordator civitatis London ac unus Justiciariorum dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu predicto conservandam assignatorum huic recordo manum et sigillum mea apposui vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno predicto.

THO. JENNER Record^r.

L.S.

[In English.]

"Middlesex to wit: Be it remembered that on the seventh day of December in the 36th year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second now King of England &c. William Penn and others to the number of five persons and more being subjects of this kingdom and above the age of sixteen years were congregated in a conventicle or congregation under colour or pretext of exercising religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England in a house situated in the parish of St. Margaret of Westminster besides those of the family and a certain unknown person took upon himself to preach to and teach the congregation thus unlawfully assembled against the form of the statute for this case published and provided as appears sufficiently to me by the oaths of two credible witnesses to wit Hester Collingwood and Elinor Shaftoe whereby the aforesaid William Penn is convicted by this my record and has forfeited the sum of five shillings And therefore on that account I have imposed on the afore-

said William Penn a fine of five shillings of the lawful money of England for his offence and because the aforesaid preacher is unknown and is not found I have further imposed upon the aforesaid William Penn the sum of nine pounds and fifteen shillings for part of the aforesaid unknown preacher's offence to be levied from his goods and chattels and to be distributed according to the direction of the aforesaid statute In testimony of which thing I Thomas Jenner knt. one of the Serjeants-at-Law of the said Lord the King Recorder of the City of London and one of the Justices of the said Lord the King appointed to preserve the peace for the aforesaid county to this record have put my hand and seal on the twenty-sixth day of January in the aforesaid year.

THO. JENNER, Recordr.



."

The Hester Collingwood and Elinor Shaftoe who, in the manner and to the effect indicated in the certificates, gave evidence against William Penn on 26th Jan., 36 Charles II., were common informers, who at this point of their respective stories were busy in hunting for conventiclors, discovering their places of meeting, and bringing them to punishment. As the rewards of a common informer for giving information against conventiclors were considerable, Hester Collingwood and Elinor Shaftoe made a fine income, *temp.* Charles II., by their rather unwomanly vocation. For the fair fame of the gentler sex, one would like to be assured that the two ladies were conscientious enthusiasts, and sincerely believed they rendered God and man good service in taking so much trouble to compass the impoverishment of honest dissenters. One would like also to know something about the costumes they wore, and what disguises they employed, in order to win admittance to the secret meetings of the conventiclors whom they brought to justice.

XII. *Verbal Contractions and Symbolic Letters used in the Annotations of Indictments and in the Minutes of Gaol Delivery Registers, &c.*—A considerable time has elapsed since letters, addressed to me by strangers, made me aware that I should be rendering inexperienced workers on sessional records a service by putting in their hands a list of and key to the verbal contractions and symbolic letters used by the clerks at the Clerkenwell Sessions House in annotating the recognizances and indictments which they made up into rolled files, and in making the usual entries in books of official record. For a time I entertained a design of producing a perfect calendar of the abbreviations and significant letters, with explanatory notes and extensions. On dismissing the project, when I had realized how much time, labour, and money it would require to accomplish it, I determined to place at a convenient season in

one of my successive prefaces a key-calendar of all the more puzzling items of stenographic Latin used by the clerical recorders. The result of this determination is now offered to readers, in the hope that it may facilitate the labour of inexperienced editors of curial manuscripts, and preserve them from the discomfort of knowing or suspecting themselves to have made erroneous solutions of some of the 'letter puzzles.'

(1.) *Key-Calendar of the Verbal Contractions and Symbolic Letters.*

A.

- (a) "acc'p'e" = accipere = to take.
- (b) "al'" = alius = other.
- (c) "al'gen'" = alienigena = an alien.
- (d) "alleg'" = allegiantia = allegiance.
- (e) "als" = alias = otherwise.
- (f) "alt'" = altus = high, deep.
- (g) "a^o" = anno = in the year.
- (h) "attornat'" = attornatus = attorney.
- (i) "auric'" = auricula = the ear.

B.

- (a) "B" = bonus = good.
- (b) "b'" = bonus = good.
- (c) "b. c. c. p b. g." = bona cautio capiat pro bono gestu = let good security be taken for good conduct.
- (d) "b. m. p b. g." = bonos manuptores pro bene se gerendo = good mainpernours for conducting himself well.
- (e) "bil" = billa = a bill, as in "bil' ve'" = billa vera = a true bill.
- (f) "brac'" = brace = breeches.
- (g) "brach'" = brachium = arm.
- (h) "br've" = breve = brief, writ.
- (i) "bur" = burglaria = burglary.

C.

- (a) "C" = cautio = security.
- (b) "C" = capitalis = chief.
- (c) "C" = certificatio = certificate.
- (d) "C" = conventiculum = a conventicle.
- (e) "C" = conventiculus, conventicularius = person present at a conventicle, a conventicler.
- (f) "C" = convictio = the conviction.
- (g) "C" = crematio = the burning = the branding.
- (h) "C" = crematur = is branded.

- (i) "C. C." = cautio capiatur = let security be taken.
- (j) "C. C. C." = certificate of the conviction of a conventicler.
- (k) "ca' " = catallum = a chattel.
- (l) "cap' " = caput = the head.
- (m) "cap'l " = capitalis = chief, as in "cap'l' do' " = capitalis domus = chief house.
- (n) "cen' " = cena = supper, as in "q'd rec' cen' dom' sac'r" = that he had received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- (o) "cert' " = certus = certain.
- (p) "cert'f'cat' " = certificatio = a certificate.
- (q) "cist' " = cista = a chest.
- (r) "cler' " = clerus, clericus = a clerk.
- (s) "cler' " = clergia, clericatus, clericalis = clergy, clerical condition, clerical, clergiable.
- (t) "cogn' " = cognoscit, cognovit, as in "cogn' ind' " = he confesses or confessed the indictment.
- (u) "coll' " = collum = the neck.
- (v) "coll'strig'm " = collistrigium = the pillory.
- (w) "com' " = comitatus = county.
- (x) "com's' " = communis = common, as in "lib' com's' preca'on' " = the book of common prayer.
- (y) "comp'r't'r " = comperitur = is found.
- (z) "comp't' " = compertus = found.
- (aa) "compos' " = compositus = composed, as in "non compos' mentis " = not of a composed mind, to wit, of a disordered mind.
- (bb) "concess' " = concessus = granted.
- (cc) "cons' " = consideratur = it is decreed.
- (dd) "cons' " = consideratum est = it was considered or decreed.
- (ee) "cons'l' " = consimilis = the like.
- (ff) "corr' " = correctio = correction, as in "Do: Corr' " = Domus Correctionis = House of Correction.
- (gg) "cre' " = crematio = the burning or branding, as in "cre' resp'r usq' prox' " = crematio respectuatur usque proximam Gaolæ Deliberacionem = the branding is deferred till the next Gaol Delivery.
- (hh) "Cul' " = culpabilis = guilty.
- (ii) "cun' " = cuniatum = coined.
- (jj) "cur' " = curia = the court.

D.

- (a) "damp' " = dampnum = loss, injury.
- (b) "del' " = deliberacio = delivery.
- (c) "del' " = deliberatur = is delivered.

- (d) "delib' " = deliberatur = is delivered.
- (e) "den' " = denarius = a penny.
- (f) "den' " = denarii = pence, money.
- (g) "d'c's " = dictus = said.
- (h) "di' " = dimidium = half.
- (i) "do : " = domus = a house.
- (j) "D'n's' " = Dominus = the Lord.

E.

- (a) "eff'c'us " = effectus = effect.
- (b) "esc'p't " = escapiavit = he escaped.
- (c) "execut' " = executum = executed.
- (d) "exec'or " = executor = executor.
- (e) "ext' " = extra = without, out of prison, at large.
- (f) "extract' " = extractum = extracted, estreated, as in "extract' in Scc' " = estreated into the Exchequer.

F.

- (a) "fel' " = felo, felonius = a felon.
- (b) "fel' " = feloniam = a felony.
- (c) "fel' " = felonice = feloniously.
- (d) "ferr' " = ferrum = iron.
- (e) "fin' " = finis = a fine.
- (f) "finr' " = finitur, finiatur = is fined, let him be fined.
- (g) "flag' " = flagrum, flagellum = a whip.
- (h) "flag' " = flagelletur = let him be whipt.
- (i) "furc' " = furca = the gallows.

G.

- (a) "G' " = gestus, gestura = bearing, conduct.
- (b) "g' " = gestus, gestura = bearing, conduct.
- (c) "gen' " = generalis = general, as in "Attornat' Gen' " = Attorney-General.
- (d) "gen' " = generosus = a gentleman.

H.

- (a) "h'et " = habet = he has.
- (b) "h'eat " = habeat = let him have.
- (c) "h'uit " = habuit = he had.

I.

- (a) "i'b'm" = ibidem = there in the same place.
- (b) "ill'" = illic = there.
- (c) "impp'u'u'" = imperpetuum = in perpetuity.
- (e) "impl't'" = impletus = full, filled.
- (f) "ind'" = indictamentum = indictment.
- (g) "inven'" = inveniat = let him find.
- (h) "inven'" = invenerit = he shall have found, as in "usq' inven'
m. p. b. g." = until he shall have found sureties for bearing
himself well.
- (i) "I'o" = ideo = therefore.
- (j) "it'um" = iterum = again.

J.

- (a) "judic'" = judicium = judgment.
- (b) "Jur'" = jurata = a jury.
- (c) "jur'" = jurator, juratores = a juror, the jurors.
- (d) "jur'" = juratus = a sworn person, a witness.
- (e) "jur'" = juravit = he swore.
- (f) "jura'" = juratur = it is sworn.
- (g) "justic'" = justicia = justice.
- (h) "justic'" = justiciarius = a Justice.

L.

- (a) "lan'" = laneus = woollen.
- (b) "le'" = legit = he reads.
- (c) "leg'" = legit = he reads.
- (d) "li'" = liber, librum = the book.
- (e) "libr'" = librum = the book.
- (f) "libr'" = librata = a pound-weight, as in "un' libr' pond' seric
operat'" = a pound-weight of worked silk.
- (g) "lit'" = litera = a letter.
- (h) "l'r'a" = litera = the letter.

M.

- (a) "M" = manuctores = mainpernours.
- (b) "m" = manuctores = mainpernours, as in "r'pr' sine m p rec'
ligeanc'" = reprisoned without bail for recusancy of allegiance.
- (c) "M" = mutus = mute.
- (d) "m" = mutus = speechless.

- (e) "M^r" = Magister = Master, as in "M^r Rot'l" = Magister Rotulorum, Master of the Rolls.
- (f) "man'" = manus = the hand.
- (g) "mand'" = mandatum = a command, requirement.
- (h) "mans'" = mansionalis = mansionry, as in "apud dom' mans'" = at the dwelling-house.
- (i) "mar'" = maritus = a husband.
- (j) "Midd." = Middlesexia = Middlesex.
- (k) "mil'" = miles = a knight, a soldier.
- (l) "mon'" = moneta = money.
- (m) "mort'" = mortuus = dead.
- (n) "mort' l'" = mortale = fatal.

N.

- (a) "nl'" = nullus = no one, none.
- (b) "nrm" = nostrum = our, as "erg' nrm Dnm Reg'" = towards our Lord the King.
- (c) "null'" = nullus = no, none.

O.

- (a) "offens'" = offensa, offensum = offence.
- (b) "o'ia" = omnia = all.
- (c) "or'" = ordinarius = the ordinary.
- (d) "ord" = ordinem = the order.
- (e) "ordin'" = ordinem = the order.
- (f) "ordin'" = ordinatus = ordered, ordained.

P.

- (a) "P" = Pax = The Peace, as in "S.P." = Sessio Pacis = Session of the Peace.
- (b) "p'" = pax = the peace.
- (c) "P" = Per = by, through.
- (d) "p'" = by, through.
- (e) "p" = pro = for.
- (f) "p" = peine = pain, as in "p. f. et. d." = peine forte et dure = the strong and hard pain.
- (g) "pan'" = pannus = cloth.
- (h) "pa'v'" = parvus = little, petty, as in "pa'v' latr'" = parvum latrocinium = petty larceny.
- (i) "pbt'" = probatum = probate, proof.
- (j) "pec'" = pecia = a piece.
- (k) "pec'" = pecunia = money.

- (*l*) "ped'" = pedem, pedes = foot, feet.
 (*m*) "p'don'is" = perdonacionis, perdonacionem = of pardon, pardon.
 (*n*) "p'ic'lum" = periculum = peril.
 (*o*) "pet'" = petit, petiit = he asks for, he asked for.
 (*p*) "pil'" = pilloria, pillorium = pillory.
 (*q*) "p'ita" = placita = pleas.
 (*r*) "pl'itat" = placitat = he pleads.
 (*s*) "pl'avit" = placitavit—he pleaded.
 (*t*) "p'och'" = parochia = parish.
 (*u*) "Po'" = ponit, posuit = he puts, he put.
 (*v*) "Po se" = ponit se, posuit se = he puts or he put himself, as in
 "ponit se super patriæ juratam" = he puts himself on a jury,
 i.e. he pleads Not Guilty.
 (*x*) "pol'" = pollex = the thumb, an inch.
 (*y*) "pred'" = predictus = aforesaid.
 (*z*) "p'fat'" = prefatus = aforesaid.
 (*aa*) "preg'" = pregnans = pregnant.
 (*bb*) "preg'" = pregnancy = pregnancy.
 (*cc*) "p'st't" = prestitit = he offered, promised.
 (*dd*) "p'son'" = prisona = prison.
 (*ee*) "probat'" = probatum = probate, proof.
 (*ff*) "prod'c'o" = prodicio = treason.
 (*gg*) "prod'r" = proditor = traitor.
 (*hh*) "prod'r'" = proditorie = traitorously.
 (*ii*) "p'pe'" = prope = near.
 (*jj*) "p'seq'" = prosequi = to follow up, to prosecute.
 (*kk*) "p'tecc'o" = protectio = protection.
 (*ll*) "prot'l'" = protulit = be brought forward, produced.
 (*mm*) "p'x'" = proximus = the next.
 (*nn*) "pu'ic'o" = punitio = punishment.

Q.

- (*a*) "qa'" = quia = because.
 (*b*) "q'tus" = quietus = acquitted.
 (*c*) "qd'" = quod = that.

R.

- (*a*) "Rec'" = recessit, recesserunt = he retired, they retired.
 (*b*) "Rec'" = recepit = he received.
 (*c*) "Rec'" = recusavit = he refused, he denied.
 (*d*) "Recogn'" = recognoscit, recognovit = he acknowledges, he
 acknowledged.

- (e) "R's" = Regis = of the king.
 (f) "Reg'" = regis, regem = the king, of the king.
 (g) "rem'" = remanere, &c. = to remain, &c.
 (h) "r'pr'" = repris, reprehensus, retro-prehensus, reprisonatus = reprieved, taken back, imprisoned.
 (i) "rep'" = repris, &c. = reprieved, &c.
 (j) "req's't'" = requisitio, requisitus = requisition, required.
 (k) "resp'" = respectuatur = is respited, deferred.
 (l) "ret'" = retornari = to be returned.
 (m) "ret'" = retornatus = returned.
 (n) "ret'" = retraxit = he withdrew.
 (o) "retrax'" = retraxit = he withdrew. In the annotations of indictments after Charles the Second's restoration, "nec se retrax'," following a minute of acquittal of felony, signifies that the culprit acquitted of the felony was guiltless of having fled *for* the felony.
 (p) "rober'" = roberia = robbery.

S.

- (a) "Sac'" = sacramentum = sacrament, oath.
 (b) "sac's" = sacerdos = a priest.
 (c) "sacr'm'" = sacramentum = oath, sacrament.
 (d) "scac'" = scaccarium = the exchequer.
 (e) "sec'" = secundum = according to.
 (f) "sec'd'm'" = secundum = according to.
 (g) "sep'l'" = separalis = several.
 (h) "s'ien'" = serviens = serjeant.
 (i) "sig'r'" = signatur = is marked, branded.
 (j) "sol'" = solidus = a shilling.
 (k) "sol'" = solvit = he pays, he paid.
 (l) "sol'" = solverit = he shall have paid.
 (m) "sorc'" = sorceria = witchcraft.
 (n) "Ss" = scilicet scire = to wit.
 (o) "stat'" = statutum = statute.
 (p) "sup'" = super = upon.
 (q) "sus'" = suspendi, suspensus, suspendendus, suspendatur = to be hung, &c., &c. For this contraction, the symbolic letter "S" is often substituted.

T.

- (a) "tax'" = taxatur = is taxed, as in "tax' fin'" = is taxed with a fine.
 (b) "tent'" = tentus = held.

- (c) "t'm's" = terminus = a term.
- (d) "test'" = testis = a witness.
- (e) "tr'port'" = transportari = to be transported.
- (f) "tr'port'io" = transportatio = transportation.
- (g) "tri'c'o" = triacio = trial.
- (h) "tr's" = triatus = tried.

U.

- (a) "ult'" = ultimus = the last.
- (b) "un'" = unus = one.
- (c) "urir'" = uritur = is burnt, branded.
- (d) "usq'" = usque = until.
- (e) "ust'" = ustus = burnt, branded.
- (f) "ux'" = uxor = a wife.

V.

- (a) "vag's" = vagrans = a vagrant, vagabond.
- (b) "val'" = valencia = value.
- (c) "ver'd'cio" = verediccio = verdict.
- (d) "Vic'" = Vicecomes = Sheriff.
- (e) "vid'" = vidua = a widow.
- (f) "viv'" = vivus, vivens = alive.
- (g) "voc'" = vocatus = called.

Students should bear in mind that there is always a difference, and often a very great difference, in the Latin contractions and other details of the minutes used by contemporary clerks of the different counties in annotating recognizances and indictments, and keeping Gaol Delivery Registers. The folios of the Middlesex G. R. Register and the gaol books of the western counties of the seventeenth century were 'kept' and 'posted' session by session very much in the same way; but there are some notable differences in the clerical details of the two sets of folios. For example, long after "nec rec'" had ceased to signify "he or they did not withdraw" in the minutes of the criminal records of the metropolitan shire, the symbol was used in that sense in the gaol-books of the western circuit. Again, students may learn from Mr. Inderwick's equally entertaining and valuable work that in the seventeenth century it was the practice of the western clerks in annotating the gaol books to indicate with stars those of the culprits who, after being sentenced to die, were actually executed; whereas such indicatory stars were never used by the Middlesex clerks who successively kept the great G. D. Register at Hickes Hall. Instead of putting a star against the name of

every culprit who perished at the gallows, the keeper of the Middlesex G. D. Register put a grimly significant marginal S against the name. In the absence of the marginal S, the entry in the register touching Ursula Powell's fate would have only indicated that she was sentenced to be hanged. But the marginal S puts it beyond question that the law was allowed to take its course.

From the general similarity of the minutes in the Middlesex gaol-books and the western counties gaol-books, it may be inferred that there was a corresponding similarity in the annotations put upon indictments at Hickes Hall and the Old Bailey and the annotations put upon indictments in the western shires. But in some parts of the country the minutes, put upon indictments by Clerks of the Peace and Clerks of Arraignment, were much shorter and less precise than the minutes put upon indictments in the metropolitan county. For example, instead of writing after the Middlesex fashion, *temp.* Elizabeth, "Po se cul ca null pet lib leg ut cler ust in man et del sec stat," over the name of a culprit to whom benefit of clergy was allowed after conviction of a capital felony, the sessional clerks in several districts of the country deemed it enough to write "cul ust" = the jurors said he was 'Guilty' and he was branded. Whilst the Middlesex clerks wrote "non cul nec recess" or "non cul nec rec" or "non cul nec r'" over the name of a culprit whom a jury had acquitted of a capital felony, it was the practice of sessional clerks of most districts of Tudor England to write only 'non cul'; and for all evidential purposes the shorter minute was just as effectual as the longer minute, provided the clerk of the records wrote 'sed rec' after 'non cul,' on the extremely rare occasions when the supplementary minute was needed.

(2.) *Final Remarks on Nec Recessit = nec recess' = nec rec' = nec r'.*—All experts in sessional palæography will allow that the thirteen words, "and the jury said the culprit is not guilty and did not withdraw," is a fair English rendering of the ambiguous minute "Non cul nec r." But two views have been taken of the thirteen English words, the one view being that they signify "The jurors gave a verdict of 'Not Guilty' and did not withdraw from the verdict," whilst the other opinion is that the thirteen English words signify that "the jurors declared the culprit 'Not Guilty' and that he did not fly for the felony." Hitherto I have held to the former opinion; but since the publication of the third volume of *Middlesex County Records*, I have seen reasons for thinking I erred in respect to the puzzling minute "nec r'," and, for coming doubtfully to the conclusion that, instead of meaning "and the jurors did not withdraw from their verdict of 'Not Guilty,'" *nec r'* signifies "nor did the culprit fly." My reasons for changing my mind on this nice and perplexing question, and my grounds for being in some degree dis-

trustful of my new way of regarding it, will appear in the ensuing pages.

(a) *Fugam fecit*.—The flight, which was signified in Coroner's Inquisitions by the words "*fugam fecit*," and is spoken of in the law-books as "flight for felony" was the flight made by persons in order to escape arrest and prosecution for capital felony. The fugitives who committed the offence were in some cases the perpetrators of the crimes *for* which they fled. In other cases they were villains who, though guiltless of the particular felonies *for* which they were flying, shrunk from the thought of entering a court of justice lest they should be recognized as heinous criminals and dealt with according to their deserts. Not seldom the fugitive was a person wholly innocent of capital malfeasance, who had in the first case brought himself into suspicion by slipping away from the Hue and Cry, and then on finding himself suspected by his neighbours confirmed them in their bad opinion of him by disappearing from his customary haunts. In the 13th century Northumbrian juries often had occasion to find that a man was guiltless of capital felony, but had incurred the penalty of forfeiture of his goods and chattels by withdrawing himself stealthily from his usual place of abode, and flying *for* a felony of which he was guiltless. For example, in the Surtees Society's *Assize Roll of Northumberland*, 40 *Henry III.*, A.D. 1256, edited by Mr. William Page, it is written of Edgar of Kerstern, "*Dicunt quod Edgarus de Kerstern' subtraxit se pro suspicione latrocinii. Et juratores testantur quod non malecreditur de aliquo malefacto. Ideo redeat si voluerit, set catalla ejus confiscantur pro fuga. Nulla habet catella*"—"They say that Edgar of Kerstern withdrew himself stealthily on account of suspicion of robbery. And the jurors testify that he is not suspected of any malfeasance. Therefore he may return if he shall wish, but his chattels are forfeited for the flight. He has no chattels." *Subtraxit* is a better word than *retraxit* for the description of the conduct of a man who withdrew himself stealthily from his proper district in order to escape trial for felony, but the signification of the less expressive of the two cognate words in the sixteenth century is demonstrated by the sense in which the other word was used in the thirteenth century. As *se subtrahere* and *se retrahere* both signified *to withdraw one's self*, and as the law regarded a man who had withdrawn himself from his usual place of abode shortly before he was wanted to answer to a charge of felony as having committed an act of flight, it is seen how *se subtrahere* and *se retrahere* and *recedere* (=to depart) all came to acquire in law-Latin the significance of *fugere*.

(b.) *Immediate and Subsequent Flights*.—Even as there were two kinds of fugitives, the fugitives who fled *for* felonies of which they were guilty,

and the fugitives who fled *for* felonies of which they were innocent, so there were two kinds of flight, the flights that were begun immediately after the perpetration of the felonies that occasioned them, and the flights that were not begun till some time had elapsed since the felonies were perpetrated. A flight of the former kind must always have begun under observation and been open flight, for in default of witnesses to its commencement there would have been no evidence to justify jurors in certifying that after committing the capital crime the felon—"fugit statim"—fled immediately. On the other hand a subsequent flight was usually if not invariably a clandestine disappearance, made under circumstances that justified jurors in speaking of the fugitive as a person who had withdrawn himself stealthily. Edgar de Kerstern's flight was a subsequent flight. On the same page (p. 75) of the Surtees Society's printed copy of an Assize Roll of Northumberland, 40 Henry III., that notices Edgar of Kerstern's flight, one comes upon the record of the immediate flight of Michael de Anegos:—"Juratores præsentant quod Michael de Anegos de Scocia occidit Thomam de Ayden et Alanum Joel in villa de Corebrigg, et statim fugit et malecreditur, ideo exigatur et utlagetur. Nescitur de catallis ejus, quia extraneus [est] de Scocia," = "The jurors present that a certain Michel of Anegos of Scotland slew Thomas de Ayden and Alan Joel in the village of Corebrigg, and he fled immediately, and is suspected, therefore let him be required by proclamation to appear and be outlawed. Nothing is known about his chattels, because [he is] a foreigner out of Scotland." From Edward the Sixth's time down to the end of the period covered by this volume, jurors at Coroners' Inquisitions for cause of death were wont to say if flight for murder or homicide was made immediately.

(c.) *Successful and Unsuccessful Flights*.—The coroners' juries were also at pains to state when a fugitive had succeeded in eluding justice up to the date of the Inquisition. When the fugitive of an immediate flight had failed to outride or outrun his pursuers, the jurors merely said that he made his flight immediately, but when he had escaped the Hue and Cry, and gone no one knew where, the jurors spoke more fully in this or similar wise, "fugam suam fecit immediatim et recessit et sese retraxit in loca juratoribus predictis adhuc ignota" = he made his flight immediately and departed and withdrew to places as yet unknown to the aforesaid jurors. Several examples are given in the ensuing Calendar of the findings of coroners' jurors touching felonious flight.

(d.) *Did he fly?* Down to the day of George the Second's time, when Latin was again banished from our curial records, and down to the much later time when the statute of 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 28, s. 5, relieved juries at *Sessions of Oyer and Terminer* of the obligation to

inquire and in case of acquittals to say whether offenders charged with capital felonies had made flight, it was the practice of coroners' juries to give serious attention to the evidence of flight. But in this respect the coroner's juries and the jurors at Sessions of *Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery* differed greatly in Georgian England; for whilst the jurors at coroners' Inquisitions deliberated gravely on the evidence of flight the jurors of the criminal courts smiled openly or in their sleeves, when they were required by the Clerk of Arraignment to say whether a culprit whom they had just acquitted of a capital felony had, his innocence notwithstanding, fled *for* the same crime. It was their practice to declare that the culprit had not fled *for* the felony of which they had found him "Not Guilty," however strong the evidence might be that he had made felonious flight on finding himself suspected of having perpetrated a capital crime. It was not uncommon in Georgian England for a judge with an antiquarian turn to instruct jurors with every show of seriousness that, if they should discover a culprit to have fled *for* the capital felony, of which he should be found guiltless, it would be their duty to say he had "made flight." But the judges were powerless to make Old Bailey juries give the true verdict, which social sentiment and their own sense of justice forbade them to give on the minor offence. And in this respect, the jurors of Middlesex under the Georges only did as the jurors of Middlesex had done under the Stuarts.

(e.) *The Penalty of Felonious Flight.*—The punishment of flying for felony was forfeiture of goods and chattels; and in the far away time, when it was ordained that a man should forfeit his goods and chattels if he were convicted of having fled for a capital felony, the punishment did not exceed the misdemeanour. For in that remote time an ordinary man's goods and chattels were of small value in comparison with an ordinary man's personal estate in the middle of the sixteenth century. And though it was no crime that could be reasonably ascribed to natural wickedness, to fly for a capital felony was more than a trivial misdemeanour in a period when every man knew that he was bound by his duty to his sovereign, to society, and to his neighbours of the hundred in which he dwelt, to do his utmost to bring doers of capital felonies to punishment. For such flights operate in various ways to defeat Justice, by misleading her servants. The selfish and timorous person who slipped out of the Hue and Cry, and made for the shelter of his own roof, instead of pushing onwards in the pursuit of a grave malefactor, took a course that was apt to divert attention and suspicion from the real felon to himself. In like manner, the timorous man, who slipped away under cover of night in order to escape a prosecution for felony, gave the capital felon a better chance of escaping punishment by con-

firming his neighbours in their unjust suspicion of himself. But though at the outset forfeiture of goods and chattels was no excessive punishment for the distinctly hurtful misdemeanour, it gradually became a much too severe correction as personal estate grew in quantity and value. In the middle of the sixteenth century, the ancient punishment for felonious flight appeared to most Englishmen so greatly disproportionate to the fault of the fugitive, who had himself done no capital felony, that judges found more and more difficulty in inducing juries to convict of the minor offence any person whom they had declared guiltless of the heinous crime *for* which he had fled. Juries had already ceased to recall their verdicts of acquittal for capital offences, when they showed their determination to forbear from giving verdicts of "Guilty" for mere flight from justice. Before Elizabeth came to the throne, it was remarked by lawyers, how reluctant juries had of late years become to convict honest men of having fled for felony not done by themselves. Before the queen breathed her last breath, it seems to have become the practice of Middlesex juries to acquit of the misdemeanour every person whom they acquitted of the capital felony.

(*f.*) *The mere Survival of an Obsolete Usage.*—Though I kept a sharp look out for minutes of "Non cul sed rec'" whilst I was working on the Clerkenwell Records *temp.* Elizabeth and James I., I came on no example of those minutes after the queen's twenty-sixth regnal year. In the annotations of indictments for capital felonies of James's time, "Non Cul" is invariably followed by "nec r'." From 19th January, 5 James I., the day on which the first folio of the great G. D. Register was begun, down to the time when the minute "non cul nec r'" passed for ever from the Middlesex County Records, I came upon no minute of "non cul *sed* r'." During so long a series of years, every minute of an acquittal of capital felony is followed by "nec rec" or "nec r'," alike in the annotations of the indictments and in the great folios. Neither on the indictments nor in the Register did I come on a single "non cul *sed* r'." It was always "nec rec'," or "nec r'," or "nec retrax'." Neither in the indictments nor in the Register of the Commonwealth period did I come upon a single minute of "Not Guilty, *but* he fled," though I came repeatedly upon "Not Guilty, *nor* did he fly." From the Sessions when Latin was restored to the Middlesex Records "nec se retrax'" was substituted for the abandoned "nec rec'" (=nec r') down to the end of the period covered by the present volume, there appears no note either in the Gaol Books or in the indictments signifying "the Jurors say that he is 'Not Guilty' of the felony, but that he did fly." All through this long period, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of James the Second's reign, jurors on acquitting a prisoner of capital felony were always asked whether the

acquitted culprit had made flight for the felony, and the jurors always answered the question in the negative. Students will, I conceive, be satisfied with this evidence that the practice of putting to juries at the Clerkenwell Sessions House and at the Old Bailey the question, which the jurors answered so steadily in the negative from the opening of the seventeenth century down to James the Second's abdication, was in that century, at least in Middlesex, a mere survival of a dead though unpealed law.

(g.) *Sources of Distrust.*—Though “nec rec’” and “nec se retrax’” may be regarded as signifying that a culprit was guiltless of having fled for the capital felony of which he had been found ‘Not Guilty,’ there are considerations which at some moments make me doubtful whether I have done right in withdrawing from my first view of the puzzling minutes.

When it is remembered that the question put to the jurors was “Did he *fly*?” that their answer to the question was “He did not *fly*,” that “*fugit*” or “*fugam fecit*” were the words used in coroners’ inquisitions whenever they charged the doer of a felony with having fled, and that sessional minute-makers usually employed the most familiar Latin equivalents of the English words which they put into Latin, it appears very strange that instead of writing “nec fugit,” or “nec fug’,” or “nec f’,” the sessional clerks in some parts of the country preferred to use minutes so indirect and fantastic and obscure as “nec recessit,” “nec rec’,” and “nec r’.”

I had the more difficulty in coming to my present view of the significance of “nec r’,” because in the Middlesex Records *temp.* James I. the minute appears not only on True Bills for capital felonies and in the G. D. Register’s brief notes of trials for such felonies, but also on exceptionally interesting indictments, and in the Register’s notes of especially noteworthy trials, for trespass and misdemeanour. In James the First’s time, when it was no capital felony, but only a grave misdemeanour, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to administer poison to people, if the takers of the poison were not killed by it, John Chapman and Elizabeth Masterson (*vide* Middlesex County Records v. ii. p. 219) were tried at the Gaol Delivery held at the Old Bailey on 20th Feb., 14 James I., and divers ensuing days, “for trespass in giving poison to the Lady Willoughby whereof she languished.” Convicted of this grave offence, John Chapman was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Court. The note over his name in the Gaol Delivery Register is “po se cul fin v^l repr’ duran’ voluntate Cur”=he puts himself ‘Not Guilty’ on a jury of the country, the jurors say he is ‘Guilty,’ therefore he is sen-

tenced to pay five pounds, and to be held in prison during the pleasure of the Court. Elizabeth Masterson was found 'Not Guilty,' the minute over her name being "po se non cul nec r" = she puts herself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country; and the jurors say she is 'Not Guilty,' and did not fly. As she had not been tried for a capital felony, but only for a grave trespass and misdemeanour, she might have fled for the crime without incurring forfeiture of her goods and chattels. How are we to account for the presence of this "non cul nec r" over the name of a person who had not been tried for felony, but for a trespass. I cannot think the jurors, who found Elizabeth Masterson 'Not Guilty,' were called upon to say whether she had fled *for* the offence of which she had been declared guiltless. Nor do I regard the slip as the result of mere clerical carelessness; for it is far from being the only mistake of the kind to be found in the Clerkenwell records of the First James's time. The frequency, with which "nec r" appears under similar circumstances in the Middlesex Records of that period, disposes me to think that the then Clerk of the Peace for the metropolitan county may have had no definite notion as to the meaning of the minute.

That "nec r" was Englished into "He did not flye," and "No flyinge," in 1651, by the Parliamentary Clerk of the Peace, who in that year settled the English of the sessional writings of the metropolitan county, is in my opinion sufficient evidence that, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the perplexing minute signified "He did not depart and thereby make flight" to the legal antiquaries and lawyers of Middlesex. It follows that, even if I had not retired and withdrawn myself from my first view of "nec rec'," I should, in my editorial treatment of the sessional writings of Charles the Second's time and James the Second's time, have assigned the same meaning to "nec se retrax'" which was substituted for "nec r'" soon after Charles's restoration.

XIII. *Mr. Basil Woodd Smith's Contributions to the Present Volume.*—At the close of this Preface let me advise my readers to give due attention to the budget of especially interesting matters—including the memoir of that Worshipful Justice of the Peace, Sir Baptist Hicks, Knt., &c., and the autotype of the True Bill on which Ben Jonson was arraigned at the Old Bailey for the manslaughter of Gabriel Spencer—that are placed in this book between the Calendar and the Index.

JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.

TABLE OF DATES.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|-------|----|------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Charles | II. | began | on | 30th | January, | $16\frac{48}{49}$ | COMMONWEALTH PERIOD. |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{49}{50}$ | |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{50}{51}$ | |
| 4 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{51}{52}$ | |
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| 6 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{53}{54}$ | |
| 7 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{54}{55}$ | |
| 8 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{55}{56}$ | |
| 9 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{56}{57}$ | |
| 10 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{57}{58}$ | |
| 11 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{58}{59}$ | |
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| 13 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{60}{61}$ | |
| 14 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{61}{62}$ | |
| 15 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{62}{63}$ | |
| 16 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{63}{64}$ | |
| 17 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{64}{65}$ | |
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| 23 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{70}{71}$ | |
| 24 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{71}{72}$ | |
| 25 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{72}{73}$ | |
| 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{73}{74}$ | |
| 27 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{74}{75}$ | |
| 28 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{75}{76}$ | |
| 29 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{76}{77}$ | |
| 30 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{77}{78}$ | |
| 31 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{78}{79}$ | |
| 32 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{79}{80}$ | |
| 33 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{80}{81}$ | |
| 34 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{81}{82}$ | |
| 35 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{82}{83}$ | |
| 36 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{83}{84}$ | |
| 37 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{84}{85}$ | |
| 1 | James | II. | began | on | 6th | February, | $16\frac{84}{85}$ | |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{85}{86}$ | |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{86}{87}$ | |
| 4 | " | " | " | " | " | " | $16\frac{87}{88}$ | |

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS' FILES, ROLLS, BUNDLES & BOOKS:—

INDICEMENTS RECOGNIZANCES CORONERS' IN- —

upholsterer and Thomas Mason of St. Olave's Southwark salter, in the sum of fifty pounds each, and of Cuthbert Dikes of Wapping Wall in Stepney co. Midd. gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds;— For the appearance of the said Thomas Barker and Cuthbert Dikes at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer for reporting “that there was one hundred sayle of Dutchmen, lying in length 10 miles neere Sunderland and Newcastle, and there had been several of them on shore at Sir Ralph Dallifeilds, and taken away many of his coves.” S. P. R., 15 April, 19 Charles II.

13 APRIL, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Humphrey Weld esq. J.P., of William Wyld of St. Andrew's Holborn gentleman and George Hobson of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman, in the sum of five pounds each, and of Arthur Deacons of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields bookseller, in the sum of ten pounds: For the said Arthur's appearance at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer the complaint of the Countesse of Mounmouth, who accuses him of assaulting her footman John Elliot. S. P. R., 15 April, 19 Charles II.

2 MAY, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Chelsey co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Butler late of the said parish yeoman, whilst driving

six horses that were drawing a coach, caused the hindmost pair of the said six horses (*duos posteriores equos sex equorum*) to come into collision with a certain James Porter, strike and cast him to the ground and then and there trample on him with their feet, so as to break the legs of the same James Porter, who died at Chelsey on 7 June, 19 Charles II., of the injuries thus done him by the same horses, and that in thus causing James Porter's death Thomas Butler killed and murdered him. Thomas Butler was "at large." G. D. R., 9 Oct., 19 Charles II.

5 MAY, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on three several parchments, taken before George Farewell and Henry Pecke esqs. Justices of the Peace: For the appearance of John Dew, Alexander Parker, and Richard Tapping at the next G. Q. S. P. for the City and Liberty of Westminster, to answer "for unlawfully assembling themselves with others on the Sabboath Day in the tyme of divine service, contrary to the lawes of this kingdome." S. P. West. R., 15 July, 19 Charles II.

6 MAY, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Bayles esq. J.P., of Samuel Smith jun^r of Davyes Inne co. Midd. gentleman and Richard Gerrard of the same Inne gentleman, in the sum of ten pounds each, and of Samuel Smith the Elder of Chelsey inholder, in the sum of twenty pounds: For the appearance of the said Samuel Smith the Elder at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to "to answeare the complaynt of Captaine Lawrence Vanhankerke, for saying hee had beene a traytor to his countrey, and for aught he knew might be so here." S. P. R., 21 May, 19 Charles II.

30 MAY, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on two several parchments, taken before Charles Pitfeild esq. J.P., for the appearance of Robert Heburne of Stepney laborer and Morgain Thomas of St. Butolph's-without-Algate laborer, at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer the complaint of John Flower and Thomas Croke, by whom they are charged for pretending to be pressmasters, and "under pretence of being press-masters" assaulting and falsely imprisoning the said John Flower and Thomas Croke. S. P. R., 1 July, 19 Charles II.

17 JUNE, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Sir William Pulteney knt. J.P., of Peter Sharpeless of Martin's-in-the-Fields porter, in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Peter Sharpeless at the next G. Q. S. P. for the City and Liberty of Westminster, to prefer an indictment against one William Bracy . . . , for "speaking certeyne seditious words against His Royal Highnesse the Duke of Yorke." S. P. West. R., 15 July, 19 Charles II.

22 JUNE, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Tottenham co. Midd. on the said day, in a conversation which he was having with the King's faithful subject James Rosse of the said parish yeoman, a certain Henry Northit late of the said parish yeoman, a perverse and seditious man, in

the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges, said "Soldiers were better paid in the days of Oliver," to wit, Oliver Cromwell &c., and Further that, when James Rosse answered that "Cromwell was a traitor," Henry Northit, with the purpose of causing the King's lieges to withdraw their affection from their said sovereign, uttered these scandalous and seditious words, to wit, "So is his Majestie the King a traytor to this land and nation." Henry Northit put himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, who found him 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 9 Oct., 19 Charles II.

10 JULY, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Edmund Godfrey knt. J.P., of Ralph Harwood of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Leonard Sanders of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and Abott Nevill *alias* Hunt of Piccadilly in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, all three brick-makers, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the same three brick-makers at the next S. P. for the City and Liberty of Westminster, to answer &c. "for suffering their carts bound with iron-shod wheeles to pass along the street." S. P. West. R., 15 July, 19 Charles II.

28 JULY, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Porter late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Sir Henry Bellasis knt. and then and there with a rapier gave the said Sir Henry Bellasis on the right part of his breast a certain mortal wound, of which he languished from the said 28th July to the 11th August then next following, on which last-named day he died of the same wound, being thus slain and murdered by the said Thomas Porter, who was at large at the time of the finding of the indictment. A clerical minute on the parchment certifies further, that failing to appear and put himself on trial, Thomas Porter was outlawed on 20 May, 20 Charles II. G. D. R., 9 Oct., 19 Charles II.

31 JULY, 19 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken on the first day of August in the said year at the parish of St. Andrew in Holborne co. Midd., on view of the body of Thomas Danby esq. there lying dead: With verdict of Jurors that, in the night of the said 31st July about the eleventh hour, William Berridge, John Cole and Thomas Jenney, all three late of the said parish gentlemen, assaulted the said Thomas Danby esq. and that the said William Berridge with a sword wounded the said Thomas Danby on the throat, so that he then and there died instantly, and that by so doing the aforesaid William Berridge, John Cole and Thomas Jenney slew and murdered the said Thomas Danby. G. D. R., 9 Oct., 19 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 19 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem taken at St. Andrew's Holborn, on view of the body of Thomas Danby esq. there lying dead: With Verdict that, about eleven o'clock of the night of the last day of July last past, at the said parish, William Berridge, John Ogle and Thomas Jenney, all three late of the said parish gentlemen,

assaulted the aforesaid Thomas Danby esq., and that William Berridge gave him with a sword a mortal wound on his throat, of which wound he then and there died, being thus killed and murdered by the said William Berridge, John Ogle and Thomas Jenney.—Also, a True Bill against the same three gentlemen for thus murdering Thomas Danby esq. The indictment exhibits no clerical minutes touching arraignment or consequences thereof. G. D. R., 9 Oct., 19 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St Andrew's-in-Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Margaret Mackarith wife of William Mackarith late of St. Andrew's-in-Holborn gentleman *alias* Margaret Mackarith late of the said parish spinster stole and carried off “decem fasciculos lign' anglice bavens” worth two shillings and sixpence, of the goods and chattels of Walter Humphreys. Margaret put herself upon a jury, who found her ‘Not Guilty.’ G. D. R., 11 Dec., 19 Charles II.

2 SEPTEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John Robinson knt. and bart. Lieutenant of the Tower of London J.P., of Mark Mortimer of the Tower of London gentleman and of . . . gentleman in the sum of twenty pounds each, and of Jane Singleton in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Jane Singleton at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to “answeare her being drunck and saying that she wished the King hanged on the highest tree in England, when she was told that the King's watch would take her in that condition.” S. P. R., 7 Oct., 19 Charles II.

13 SEPTEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Patrick Carey esq. J.P., of John Anderton and John Stevens, both of Clifford's Inn London gentlemen, in the sum of five pounds each, and of Adrian Scroope of the same Inn gentleman, in the sum of ten pounds: For the said Adrian Scroope's appearance at the next S. P. and G. D. for Middlesex, to answer “for casting a burninge linck in the face” of William Reeves, whilst the said William Reeves “stood in his shopp.” S. P. R., 7 Oct., 19 Charles II.

21 SEPTEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Dorothy Palmer widow and Margaret Palmer, wife of James Palmer carpenter, both late of the said parish, stole and carried off “duas mitellas sericales *anglice* silke scarffs” worth twenty shillings, of the goods and chattels of John Bedford. Both culprits were “at large.” G. D. R., 9 Oct. 19 Charles II.

19 OCTOBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Fenne late of the said parish laborer stole and carried off four gold ringes set with onyx stones worth three pounds, three gold ringes (each of them sett with an aggett) worth thirty shillings, two gold ringes (each of them sett with an aggett) worth

thirty shillings, one gold ring sett with seven diamonds worth three pounds, and divers other articles of jewellery fully described in the indictment, of the goods and chattels of a certain Henry Dryden. Thomas Fenne put himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, but the bill exhibits no clerical minute touching subsequent stages of the affair. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

31 OCTOBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, George Wright late of the said parish maryner murdered his son George Wright, an infant of the age of eighteen months, by throwing him into the river Thames, so that he was drowned and died instantly in the said river. Found 'Guilty,' George Wright was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

13 NOVEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy on the said day, Richard Phillipps late of the said parish gentleman assaulted a certain Jonathan Corker, and with both his fists struck and bruised the same Jonathan Corker on and upon the left side of his head, giving him near the left ear a mortal bruise of which Jonathan Corker languished at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields from the said 13th November to the 18th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields of the said mortal bruise: And that in so giving him a mortal bruise in the aforesaid manner, Richard Phillipps slew and murdered the said Jonathan Corker. Putting himself on trial Richard Phillipps was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 11 Dec., 19 Charles II.

13 NOVEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Heston co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Dudley and John Withington, both late of the said parish gentlemen, assaulted William Davis and stole from his person and carried off four hundred yards of broad-cloth worth two hundred pounds. John Withington was "at large." Richard Dudley confessed the indictment; but there is no clerical minute touching judgment upon him. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Abigail Jones late of the said parish spinster stole and carried off four yards of Dutch searge worth fifty-one shillings, a holland shirt worth twenty shillings, and twenty-five yards "*panni lanei anglie vocati* Barratine stuffe" worth three pounds and six shillings, ten yards of worsted chamblet worth nineteen shillings, and ten yards and halfe a yard of woollen cloth called "Tamarine stuffes" worth twenty-two shillings, of the goods and chattels of Robert Summers. Found 'Guilty' of stealing to the value of ten-pence, Abigail Jones was sentenced to be whipt. G. D. R., 11 Dec., 19 Charles II.

20 NOVEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Warburton late of the said parish

gentleman assaulted Peircy Palmer esq. and with a certaine glasse bottle, which he threw at him, gave the said Peircy Palmer esq. on the left side of his head near the left ear a mortal wound, of which he died on the following day, being thus slain and murdered by the said Richard Warburton. When the bill was found, Richard Warburton was "at large"—Also, Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem for the cause of the death of the said Peircy Palmer esq. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

25 DECEMBER, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, between five and six o'clock p.m. in the night of the said day, Jonathan Hacke late of the said parish laborer broke burglariously into the dwelling-house of Lionel Fletcher, and stole and carried off a perrywigg worth ten shillings, and a blacke hatt worth two shillings and sixpence, of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Lionel Fletcher. Acquitted of the burglary, Jonathan Hacke was found 'Guilty' of the felonious stealing, whereupon he pleaded his clergy, read the book and was branded (Po se non cul de bur cul fel ca nl pe li le cre). G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Timothy Field late of the said parish laborer stole and carried off two linen bags worth four pence, and one hundred and sixty pounds in numbered moneys, of the goods chattels and moneys of Sir Edward Sprague knt.—At the head of the bill this clerical note,—Po se cul ca nl pe li le C=Ponit se; culpabilis; catalla nulla; petit librum, legit, crematur=He puts himself on trial; is found 'Guilty'; has no chattels; asks for the book, reads, is branded. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

9 JANUARY, 19 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. on the said day, Samuel Pratt late of the said parish laborer, stole and carried of "unam citharam musicalem *anglice* vocatam a Cittern" worth twelve pence, of the goods and chattels of Francis Bentham. Found 'Guilty' of stealing to the value of tenpence, Samuel Pratt was sentenced to be whipt. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 19 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., on view of the body of Edward Jeremy there lying dead and slain: With Verdict that, on the 7th inst. at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, James Anderson late of the said parish laborer assaulted the said Edward Jeremy and with a rapier gave the said Edward Jeremy in the belly a certain mortal wound, of which he died on the ninth day of the same month, being thus killed and slain by the said James Anderson.—16 Jan., 19 Charles II.

26 JANUARY, 19 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Grymshaw esq. J.P., of James Rose of St. George's Southwark marriner, John Huckle of Totinham co. Midd. laborer, and Emery

Ensworth of Totinham aforesaid victualler, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said three bounden persons at the next S. P. and G. D. for Middlesex, to give evidence &c. "against Henry Worthett for speaking treasonable words against his Majestie." G. D. R., 17 Feb., 20 Charles II.

17 FEBRUARY, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Pancras co. Midd. on 21 October, 17 Charles II. Robert Ridgley co. Midd. late of the said parish gentleman assaulted George Dale gentleman, and slew and murdered him by giving him with a rapier a wound in the left breast, of which wound the said George Dale died on the same day:—And that Beatrice then the wife of the aforesaid George Dale, and now the wife of the aforesaid Robert Ridgley on the said 21 October, 17 Charles II. procured, aided and abetted the same Robert Ridgley to perpetrate the aforesaid murder of her then husband George Dale:—And further on the same 21st October, after the perpetration of the same murder, the said Beatrice, knowing him to have so murdered her said husband, received, harboured and maintained the same Robert Ridgley. Found 'Guilty,' Robert Ridgley gentleman and his wife Beatrice were both sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 17 Feb., 20 Charles II.

24 FEBRUARY, 20 CHARLES II. Recognizance, taken before Robert White gentleman, coroner within the City and Liberties of Westminster, of esq., George Farewell gentleman,, Edward Denham merchant, John Gurney merchant and vintner,, all of Westminster, in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of esq., George Farewell, Robert Sanderson, George Horsenett, Francis Knolles, Edward Denham, John Gurney &c., at the next G. S. P. for the City of Westminster and the Liberties thereof, to prosecute the law with effect and give evidence against Sir Thomas Halford bart. for the death of Edmund Temple esq. This parchment is much defaced. S. P. West. R., 26 March, 20 Charles II.

24 FEBRUARY, 20 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition post mortem, taken on the said day at St. Margaret's Westminster on view of the body of Edmund Temple esq., then and there lying dead and slain: With verdict of jurors that, on 14th January, 19 Charles II., in the parish of St. Helen, within the ward of Bishopsgate in London, Sir Thomas Halford late of London baronet threw a glass bottle worth two pence at the said Edmund Temple, so that the same bottle struck him on the left side of his head near the crown, and gave him on that part of his head a mortal wound of which he languished at St. Helen's aforesaid and at St. Margaret's Westminster, until he died of the same wound at the last-named parish on 23rd February, 20 Charles II.; And that by

so dealing with the said Edmund Temple esq. the aforesaid Sir Thomas Halford killed and slew him.—Also, in the same file, a True Bill against the same Sir Thomas Halford, late of St. Helen's parish in the city of London, baronet, for slaying and murdering Edmund Temple esq. by throwing a glass bottle at him ; with notes on the bill showing that Sir Thomas Halford put himself on trial, was acquitted of the murder but found 'Guilty' of the manslaughter, that in respect to the conviction Sir Thomas Halford pleaded his clergy, and further that the branding was respited at the king's special order. G. D. R., 1 April, 20 Charles II.—Also, in the file of the Gaol Delivery, held on 17 June, next following, the King's Writ, addressed to the Keepers of the Peace and Justices &c. for Middlesex, certifying that Sir Thomas Halford bart. has received by Letters Patent the King's pardon of the said manslaughter, and ordering that he be no further molested in respect to the said felony.

23 MARCH, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Poplar co. Midd. on the said day, John Sharples late of Poplar aforesaid labourer, together with a multitude of people, to the number of five hundred persons, arrayed and armed in warlike manner, to wit, with iron barrs, polaxes, long staves and other weapons traitorously prepared, ordered and raised war against the Lord the King &c. John Sharples put himself on a jury, and was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R. 1 April, 20 Charles II.

24 MARCH, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborn on the said day, Richard Woodward labourer, Thomas Lymerick sawyer, and John Richardson labourer, all three late of the aforesaid parish, together with a multitude of people to the number of three hundred persons, armed and arrayed in warlike manner &c. traitorously prepared, ordered and levied public war against the Lord the King &c.—Richard Woodward and John Richardson were found 'Not Guilty.'—By special verdict, set forth on the dorse of the indictment, the jury found in respect to Thomas Lymerick, "Wee finde that the day yeare and place in the indictment mencioned a greate number of persons to the number in the indictment mencioned assembled themselves upon pretence of pulling downe Bawdy Houses, and being arrayed and armed with clubs and staves marched in warlike manner, and the said Limerick led them as their Captaine with a club in his hand ; and was owned by the Company to bee their Captaine ; that the said Limericke led the said persons to the house of Peter Burlingham, and they pulled down the said house and destroyed and took away divers goods of the said Burlingham to the value of xxx li. And if upon the whole matter it shall seeme to this Court that the said Thomas Limericke is guilty &c." as in the special verdicts set forth on pp. 9, 10, 11.—A note at the foot of the indictments certifies that in the opinion of the Court Thomas

Limericke was 'Guilty' of high treason, and that, at the Gaol Delivery held for the county of Middlesex on 6th of May, 20 Charles II. he had judgment to be executed in the usual way of the execution of culprits, convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 1 April, 20 Charles II.

24 MARCH, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell on the said day, Edward Bedell of the said parish taylor and Richard Lattimer of the same parish laborer, together with a multitude of persons to the number of three hundred, armed and arrayed in warlike manner with swords, half-pikes, halberts, long staves and clubs, traitorously prepared and levied war against the Lord now King. Both prisoners put themselves (po se) on a jury of the country; and the jury returned the following special verdict,—“Wee doe find that the day, year, and place in the indictment mencioned, a great number of persons, to the number in the indictment mencioned, arraied and armed with swords, halfe-pykes, halberts, long staves, clubbs and other weapons prout in the indictment, did meet together at Clerkenwell Greene in the parishe of St. James Clerkenwell in the county of Middlesex, upon pretence of breaking prisons and releasing of prisoners, and that one of them, who had a halfe-pyke in his hand owned himselfe to bee their captaine. That the same soe assembled together to a place called New Prison situate at the parishe and county aforesaid, and then and there said they came to search for prisoners there, and then and there brake open the prison doors and lett out foure prisoners two whereof were committed thither for felony, and the other two for other offences: And that then and there being charged to depart, they replied that they had been servants long but now they would bee masters; That some being taken they cryed out ‘One dye and all dye;’ That Lattimer was among them and active in breakeing open the said prison and was with the rest in the prison when it was broken open. And that Beadell was there and being pursued by one of the King's Soldiers called out to the rest of the company to face about and not to leave him: And if upon the whole matter aforesaid, it shall seeme to this court that the said Edmond Beadell is guilty of the offence mencioned in the indictment, then wee say hee is guilty prout in the indictment, and that hee hath noe goods and chattels &c. And if it shall seeme to this court that hee is not guilty of the offence mencioned in the indictment, then wee say hee is not guilty of the High Treason therein mencioned. Nor that hee did fly for itt. The like conclusion against Richard Lattimer.” G. D. R., 1 April, 20 Charles II.

24 MARCH, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch on the said day, John Earle, William Wilks, William Ford, Richard Farrell and Edward Cotton, all five late of the said parish labourers, together with a multitude of people, to the number of four hundred persons,

armed and arrayed in warlike manner with swords, halfe-pykes, halberts, long staves, clubs and other arms, traitorously prepared, ordered and raised public war against the Lord now King &c. . . . With special verdict of the jurors, in respect to Edward Cotton, running in the following words:—"We find that at the time and in the place in the indictment mencioned a great many persons to the number in the bill mencioned were mett together armed with swords, staves, clubs and other weapons upon pretence of pulling downe Bawdy Houses, and had a cloth on a staffe for an ensigne carryed before them, And that Sir Phillipp Howard with a troope of the King's guard found them in such an armed and seditious manner, and commanded them to disperse, that they refused soe to doe, but threw stones at him, that some of them inquired who it was that led those gards, whether it was the Duke of Yorke, and being told it was they presently threw stones at Sir Phillipp Howard, who led the horse, and some of them said unlesse the King would give them the Libertie of Conscience, May-day should bee a bloody day, and others said that they would be with them at Whitehall, That others bid kill the gards, and others said they would come and pull downe Whitehall (the King's capitall Palace), and that they cared not for the gard, for they were but two or three hundred, and they could easily knock them on the head, that they continued many hours till they [were] dispersed by the gards, that Cotton was one of them that was in this manner assembled, and that Cotton was amongst them the next day, when they assembled in the same manner, pulling downe a house in the parish of St. Leonard Shorditch within the county of Middlesex, And if upon the whole matter aforesaid it shall seem to this Court that the said Edward Cotton is guilty of the offence mencioned in the indictment then wee say hee is guilty prout in the indictment, And that hee hath noe goods and chattels &c., but if it shall seeme to this Court that hee is not guilty of the offence mencioned in the Indictment, then wee say hee is not guilty of the High Treason mencioned therein. Nor that hee did fly for itt."—Notes on the bill show that John Earle, William Wilks, William Ford and Richard Farrell were found 'Not Guilty.' A memorandum at the foot of the indictment certifies that at the Gaol Delivery of Newgate, held on 6 May, 20 Charles II., Edward Cotton had judgment of death for high treason, and to be executed in the usual way of executions for high treason. G. D. R., 1 April, 20 Charles II.

24 MARCH, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, on the said 24th of March, 20 Charles II., at East Smithfield co. Midd., Peter Messinger, Richard Bazley, William Greene and Thomas Appletree, all four late of East Smithfield aforesaid laborers, traitorously compassed, imagined and intended to raise and excite war, rebellion and insurrection against

the aforesaid Lord the the King, with a multitude of people to the number of five hundred persons, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, to wit, with swords hand-pikes, halberts, long staves, clubs and other arms offensive and defensive traitorously prepared, ordained and levied against the Lord now King his crown and dignity, and against the statute in this case published and provided.—On the dorse of the bill appears the special verdict of the jury, running in these words,—“Wee find that on the xxiiii th day of March last past a great multitude of persons, to the number mencioned in the Indictment, were assembled and mett together in East Smithfield in the county of Midd. and in Moorefields within the said county, armed with the armes and weapons mencioned in the Indictment, upon pretence of pulling downe Bawdy Houses ; That Bazely led them and was called their Captaine by them, and had in his hand a naked sword, which hee brandished over his head ; and Messinger had a peice of a greene apron on a staffe, which he flourished as colours in the head of the Company ; and that Bazeley and hee led the company about as their Leaders ; that they did the like on Wednesday the 25th of March, and were breaking downe houses, that Peverell one of the Constables of Midd., having a constable's staffe in his hand, came to them with some persons to aide to him, and charged them to depart and keepe the peace, and that thereupon Bazely stroke him with his sworde severall times, and wounded him, and severall of the said persons there soe assembled stroke him downe and tooke away his staffe : That the said William was amongst them, casting up his cap and hollowing with a staffe in his hand, and that while hee was amongst them hee was knocked down amongst them by a party of the King's souldiers, that came to suppress them, and was then taken ; That Bazely stroke at the Ensigne that led the souldiers ; That Appletree was amongst them both dayes, and was the first that stroke at Peverell the Constable, and was amongst them at Burlingham's house at Saffron Hill in the county of Midd', and pulled part of that house downe, and the next to itt, and stroke at one that admonished him to bee quiett. And if upon the whole matter aforesaid it shall seeme to this court that the said Peter Messenger is guilty of the offence mencioned in the Indictment, then we say that he is guilty prout in the Indictment, and that hee hath noe goods or chattells &c. And if it shall seeme to this Court that hee is not guilty of the offence mencioned in the Indictment, then wee say hee is not guilty of the High Treason mencioned. Nor that he did fly for itt.

‘The like conclusion against Thomas Appletree.

‘The like conclusion against Richard Bazeley.

‘The like conclusion against William Greene.’”

At the foot of this remarkable bill of indictment appears a note,

recording that, at the Gaol Delivery of Newgate, held for the county of Middlesex at the Justice Hall in the Old Bayley on 6 May, 20 Charles II., Peter Messenger and Richard Bazely had judgment, that they should be executed in accordance with the usual sentence for executing persons sentenced to death for High Treason. G. D. R. 1 April, 20 Charles II.

28 MARCH, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the said day between two and three p.m., William Sherwood, Henry Godfrey and Howard Coney, all three late of the said parish, feloniously broke into and entered the King's dwelling-house called Whitehall, and stole therefrom and carried away a gold ring set with seven diamonds worth sixty pounds, another gold ring set with eight diamonds worth eighty pounds, a gold ring set with three precious stones worth thirty pounds, and divers other jewels and things of value, described and appraised in the indictment, and forty-two pounds in numbered moneys, of the goods chattels and moneys of Joseph Williamson esq.—William Sherwood and Henry Godfrey were found 'Guilty' and sentenced to be hung. No clerical note touching Howard Coney. G. D. R., 1 April, 20 Charles II.

11 JULY, 20 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Abraham Goodman late of the said parish gentleman, devising and designing traitorously to remove and depose the said Lord now King from his royal style and name, spoke certain false and scandalous words of and against the said Lord the King, and of the most noble Lord George, Duke of Albemarle, and also of the judges of the kingdom of England, saying and declaring "*quod adtunc fuit magna pestilentia in Terra anglie the Land quia Judicium non fuit execut' anglie executed in portis . . . et amoveret eos anglie would remove them si potuit habere accessum sive opportunitatem et quod querebat oportunitatem pridie contra Imperatorem anglie the Generall (Ducem Albemarle predictum innuendo) contra debitum ligeancie sue &c.*" Found 'Guilty' of high treason, Abraham Goodman gentleman was sentenced to be hanged, dismembered, and quartered &c., after the usual manner of the execution of felons, convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 9 December, 20 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 20 CHARLES II.—Recognizances taken before Sir Richard Brown, knt. and bart. Alderman of the City of London and J.P., of "John Hall a lodger at William Goares in the Strand neare the Sun and Angell," of St. Clement's Danes', in the sum of forty pounds, and of William Goare aforesaid chirurgion, and Walter Williams a lodger at the said William Goares, and Roger Davis of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, joyner "living neare the Bull at Pickedilley," in the sum of twenty pounds each; For the appearance of the said John Hall, at &c. "to

answer being charged by George Withrington for being accessory to a burglary." G. D. R., 17 Feb. 21 Charles II.

16 MARCH, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Ealing co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Dudley, gentleman, William Dudley gentleman, William Jeffreyes gentleman, and George Cox labourer, all four late of the aforesaid parish, assaulted Katherine Weeden wife of Nathanael Weeden on the high way, and robbed her of five yards of cloth worth fifty shillings, and a white gelding worth ten pounds and ten shillings, of the goods and chattels of a certain William Baker. Found 'Guilty,' all four culprits were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 21 April, 21 Charles II.

25 MARCH, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martins-in-the Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Robert Motley late of the said parish laborer stole and carried off a silver cup worth three pounds and ten shillings, of the goods and chattels of Sir Edward Byshe, knt. Confessing the indictment, Robert Motley asked for the book, read it and was branded. G. D. R., 21 April, 21 Charles II.

24 APRIL, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hackney, co. Midd. on the said day, George Irons late of the said parish laborer assaulted John Emerson, and slew and murdered the same John Emerson, by then and there with both the fists of the said George Irons giving him mortal blow and contusion on the right part of his head, of which blow and contusion the said John Emerson languished at the said parish from the said 24th April to the 2nd day of May next following, on which last-named day he died of the said blow and contusion. Acquitted of murder, George Irons was found "Guilty" of manslaughter. He pleaded his clergy and was branded. G. S. R., . . . , July, 21 Charles II.

7 MAY, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster, co. Midd. on the said day, Edward Oram and Robert Hacke, late of the said parish laborers, feloniously and traitorously clipped, filed and diminished twenty silver pieces of the good and lawful money of this kingdom of England, called "King Charles the first his halfe crownes," and forty silver pieces of the good and lawful money of this Kingdom of England, called "King Charles the first his shillings." Found 'Guilty,' Edward Oram and Robert Hacke were both sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the gallows, and there to be hanged. G. D. R., . . . , July, 21 Charles II.

30 MAY, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any usual place of Common Prayer for a month and more than a month next before the said day, and for going on the said 30th of May to unlawful assemblies held at the house of Zaccheus Woodward in the parish of Hillingdon co. Midd. under colour of the exercise of religion,

in ways contrary to the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, against Zacheus Woodward clerk, Ralph Nicholas yeoman, William Bowler yeoman, John Scory yeoman, William Awstin yeoman and Edward Board yeoman, all late of Hillingdon aforesaid, and John Nichols late of Cowley tanner. Putting themselves on a jury, Ralph Nicholas, William Bowler, William Austin, and John Nichols were found 'Not Guilty.' No clerical notes over the names of Zacheus Woodward, John Scory and Edward Board. S. P. R., 5 July, 21 Charles II.

30 MAY, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bills for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of Common Prayer during an entire month, beginning on the said day, against Richard Ashfeild yeoman, his wife Patience Ashfeild, Abraham Bonnyfeild yeoman, William West yeoman, Ann Combs widow, Ann Durdin spinster, all six late of Staines co. Midd., and Hannah Wells late of Ashford co. Midd. spinster.—Also, a True Bill for not going to church &c. for an entire month, beginning on 6th June, 21 Charles II., against William King yeoman, Jane Stapeley widow, Mary Reeve widow and Hannah Honner, wife of Abraham Honner gentleman, all late of Laleham co. Midd. S. P. R., 5 July, 21 Charles II.

6 JUNE, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of Common Prayer, for an entire month ending on the said day, and also for going on the said day to an assembly or conventicle in a certain house commonly called "a meeting-house" in St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate co. Midd., against Simon Loveday late of the said parish yeoman.—Also, similar True Bill against Joseph Kiffen, late of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd. gentleman, for not going to church &c. for a month ending on the said 6th June, and also for going on the said day to an assembly or conventicle, held in a house commonly called "the Meeting-House" in the said parish.—Also, on the same file, a similar True Bill against John Turner, late of St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd. gentleman, for not going to church &c. for a month ending on the said 6th June, and for going on the said day to an assembly or conventicle held in a dwelling-house in the said parish.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against John Astley yeoman, John Laughton smith, Jonathan Terrall laborer, Joseph Terrall laborer, Samuel Chandler, bricklayer, Ursula Adman widow, Timothy Fly draper, William Prince chandler, Zacharias Gedding smith, William Garrett yeoman, Richard Hayle collermaker, Richard Roberts cordweiner and John Niccoll, all late of Hillingdon co. Midd., for not going to church &c. for an entire month and more next before the 6th day of June, 21 Charles II., and for going on the said day to an unlawful assembly or conventicle in the dwelling-house of the said Ursula Adman. Putting themselves on trial on different days all the culprits, with the exception of Jonathan Terrall

and Richard Hayle, were found 'Not Guilty.' . . . Jonathan Terrall died before arraignment. Richard Hayle was arraigned on 12th Jan. 1669, when he said nothing, *i. e.* neither confessed the indictment, nor pleaded 'Not Guilty' and was thereupon committed to Newgate for three months. S. P. R., 5 July, 21 Charles II.

6 JUNE, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, on the said day and from the said day to the date of the present inquisition, Thomas Cowton, late of St. Margaret's Westminster, a clerk pretending to Holy Orders, never having declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the things contained in 'The Book of Common Prayer,' nor ever having subscribed the acknowledgment contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 14 Charles II., entitled 'An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayers &c.' nor ever having taken and subscribed the oath contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 17 Charles II., entitled "An Act for restraineing Non-Conformists from inhabiting in Corporacions," inhabited and remained at St. Margaret's Westminster, within the borough of Westminster, which sends burgesses to parliament.—Also, on the same file, a similar True Bill against Nathaniel Partridge, late of St. Giles-without-Cripplegate co. Midd., a clerk pretending to Holy Orders, and never having declared &c., for inhabiting and remaining at St. Giles's aforesaid, within five miles of the city of London.—Also, on the same file, a similar True Bill against Gabriel Sangar, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., a clerk pretending to Holy Orders and never having &c., for inhabiting and remaining at the said parish within the borough of Westminster.—Also, similar True Bill against Thomas Manton, Doctor of Sacred Theology, late of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, never having declared &c., for inhabiting and remaining at the said parish, being within the borough of Westminster, which sends burgesses to parliament. S. P. R., 5 July, 21 Charles II.

20 JUNE, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on two several parchments, against William Wilson late of St. Andrew's-in-Holborne co. Midd. gentleman *alias* William Wilson late of Morpeth co. Northumberland gentleman; Thomas Peirson late of St. Andrew's Holborne gentleman, *alias* Thomas Peirson late of St. John's parish in the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tine gentleman; and Thomas Hardcastle late of St. Andrew's Holborne gentleman, *alias* Thomas Hardcastle, late of St. John's parish, in the town and county of Newcastle-on-Tine gentleman, for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of Common Prayer for twelve months, beginning on the aforesaid 20th of June. G. D. R., 29 June, 22 Charles II.

24 JULY, 21 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Katherine's co. Midd. on the said day, John Neaves and Arthur Downes, both late of St. Katherine's aforesaid laborers, stole and carried off three hundred pounds

weight of Virginia Tobaccoc, worth seven pounds and ten shillings. Found 'Guilty,' both culprits pleaded their clergy effectively and were branded. G. D. R., 15 Oct., 21 Charles II.

27 AUGUST, 21 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John Robinson knt. and bart. and Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Charles Pitfeild esq., and Henry Rowe esq., all three Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, of Francis Bonell of Wapping in the parish of Stepney co. Midd. cordwainer, in the sum of forty pounds, and of William Redinge monger and Thomas Cheeney yeoman, both of Wapping aforesaid, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Francis Bonell, now constable of the Hamblett of Radcliffe, Shadwell and Lower Wappinge, at the next General Session of the Peace, to answer &c. "for refuseinge to make a returne unto us, or any other of His Majesties Justices of the Peace inhabiting within the Tower Division, touchinge what number of meetinges and conventicles are held in his constabulary, and ministers and other nonconformists are there preached (*sic*), accordinge to an Order of Sessions yssued for that purpose &c."—Also, on the same file, on two several parchments, similar recognizances, taken on the same day before the same Justices of the Peace: For the appearance at the the same General Sessions of the Peace, of Joseph Aske and Titus West, both Constables of East Smithfeild, then and there to answer for their omission to make similar returns, touching Meetings and Conventicles. S. P. R., 30 August, 21 Charles II.

25 OCTOBER, 21 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at the Liberty of le Rolls in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West in the ward of Farringdon-Without co. Midd., on view of the body of Joan Meakins then and there lying dead: With verdict of jurors that, on 24 September last past in the Liberty of le Rolls, William Massey late of the aforesaid parish gentleman assaulted the same Joan Meakins and struck her on the right side of her head with a pewter pot, thereby giving her a mortal bruise, of which she languished at the Liberty of the Rolls aforesaid from the said 24th of September until the 24th October next following, on which last-named day she died of the same mortal contusion; And that in so dealing with the same Joan Meakins, the aforesaid William Massey slew and killed her.—Also, on the same file, the true bill against the said William Massey gentleman for slaying and murdering the said Joan Meakins in the manner, set forth in the Coroner's inquisition. Acquitted of the murder, William Massey was found guilty of the manslaughter, whereupon he pleaded his clergy successfully. The branding was respited by the King's warrant; and on 13th April, 22 Charles II., the said William Massey brought into court the King's pardon under the great seal of the said homicide, dated on the second day of the said April. G. D. R., 15 Dec., 21 Charles II.

6 FEBRUARY, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hillingdon co. Midd. on the said day, Jenkin Jenkins late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Robert Raynsford esquire, and with a rapier gave him on the left side of his breast a wound, of which he languished at Hillingdon aforesaid from the said sixth day of February until the fourteenth day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the said wound, having been slain and murdered by Jenkin Jenkins. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Jenkin Jenkins asked for the book, read it and was branded. G. D. R., 21 Feb., 22 Charles II.

6 APRIL, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Chiswick co. Midd. on the said day, John Thomas late of the said parish laborer assaulted Daniel Lather, and with both his fists gave him near the left groyne a mortal bruise, of which the said Daniel Lather then and there instantly died : And that in so dealing with the said Daniel, the aforesaid John Thomas slew and murdered the said Daniel. Acquitted of the murder, but convicted of manslaughter, John Thomas asked to be transported, and the Court determined to deliberate on the case till next Gaol Delivery (pet' transportari: Ideo Cur' advisare vult usq' p'x &c.).—N.B. It is worthy of notice, that by this time it has become a common practice for culprits, on conviction of the less heinous capital felonies, to petition the court for transportation. G. D. R., 13 April, 22 Charles II.

8 APRIL, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., Mary Chaplin spinster otherwise styled Mary Litchfeild, late of the said parish, stole and carried off three silk petticoats worth eight pounds, a cloth petticoate trimmed with lace worth four pounds, five holland smockes worth thirty shillings, two cambricke whiskes worth ten shillings, a silk scarfe worth ten shillings, one pair of silke stockings worth ten shillings, two silver thimbles worth two shillings, fower pair of holland sleeves worth two shillings, and fifteen pounds and ten shillings in numbered moneys, of the goods chattels and moneys of a certain Edmund Moulton Found 'Guilty,' Mary Chaplin *alias* Mary Litchfeild was sentenced to be hanged ; but she was reprieved by the court till the next Gaol Delivery, because she was found to be pregnant. G. D. R., 19 May, 22 Charles II.

12 APRIL, 22 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy *alias* Strond on the said day, on view of the body of Henry Shadwell late of the said parish gentleman, then and there lying dead ; With verdict of jurors, saying that Francis Moore late of the said parish gentleman assaulted the said Henry Shadwell at the said parish on the 4th instant, and with a rapier gave him on the right side of his breast a mortal wound of which he died on the eleventh day of the same month, slain by the said Francis Moore : and that John Morthey late of the aforesaid parish laborer was present at the

said manslaughter, aiding and encouraging the said Francis Moore to commit it.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the said Francis Moore esquire (*sic*) for slaying and murdering the aforesaid Henry Shadwell, and against John Morphey for being present at the said murder, and aiding and encouraging Francis Moore to commit it. Putting himself on a jury of the country, John Morphey was found 'Not Guilty.' The bills exhibit no clerical note, touching subsequent proceedings in the case against Francis Moore. G. D. R., 19 May, 22 Charles II.

2 MAY, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Philip Sampson late of the said parish laborer, stole and carried off an iron anchor worth twelve shillings, and twenty yards of cable rope worth twelve shillings, of the goods and chattels of Thomas Sevier. Found 'Guilty,' Philip Sampson consented to be transported, 'I'o Cur' advisare vult &c. quia transportari concedat.' G. D. R., 19 May, 22 Charles II.

26 MAY, 22 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hands and seals of William Pulteney and Robert Filmer, Justices of the Peace for the borough of Westminster, that Edward Brookes of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields grocer, William Hooker of Southwarke brewer, Andrew Carter at the Bell in Tuttle Street, James Brathwayte in Wappin, Robert Comp of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Martin Jackson of Shoreditch, John Slatter of Wentworth Street vintner, John Pennyman of Aldersgate Street woollen-draper, John Potter of Southwarke cordwainer, William Kerton of Kensington, Edward Brooke of St. Giles's grocer, Bryan Morffin of Drury Lane, John Gravener of the Bowlinge Alley Chandler, William White of Drury Lane confectioner, Joan Barter of Drury Lane widow, William Watson of Golden Lane, William Gates of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Thomas Saunders laborer, and Richard Wheate of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields laborer, on the said 26 May, 22 Charles II. were (with twenty-two other unknown persons), present at a conventicle unlawfully assembled at the dwelling-house of Richard Beach in St. Margaret's, Westminster, under colour of exercising religion otherwise than &c., and that John Barnell of Spittlefields co. Midd. took upon himself to preach to and teach the said Assembly: Which offences having been proved against the aforesaid persons, John Barnell forfeited twenty pounds, and each of the other persons forfeited for their first offence the sum of five shillings. S. P. West. R., 14 July, 22 Charles II.

30 JUNE, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's-le-Savoy on the said day, Margaret Wye late of the said parish spinster, knowing that a certain Arabella Churchill was a customer of a certain John Cushion of the aforesaid parish salesman, induced Mary Cushion, wife of the said John Cushion, to deliver and entrust to her a certain silk gowne for a woman worth thirty-five shillings, of the goods and chattels

of the said John Cushion, by falsely and fraudulently representing that she came and asked for the said gown at the bidding of the said Arabella Churchill who would pay for it: and having got possession of the gown by this false and fraudulent statement, Margaret Wye disposed of it to her own use. Found 'Guilty,' Margaret Wye was sentenced to pay a fine of five marks, which she forthwith paid, and to find sureties for her good behaviour. G. D. R., 12 Oct., 22 Charles II.

3 JULY, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ralph Hawtrey esq. J.P., of Thomas Spicer and Thomas Langston, both of Woxbridge co. Midd. inn-holders, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Thomas Spicer and Thomas Langston at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "then and there to give evidence against Theophilus Greene for speakinge certaine seditious words in a conventicle or meetinge held in Woxbridge aforesaid upon the third day of July." S. P. R., 6 Oct., 22 Charles II.

13 JULY, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P. for Middlesex, of Richard Parham of Hangman's Acre, in the parish of Stepney co. Midd. victualler, Robert . . . of East Smithfield in St. Mary's Whitechapple co. Midd. barber, and William Porter of Rosemary Lane in St. Mary's Whitechapple aforesaid plumber in the sum of twenty pounds each, and of Stephen Scudamore of Welclose in Whitechapple gentleman, in the sum of forty pounds; For the said Stephen Scudamore's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer "for being a lewd person, and for keeping a certaine booth for dancing on the ropes and other unlawful exercises in Welclose, whereon he is an actor with other lewd persons his servants, who use much obscene and profane language, by meanes whereof many idle persons doe assemble, from whence proceede many tumults and disorders &c."—Also, on the same file, Recognizance of George Paul, servant to the aforesaid Stephen Scudamore gentleman, at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being an idle person and being an Actor in a certaine Booth of his aforesaid Master, in Well Close, in the practice of unlawfull enterludes and playes, and using much obscene and profane language" &c. S. P. R., 22 August, 22 Charles II.

20 JULY, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Mary Worrall late of the said parish spinster *alias* Mary Worrall wife of John Worrall late of the said parish yeoman, obtained and took into her keeping certain fire-balls, made of gunpowder, sulphur, and other combustible materials, with the malicious and diabolical purpose of setting fire to and thereby destroying the dwellinghouses of divers of the King's lieges. Putting herself on trial, Mary Worrall was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R. 31 Aug., 22 Charles II.

24 JULY, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, on the said day in the parish of St. Leonard's Shorditch co. Midd. (when there was speech between one Thomas Godfrey and Robert Ciprey respecting certain fireballs made of gun-powder and sulphur and other ingredients, that were said to have been lately taken at Wapping, and to be in the possession of a certain woman to the jurors unknown), Robert Ciprey of the said parish laborer, and a seditious man of ill repute and life, said in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges, 'I doe knowe where there are fireballs enough in Wapping, but I will not disclose them; I had seaven shillings and sixpence at one time for removing them, and I was bidden by them that set mee on worke to have a care that noe candle came neare the fire-balls; I can helpe any man to forty pounds, that will keepe my secrets, and I am bound and under an oath never to disclose the said balls.' Found 'Guilty' of having spoken these words to the alarm and terror of very many of the King's lieges and subjects, Robert Ciprey was sentenced to pay a fine of thirteen shillings and four pence, and to stand on the pillory, one day in Holborne, on another day at Charinge Crosse, and on a third day at West Smithfeild, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. of each of the said days, with a placard on his head, declaring his offence. G. D. R., 31 August, 22 Charles II.

26 JULY, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P., of Dorothy Packwood of St. Katherin's near the Tower of London and Thomas Heskins of Shackspear's Walk in the parish of Shadwell co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Garratt England of the aforesaid precinct of St. Katherine shoe maker at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. to the "complaint of Robert Waringe, for that hee with seven other Dutchmen did about eleven of the clock att night come into his house, and were rude and disorderly in their behaviour, thereby affrightinge the wife of the said Robert (who was then in child-bed) and diverse women that came to visit her." S. P. R., 29 August, 22 Charles II.

26 JULY, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P., of Baldwin Merrat of Poplar in the parish of Stepney co. Midd. husbandman and John Newman of Poplar aforesaid edgetool-maker, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of James Barnes of Billiter Lane, London, taylor at the next Session of Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "what shall be objected against him upon the complaint of Robert Waringe, for that hee with seven other Dutchmen did about eleaven of the clock att night come to his house, and were rude and disorderly in their behaviour, to the affright of the wife of the said Robert (who was then in child-bed), and divers women that came to visit her."—Also, on the same file, similar recognizances for the

appearance of Adalph Vanlingden of Billiter Lane, London, taylor, William Vanrolph of Billiter Lane, London, taylor, Lucas Fonterborough of St. Margaret's Westminster boot-maker, Harman Vandursten of Bethlem shoe-maker, and Garret England of St. Katherine's near the Tower, at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer in the same matter, on the complaint of Robert Waring. S. P. R., 29 August, 22 Charles II.

28 AUGUST, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hackney co. Midd. on the said day, William Cooke late of the said parish laborer broke into the dwelling-house of Henry Chitty esquire (no person being then in the said house), and stole therefrom two silver trencher plates worth nine pounds, and four little silver "trencher salt-sellers worth thirty-two shillings, and three silver spoons worth thirty-two shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Henry Chitty esq." Found 'Guilty,' William Cooke was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 31 Aug., 22 Charles II.

29 AUGUST, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster on the said day, Mary Lady Broughton widow, keeper of the King's prison of the Gatehouse within the said parish, wittingly and wilfully suffered one Thomas Ridley, duly committed to the said prison and her custody on a charge of stealing a silver cup worth twenty-five shillings, to escape from the same prison of the Gatehouse, of which she was keeper, and to go at large. No notes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 12 Oct., 22 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, Mary Pratt late of the said parish widow "*Ex iniqui lucri et questus causa apud domum mansionalem suam ibidem scituatam custodivit et manutenuit et adhuc custodit et manutenet quosdam lusos illicitos cum globulis rotundis vocatos 'playing at Billyards'*" = for the sake of unjust profit and gain at her dwelling-house there being kept and maintained and still keeps and maintains certain unlawful games with round balls, called "Playing at Billyards." On her arraignment upon this indictment, on 20 Feb., 1670, Mary Pratt confessed the indictment, and was fined forty shillings, which she paid to the Sheriff. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 22 Charles II.

12 SEPTEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P., of Oliver Atherton of Foxes Lane in Shadwell co. Midd. cordweyner and John Barrett of Church Street London tailor, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of John Harrison of Tower Hill in St. Botolph's-without-Algate London at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. on the complaint of James Pricke "for forcibly and violently cominge to his doore and beatinge thereat in the time of divine service and sermon, and clamouringe and revilinge him in evill language, thereby

making an affray and disturbance in the streete." S. P. R., 6 Oct. 22 Charles II.

19 SEPTEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John Howell knt., Serjeant-at-Law and Recorder of London, of Paul Badcock of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate victualler and William Kirke of St. Katherine's co. Midd. cordwayner, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of John Steward of St. Botolph's aforesaid marriner at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "on suspition of spiritting away beyond sea Roger Pym, apprentice of Thomas Crispe." S. P. R., 6 Oct., 22 Charles II.

24 OCTOBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Marturus Decarbonell late of the said parish gentleman, assaulted Thomas Grantham in the highway, and robbed him of a sword. Found 'Guilty,' Marturus Decarbonell gentleman was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 7 Dec. 22 Charles II.

10 NOVEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Katherine's, co. Midd. on the said day, William Thew late of St. Katherine's aforesaid assaulted Guilford Slingsby son of Walter Slingsby esquire, and on the same day took him against his will from St. Katherine's aforesaid to a certain ship called the *John of London*, lying in the river Thames, and in the aforesaid ship transported the same Guilford Slingsby to Virginia in parts beyond the sea, with the intention of selling him in Virginia to the gain and profit of the same William Thew, and to the utter ruin of the same Guilford Slingsby. Found 'Guilty,' William Thew was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred marks, and was committed to prison until he should have paid the fine, and was further sentenced to stand on the pillory on three several days from eleven to one o'clock, to wit, on one day on the pillory at Tower Hill, on the second day on the pillory at St. Katherine's, and on the third day on the pillory in the Strond near the Maypole, having on his head a placard, setting forth his offence. G. D. R., 7 June, 23 Charles II.

20 NOVEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Isleworth, co. Midd. on the said day, Joseph Thistlethwaite late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Richard Anguish gentleman, and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound on the right side of his breast, of which wound the said Richard Anguish died on the following day. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Joseph Thistlethwaite asked for the book, read it and was branded. G. D. R., 7 Dec., 22 Charles II.

21 NOVEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Streete late of the said parish laborer assaulted a certain Gilbert Shelly, and with a rapier gave him a wound in and upon the breast, of which wound the said Gilbert

Shelley then and there died immediately. No record of subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 22 Charles II.

10 DECEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, George Story late of the said parish yeoman, a person greedy of gain, and not scrupulous as to the ways by which he might get profit to himself, albeit to the loss and injury of other persons, assaulted Edward Hanscomb, and conveyed him on the same day to a certain ship called *The Endeavour*, then being in the River Thames, and subsequently transported the same Edward Hanscomb in the said ship to an island called *The Barbadoes*, without the consent and against the will of the said Edward, and in the said island for his own gain sold the aforesaid Edward Hanscomb to a certain man, to the jurors unknown. On 17 July 1671 George Story put himself on a jury of the country, who found him 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 17 July, 23 Charles II.

15 (?) DECEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition post mortem taken on the said day at St. Margaret's Westminster within the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter, on view of the body of Peter Lasall, gentleman, there lying dead and slain : With verdict of jurors saying that, in the parish aforesaid on the . . . day of December aforesaid, George de Hertoye late of the same parish esquire assaulted the said Peter Lasall and with a rapier gave him a mortal wound on the left part of his breast, of which wound he then and there immediately died.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the same George de Hertoye (described in the indictment as George de Hertoye *alias* George Lord de Valkenburgh for slaying and murdering the said Peter Lasall in the manner set forth in the finding of the coroner's jury. 'Po se' is just legible at the head of the bill, which affords no particulars of subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 22 Charles II.

20 DECEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before J. Kelynge (C. J. ?) on the said day, of Francis Thompson of Croley co. Bedford gentleman, in the sum of two hundred pounds, and of John Thompson of Croley aforesaid gentleman, and of William Askew of the city of Lincolne gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds each : For the said Francis Thompson's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery, held after next Michaelmas at the Old Bailey, in order to 'there pleade his discharge on the Coroner's inquisition for manslaughter.' It is noted on the bill that this 'recognizance was taken by the King's order.' G. D. R., 3 May, 23 Charles II.

21 DECEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Sir Thomas Sandys knt., Charles Obrian esquire, Symon Parry gentleman, Miles Reeves gentleman, Henry Lake gentleman, and Edward Wroth gentleman, assaulted a certain William Wilkes in the highway, and robbed him of a sword

worth ten shillings, of the goods and chattels of the late William Wilkes. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 22 Charles II.

21 DECEMBER, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Sir Thomas Sandys knt., Charles Obrian esq., Simon Parry gentleman, Miles Reeves gentleman, Henry Lake gentleman, and Edward Wroth gentleman, all six late of the aforesaid parish, assaulted Sir John Coventry K.B. in the highway and robbed him of one perywigg worth seven pounds, of the goods and chattels of the said Sir John Coventry. No record of subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 22 Charles II.

2 JANUARY, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, George Rutlidge late of the said parish stole and carried off "a paire of Spanish leather shoes" worth six-pence, and "a paire of greate leather golorshoes" worth six-pence, of the goods and chattels of a certain Richard Hunt. Not Guilty. G. D. R. 13 Jan., 22 Charles II.

11 JANUARY, 22 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at the General Quarter Session of the Peace held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street on the said day, the Justices of Peace then and there assembled in G. Q. Session tendered the Oath of Allegiance contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 3 James I. to Theophilus Greene waterman, John Wren sadler, Thomas Paull weaver, Francis Cooly laborer, Richard Cocks silkethroster, Richard Guy Chandler, John Smith carpenter, Joshua Sparrowe shipwright, George Tipping weaver, and John Maddocke porter, all late of St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. and that they each and all obstinately and pertinaciously then and there refused the said oath, so tendered to them by the Justices of the Peace in open session. On 17th of July, 1671, each of the said culprits, with the single exception of George Tipping, put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and had judgment that he be put without the protection of the Lord the King, that his goods and chattels be forfeited to the same Lord the King, and that he be committed to the Gaol of Newgate, there to remain during the king's pleasure.—Instead of putting himself on a jury, George Tipping said nothing ('nichil dicit'), at his arraignment on the same 17th of July. The refusal to plead did not affect the course of the proceedings against him . . . His silence notwithstanding, George Tipping received the same judgment as the other culprits. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 22 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Robert Constable esq. otherwise styled Robert Viscount Dunbar in the kingdom of Scotland, Peter Savage esq. otherwise styled Peter Lord Savage, and John Fennick esq. all three late of the aforesaid parish, assaulted one Peter Varnall, And that the said Robert Constable slew and murdered the same Peter Varnall, by

giving him with a rapier a wound on the right side of his head, of which wound he then and there instantly died, And That Peter Savage otherwise called Lord Savage and John Fennick *alias* Fenwick esq. were present and aided and abetted the said Robert Viscount Dunbar to commit the said murder. Each of the three culprits appeared at the Gaol Delivery, held at the Old Bailey on 3 May, 23 Charles II., and confessed the indictment ; whereupon the Court decided to deliberate on the case till next Gaol Delivery. G. D. R., 3 May, 23 Charles II.

27 FEBRUARY, 23 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem taken at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on the said day, on view of the body of Peter Varnall late of the said parish yeoman : With Verdict of jurors saying, that Robert Constable Lord Dunbar in the kingdom of Scotland, Peter Savage otherwise styled Peter Lord Savage, and John Fennicke, esquire, all three late of the aforesaid parish, with divers other persons to the jurors unknown, assaulted the said Peter Varnall in the said parish on the 26th inst., And That Robert Constable aforesaid slew the said Peter Varnall by giving him with a rapier on the right side of his head a mortal wound, of which he then and there instantly died, And That the aforesaid Peter Savage and John Fennicke were present, aiding maintaining abetting the said Robert Constable to commit the said homicide. G. D. R., 3 May, 23 Charles II.

2 MARCH, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles Pitfield esq. J.P., on the said day, of John Langworth weaver and Margaret Prick widow, both of Knockvergis in Stepney co. Middlesex, in the sum of one hundred pounds each : For the appearance of Mary Flowers, the wife of John Flowers of Knockvergis waterman, at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer to what shall be objected against her by George Smaley, "who vehemently suspecteth her to be one of the four persons, that assaulted him in the highway in Church Lane neere Whitechappell upon Sunday the six-and-twentieth day of February last about three of the clock in the morning, where he pretendeth he was gagged, and with a stick thrust downe his throat by one of them, lost his speech, and had fiftene shillings taken away from him." S. P. R., 8 March, 23 Charles II.

4 MARCH, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster, co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Palmer late of Westminster aforesaid bookseller, a pernicious and seditious person, with the intention of causing discord between the Lord the King and his subjects, uttered and published a certain scandalous and seditious book, entitled 'Directions to a Painter for describing our Navall Business, in imitation of Mr. Waller, being the last worke of Sir John Denham, whereunto is added Clarendon's House-Warming by an unknowne author, printed in the year 1667,' and containing the following scandalous and seditious

words, to wit, 'And then the King to Westminster is brought, imperfectly to speake the Chancellor's thought, In which, as if no age could parallell a Prince and Councill that had rul'd so well, he tells the Parliament he cannot brook whate're in them like jealousy doth look, Adds that no greiviances the Nations load, while we're undone at home, despis'd abroad, Thus past the Irish with the money bill, the first not halfe so good as th'other ill,' and further containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, 'After two millions more lay'd on the nation, the Parliament grows ripe for prorogation, they rise and now a Treaty is confest, 'gainst which these State cheats did protest, a Treaty which so well makes it appear, their's not the Kingdom's Intrest is their care. Statesmen of old thought Armes the way of peace, Ours scorne such thread-bare policyes as these, All that was given for the States defence, they think too little for their owne expense.'—Found 'Guilty,' Thomas Palmer was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks, was committed to Newgate until he should pay the same fine, and was further sentenced to stand on the pillory on one day at the New Exchange and another day in the Palace Yard, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., with a paper showing his offence on his head. G. D. R. 10 March, 23 Charles II.

6 MARCH, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Humphrey Weld esq. J.P., of Thomas Phillips and Thomas Evans laborers, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of Elizabeth Phillips at the next Quarter Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there "to answer to what shall be objected against her by Richard Watkiff, for saying 'The King keeps a company of rogues about him.'"—Also, the similar recognizances, taken on the some day before the same Justice of the Peace, of the same Thomas Phillips and Thomas Evans: For the appearance of Jane Shepherd at the same next Quarter Session of the Peace, to answer for saying 'The king keeps a company of rogues about him.' S. P. R., 1 May, 23 Charles II.

9 MARCH, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Palmer late of Westminster bookseller sold and uttered a scandalous and seditious book, entitled 'Nehushton or . . . and peaceable discourse concerning the abolishing of things abused to superstition and . . . which may serve as one intire and sufficient argument to evince that the liturgy and [cere]monyes and other things used at this day in the Church of England ought neither to be imposed nor retained, but utterly extirpated and layd aside, and to vindicate the Nonconformists in their refusall to close with them,' and containing the following scandalous passages, to wit, 'Now as for those buildings that have been abus'd in Idolatrous services and are in respect of their situation figure or the like unfit for profitable

uses and remaine deckt with their Idol's attire, and stand amongst such people as are scandalized with the use of them, and . . . such places where there is danger of the returne of Idolatry, such are utterly unlawfull . . . as well as the high places and groves to be removed,' and also containing in another place these scandalous words, to wit, 'As for pompous Cathedrals and . . . places that serve for little but to mind us of the superstitions ostentation and vanity of former tymes and bolster up usurping Prelates in their pride and lordliness, I have noe more to say for them, but that it were well if with the high places they were pull'd down and the materials thereof converted to a better use,' and further containing in another place this scandalous passage, to wit, 'It being made out unto you what things on their being abused are to be laid aside and to whome the doing of it do's belong, namely to all of us in one respect or other, I shall here shew you after what manner we must doe . . . wee must do it with zeal and indignation, they are such things as are enemies to true religion and therefore we must appeare with an holy rage and fury against them,' and containing in another place these scandalous words, to wit, 'Wee must not stand looking on abused things, and wishing they were removed, or resolving that thereafter we will endeavour it, but forthwith lay our hands to the worke and gett it done,' and further containing in another place this scandalous and seditious passage, to wit, 'Whatever persons names tymes places utensills ceremonies we find amongst us, that have been grossly abused in superstitious and idolatrous services let us indeavour the rooting of them out and the laying them aside,' and also containing in another place these words, to wit, 'I know I shall be censured for appearing against such things, they being of such esteeme with divers amongst us, and being backt and fenced with authority and law,' and yet more containing these scandalous words, to wit, 'The present liturgy, though there be many good and usefull things in it, hath been so much abused both heretofore amongst the Idolatrous Papists from whome we had it and since amongst ourselves that it hath for many yeares beene the desire of several thousands of sober . . . people of all degrees in these nations that it should after the other Popish trash . . . the howse of God in the beginning of the reformation, be laid aside.'—Found 'Guilty,' Thomas Palmer was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks, was committed to the Gaol of Newgate until the same fine should be paid, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory on two several days, one day at the New Exchange, and the other day at Pallace Yard near Westminster Hall Gate, from eleven a.m. to one p.m.—N.B. This parchment has been so greatly injured by rot, as to have lost much of its original written matter. G. D. R., 10 March, 23 Charles II.

12 APRIL, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Josiah

Ricroft esq. J.P. on the said day, of John Busby of Shadwell co. Midd. victualler and William Peasely of Ratcliffe in the parish of Stepney co. Midd. . . . , in the sum of forty pounds each ; For the appearance of Thomas Ford of Shadwell aforesaid waterman at the next Session of Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer to what "shall be objected against him, upon the complaint of Stephen Pheasey and Edward Deane, for being a confederate with William Kempthorne and Charles Carter in trappanning and spiriting of John Deane and Clement Tallis on board the Shipp *Assistance*, intending to send them beyond sea." S. P. R., 1 May, 23 Charles II.

2 MAY, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that the Justices of Peace for Middlesex, being assembled in open court at General Quarter Sessions on the aforesaid 2 May, 23 Charles II., at Hicks Hall in St. John's Streete, tendered the Oath of Allegiance, contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 3 James I., to John Ellis bricklayer and Edward Pattyson taylor, both late of St. Sepulchre's co. Midd., and that the same John Ellis and Edward Pattyson both and each of them refused to take the said oath, so tendered to them in open court. On 17 July, 1671, John Ellis and Edward Pattyson put themselves on a jury, and were both found 'Guilty : ' whereupon it was adjudged that each of them should be put without the protection of the Lord the King, that the goods and chattels of each of them should be forfeited to the same King, and that each of them should be committed to the Gaol of Newgate, there to remain during the King's Pleasure. S. P. R., 1 May, 23 Charles II.

2 JUNE, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John Robinson knt. and bart., Lieutenant of the Tower of London and J.P., of Thomas Griffith of the parish of St. Pancras cowkeeper and Henry Browne citizen and mercer of London, in fifty pounds each, and John Ballard of Stepney co. Midd. carpenter, in the sum of one hundred pounds : For the said John Ballard's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to "answeare his erecting new buildings in the hamlett of Spittlefields in the parish of Stepney, contrary to Lawe and his Majestie's proclamacion." S. P. R., 6 June, 23 Charles II.

2 JUNE, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd. on the said day, John Mathews and Richard Lawrence, both late of the said parish gentlemen, assaulted Bartholomew Gregory gentleman ; and that the said John Mathews with a sword then and there gave the said Bartholomew Gregory on his throat a wound, of which the same Bartholomew languished at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields from the said 2nd of June till the 12th day of the same month, on which last named day he died of the same wound ; and that in thus dealing with the said Bartholomew Gregory, the said John Mathews and Richard Lawrence slew and murdered him.—Acquitted of the charge

of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, John Mathews asked for the book, read it and was branded. Richard Lawrence was acquitted of both charges. G. D. R., 19 July, 23 Charles II.

5 JUNE, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Bayley esq. J.P., on the said day, of Patrick Ball victualler and Garnett Austin yeoman, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of ten pounds each, and Isaac Bringhurst of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. victualler, in the sum of twenty pounds; For the said Isaac Bringhurst's appearance at the next Session of the Peace, to answer &c. for "being a great disturbance to the neighbourhood in keeping a figured Lottery Board at Charing Crosse." S. P. R., 27 July, 23 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Baptista Damascene, an impious profane and irreligious person, spoke and proclaimed these impious, blasphemous and heretical words, to wit, 'Jesus Christ, Moyses and Mahomet were three greate rogues.' Found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 16 Jan., 23 Charles II.

11 JUNE, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Bartlet Phillipps late of the said parish yeoman, in the course of conversation with Isaiah Fritwell a servant of the Most Noble John Earl of Rochester, with the intention of raising discord between the nobles and commonalty of the kingdom of England, maliciously and scandalously uttered these words in the presence and hearing of very many of the king's lieges, to wit, 'Thy Lord is a Hector and Shabb, and you are a rogue for serving him.' Putting himself on a jury of the country on 9th October, 1671, Bartlet Phillipps was found 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 28 August, 23 Charles II.

1 JULY, 23 CHARLES II.—Entry touching Fifth Monarchy Men in the Newgate Kalender of 19 July, 23 Charles II.—Committed by Sir John Robinson knt. and bart. and Lieutenant of the Tower and . . . esquire, for being dangerous and seditious persons against the Peace, owning themselves to be of the sect of Sabbatarians or Fifth Monarchy Men and exercising their pretended religion: Therefore tendred unto them the Oath of Alleagiance and they obstinately denied and refused to take the same, or promise not to take armes against the King, Date 1st of July 1671:—viz. William Mason, Richard Parnam, William Gibson, John Mason, Robert Hopkin, William Russell, Thomas Strickland, Edward Marshall, Richard Fenton, Richard Crossby, George Dane, George Shimmen, Richard Ware, Edmond Fox, Christopher Tempest, John Labory, Robert Woodward, Richard Hicks, William Honyburne, Samuell Clarke, Francis Macey, John Suadon, John

Porter, William Gadberry, Edward Marten, Hugh Hassellop, Symon Brunt. G. D. R., 19 July, 23 Charles II.

17 JULY, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hicks Hall in St. John Street in St. Sepulchre's parish co. Midd., the Justices of the Peace then and there assembled in General Quarter Session of the Peace tendered the oath of allegiance, contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 3 James I., to William Mason upholsterer, Richard Parnam silversmith, William Gibson joyner, John Mason weaver, Robert Hopkin shoemaker, William Russell taylor, Thomas Strickland yeoman, Edward Marshall laborer, Richard Tenton laborer, Richard Crosby cutler, George Dane taylor, George Shimmen waterman, Richard Ware plasterer, Edmund Fox hat-maker, Christopher Tempest butcher, John Labory yeoman, Robert Woodward laborer, Richard Hicks hat-maker, William Honyburn smith, Samuel Clarke laborer, Francis Masey scrivener, John Suadon taylor, John Porter laborer, William Cadberry bookbinder, Edward Martin taylor, Hugh Hasslopp apothecary and Simon Brunt taylor, all twenty-seven late of St. Sepulchre's, and that each of the said twenty-seven persons obstinately and pertinaciously refused to take the same oath. Over each of the twenty-seven persons appears the clerical minute 'Po se'—He puts himself. No note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 17 July, 23 Charles II.

11 AUGUST, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Peter Sabbs esq. J.P. on the said day, of Michael Sparkes of St. James's Clerkenwell yeoman and John Webb of the Liberty of the Rolls co. Midd. cordwynder, in the sum of twenty pounds each; For the appearances of Margaret Wyatt, the wife of Thomas Wyatt of St. Mary Overies in the county of Surrey, at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "To answer the Complaint of the Master Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Glasse-sellers, London, for wandering up and down to sell glasses." S. P. R., 28 August, 23 Charles II.

14 AUGUST, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes, co. Midd. and divers other places of the said county, on the said day and on divers other days before and afterwards, Margaret Wyatt the wife of Thomas Wyatt late of St. Mary Olave's co. Surrey yeoman, *alias* Margaret Wyatt late of the aforesaid parish of St. Mary Olave's co. Surrey spinster, was and still is an idle and vagrant person, wandering abroad with glasses for drinking and other glasses, and offering the same drinking-glasses and other glasses for sale and purchase to divers of the King's lieges, in their private houses and not in open fairs or market, with the intention of thereby colouring her vagrancy with an appearance

of lawful industry, and so escaping punishment for her said vagrancy (Ac in hujusmodi sua circumvagacione apud parochiam mencionatam et diversos alios locos infra comitatum Middlesexie predictum adtunc ac diversis aliis diebus et vicibus callide et subtiliter vendidit et utteravit quam plurima vitrea diversorum generum diversis ligeis et subditis dicti Domini Regis (juratoribus predictis adhuc ignotis) in privatis domibus suis et non in apertis feriis sive mercatu, Ea intencione ad colorandam dictam circumvagacionem et ad escapiendum a punicione pro ejus circumvagacione): And that on the said day and other times before and afterwards, at St. Clement's Danes, and elsewhere in Middlesex, the said Margaret Wyatt was a vagabond (fuit vagabunda). Putting herself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country, on the 9th of October, 1671, Margaret Wyatt was found 'Not Guilty' and allowed to go in that respect without a day. S. P. R., 28 Aug., 23 Charles II.

9 OCTOBER, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on four several parchments, against John Jones yeoman, John Belcher yeoman, Richard Goodgroome yeoman and Arthur Squibb gentleman, all four late of St. Sepulchre's parish co. Midd., for obstinately refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 3 James I., when the said oath was tendered to them at Hicks Hall on the said day, by the Justices of the Peace assembled at General Quarter Session of the Peace in the said hall in St. John Street. A clerical minute ('Po se') on three of the indictments shows that John Jones, John Belcher and Arthur Squibb pleaded 'Not Guilty' and put themselves on a jury of the country. Declining to confess the indictment or plead to it, Richard Goodgroome 'said nothing.' No clerical notes touching subsequent proceedings in the four cases. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 23 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Thomas Byde knt. J.P., of John Tonge gentleman and Charles Walton . . . , both of St. Giles's-in-the-Feilds, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Stephen Hobson of the aforesaid parish at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "there to answer for keeping an unlawfull game in Lincolnes Inne Fields, being called the Indion Game." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 23 Charles II.

4 NOVEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Thomas Lake knt. J.P. on the said day, of Patrick Griffin of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields victualler and Ralphe Pile of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields yeoman, in the sum of five pounds each, and of Edward Foster of St. Giles's-in-the-Field laborer, in the sum of ten pounds: For the said Edward Foster's appearance at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex to be held at Hicks Hall, "then and there to answer for being an idle person, taken in Lincolnes Inn Feilds at a certaine lottery called 'The Wheele of Fortune.'" S. P. R., 4 Dec., 23 Charles II.

18 NOVEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P., of Phillip Sanctey baskett-maker and Christopher Saltmarsh husbandman, both of Milend in Stepney co. Midd., in the sum of twenty pounds each, and Mary Manering of Milend aforesaid widow, in the sum of forty pounds; For the said Mary Manering's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "then and there to answer &c. the complaint of Thomas Garberant for being a hawker and fore-staller of the marketts, by selling of Linen Cloath from doore to doore about the streete."—Also, on the same file, similar Recognizances, taken before the same Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of Morgan Thomas of the Minories in St. Buttolph's Aldgate chapman at the same Session of the Peace, to answer, at the complaint of Thomas Garberant of Cornehill, for being a hawker and forestaller of the markets, by selling linen-cloth from door to door about the streets. S. P. R., 4 Dec. 23 Charles II.

25 NOVEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Humphrey Weld esq. J.P. on the said day, of John Partington of St. Clement's Danes' distiller and William Watts of St. Alholloes-within-the-Wall brushmaker, in the sum of five pounds each, and of George Chambers of the parish of St. Mary Overs Southwark chapman, in the sum of ten pounds; For the appearance of the said George Chambers at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there "to answer the complaint of the Companie of Turners, for crying and selling in the streetes as a pedler several wares belonging to the Trades of Turners." S. P. R., 4 Dec. 23 Charles II.

25 NOVEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Thomas Byde knt. J.P., of George Morris of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields scrivener and Roger Wamsley of St. Andrew's Holborn victualler in the sum of forty pounds each, and of John Hewson of St. Andrew's Holborn gentleman, also in the sum of forty pounds; For the appearance of the said John Hewson gentleman, at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "There to answer for being an idle loose and disorderly person, and one that cannot give a good and honest accompt of his livelyhood, and for throwing of a five shilling piece on the ground in Lincolne's Inne Feilds and enticing of one John Sampson, a countryman passing by, to take share of what they found, and then produced cards and cheated him of twelve shillings."—Also, on the same file, similar Recognizances, taken on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace, of the same George Morris and Roger Wamsley, in the sum of forty pounds each, and of Francis Winn, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman, also in the sum of forty pounds; For the appearance of the said Francis Winn gentleman at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "There to answer for being an idle loose and

disorderly person, and one that cannot give a good and honest accompt of his livelyhood, and for throwing of a five shillings' piece on the ground in Lincolnes Inn Feilds, and enticeing one John Sampson, a countryman passing by, to take share of what they found, and then produced cards and cheated him of twelve shillings." The two 'gentlemen,' who thus preyed on the same day on the same countryman, were doubtless confederates." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 23 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. and divers other places within the said county, on the said day and at divers other times before and afterwards, Anne Woodward late of the said parish spinster has been and still is an idle and vagrant person, wandering abroad with linnen cloth and offering it for sale, has wandered about carrying the said cloth about with her, and has unlawfully, cunningly and craftily sold and uttered divers yards and parcels of the said cloth to divers of the King's lieges and subjects, in their private houses and not in open fairs and markets, with the intention of colouring her said vagrancy, and escaping punishment for it, and in so doing was and still is a vagabond. On her arraignment, Anne Woodward confessed the indictment and was sentenced to pay a fine. The sum, in which she was fined, is not given. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 23 Charles II.

20 DECEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. and divers other places within the same county, on the said day and at divers other times before and afterwards, Alice Hall wife of John Hall of the aforesaid parish yeoman, was and still is an idle and vagrant person, wandering abroad with linnen cloth and offering it for sale, and carrying the same cloth about with her has unlawfully, cunningly and craftily sold and uttered divers yards and pieces of it to divers of the Lord King's lieges and subjects (to the jurors as yet unknown) in their private houses, and not in open fairs and markets, with the intention of colouring her vagrancy and escaping punishment for it, and in so doing was and still is a vagabond. Over Alice Hall's name, at the head of the indictment, appears this clerical minute, to wit, "Cogn' Ind' h'et judiciu' flagellari &c. judiciu' resp'" = She confesses the indictment: has judgment to be whipt &c., the judgment (*i. e.* execution of sentence) is deferred. S. P. R., 11 Jan. 23 Charles II.

29 DECEMBER, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Charles Turnor late of the said parish gentleman slew and murdered George White gentleman, by assaulting him and with a rapier giving him on the right part of his breast a mortal wound, of which he then and there instantly died. Acquitted of the murder, Charles Turnor was found 'Guilty' of the manslaughter. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 23 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 23 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Hodgson late of the said parish gentleman slew and murdered Edward Owen gentleman, by assaulting him and with a rapier giving him on the left part of his breast a mortal wound, of which he then and there instantly died. The bill exhibits no memoranda, touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 16 Jan. 23 Charles II.

4 APRIL, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hounslow co. Midd. on the said day, Edward Hyde, Andrew Palmer, Richard Halse, James Slader, John Englefield *alias* John Oneale, and John Brittanie, all six late of the said parish laborers, assaulted Edward Elkins in the highway, and robbed him of twenty-pairs of silk stockings worth eleven pounds, and two ounces of silk worth three shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Edward Elkins. John Englefield *alias* John Oneale was acquitted: the five other culprits were found 'Guilty,' and sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 17 April, 24 Charles II.

14 APRIL, 24 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of John Bull gentleman, there lying dead and slain: With Verdict of jurors saying that, on the 13th inst. at the said parish, John Skelton gentleman and Claudius de Vosse Harris laborer, both late of the parish aforesaid, assaulted the aforesaid John Bull, and that John Skelton killed and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left thigh near the groin, of which wound the said John Bull gentleman languished from 7 a.m. of the same 13th April, 24 Charles II., to 10 a.m. of the same day, at which last-named hour he died of the said wound; and that the aforesaid Claudius De Voss Harris was present at the said murder, and was aiding and abetting the said John Skelton to commit it. G. D. R., 17 April, Charles II.

1 MAY, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. on the said day, John Walkins, Roger Nayle *alias* Neale, John Phitton, James Bonden and Robert Orter, all five late of the said parish weavers, assembled riotously with other disturbers of the peace, to the number of five hundred persons to the jurors unknown, and then and there assaulted Francis Anguish, and unlawfully and riotously broke into the dwelling-house of the same Francis, and broke and spoiled seven pewter potts worth twelve shillings, three pewter quartern potts worth two shillings, three pewter cupps worth twelve pence, one pewter dish worth two shillings, three pewter pottengers worth four shillings and sixpence, a pewter bason worth two shillings and sixpence, two brass candlesticks worth four shillings, a cambrick whisk laced worth forty shillings, a holland neckerchiefe laced worth five shillings, eighteen gallons of sider worth thirty shillings, six dozen of earthen bottles of

ale worth twenty-eight shillings, twenty gallons of ale worth ten shillings, and three barrells of strong beere worth thirty shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Francis Anguish then and there being found in his said dwelling-house. Found 'Guilty,' each of the five rioters named in the indictment was fined in the amount of thirteen shillings and four pence. John Phitton and James Bonden each paid the fine to the sheriff: each of the other three rioters was committed to prison, there to remain until he should have paid his fine. S. P. R., 21 May, 24 Charles II.

1 JUNE, 24 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Bayles esq. J.P., of George Corr of Lower Wapping in the parish of Stepney co. Midd. brewer and of Robert Strongrome of Ratcliffe in Stepney aforesaid scrivener, in the sum of fifty pounds each, and of Richard Read of Stepney gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds: For the said Richard Read's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to "answere the accusation of Robert Catchpole for words spoken by the said Read against his Majisties late Declaration and publishing false news." S. P. R., 1 July, 24 Charles II.

11 JUNE, 24 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Charles Pitfield esq. J.P. on the said day, of Thomas Shard of St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. victualler, in the sum of twenty pounds; For the said Thomas Shard's appearance at the next Generall Quarter Session of Peace and Gaol Delivery for Middlesex, then and there to prefer an indictment "against John Morris, now a prisoner in Newgate, for dangerously wounding of Phillip Gore a merchant, who languisheth, and also one other inditement for unlawfully impressing diverse persons (under pretence of being a Press-Master, but haveing no warrant for the same), and afterwards for smale reward dischargeing them againe." S. P. R., 1 July, 24 Charles II.

10 JULY, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Gerrard White late of the said parish laborer assaulted a certain Fulke Grosvenor upon the highway, and robbed him of a sword with a silver handle worth fifty shillings, and a hat worth six shillings, and a perywigg worth three pounds and ten shillings, of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Fulke Grosvenor. Found 'Guilty,' Gerrard White was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 6 Sept., 24 Charles II.

15 JULY, 24 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Peter Sabbs esq. J.P., of Robert Peete of St. Lawrence's Jewry in London leather-seller and John Bartlay of St. Bartholomew's the Greater pinn-maker, in the sum of twenty pounds each; For the appearance of George Mynn of St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. barber at the next Session of the Peace for the said county, "To answer for the being suspected to have stolen an eleven shilling peece of gold from Edmond Ward, which was given him

by the King about six years since, when toucht for the Evill." S.P.R., 4 Sept., 24 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martins-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day and at divers other times before and after the said day, Robert Duke *alias* Dukes, late of the said parish yeoman, obstinately and of his own authority, without any licence obtained and had by order of Justices of the Peace, &c., did sell and retayle certain drinks (quosdam liquores) called "Coffee Chocolate Sherbet and Tea" to divers persons to the aforesaid jurors unknown.—Also, on fourteen other parchments, on the same file, True Bills against Geoffrey Kirkham late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields yeoman, John Woodbourne *alias* Woodbine late of the same parish yeoman, William Peter *alias* Peters late of the same parish yeoman, Anne Dukeson late of the same parish widow, Patrick Wemmes late of the same parish yeoman, John Wemmes late of St. Paul's Covent Garden yeoman, Joseph Munday late of the last-named parish yeoman, Thomas Phipps late of the last-named parish yeoman, George Mareman late of St. Martin's-le-Grand London yeoman, Thomas Jackson late of the last-named parish yeoman, Jeremiah Andrews late of St. Clement's Danes yeoman, Thomas Eaton late of the last-named parish yeoman, William Sherwood late of the last-named parish yeoman, and Thomas George late of St. Mary's Savoy yeoman, for "selling and retayling quosdam liquores vocatos Coffee Chocolate Sherbet and Tea" to divers persons to the jurors unknown. No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case appears on any-one of these bills. S. P. West R., 2 Oct., 24 Charles II.

2 SEPTEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Nortonfolgate co. Midd. on the said day, Abigail Abbott late of Nortonfolgate aforesaid spinster stole and carried off a silver beaker worth thirty shillings, a silver taster worth six shillings, a silver tobacco-box worth thirty shillings, a scarf worth five shillings, two silk hoods worth five shillings, a silk apron worth three shillings, a cambrick cravat laced worth five shillings, a cambrick band laced worth three shillings, of the goods and chattels of William Grant. Found 'Guilty' of stealing to the value of ten shillings. Abigail Abbott was branded according to the statute. G. D. R., 6 Sept., 24 Charles II.

21 SEPTEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, and at other times before and after the said day, Thomas Browne late of the said parish yeoman, for the sake of unlawful gain and profit kept and maintained at his dwelling house unlawful games with balls and dice, "et quemdam alium lusum vocatum *Hazard*." No minute of subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 2 Oct. 24 Charles II.

29 SEPTEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. on the said day, Edward Hurst barber and John Rayment poulterer, both late of the said parish, lured seduced and persuaded Thomas Lawrence to enter a certain tavern in the said parish, commonly called *The Crosse Keys* Taverne, and there “deponere anglice to wage” with them on a certain trick with painted cards “*anglice*, a slight with cards vocat’ Preaching the Parson,” and so by artifice and cunning cheated the same Thomas Lawrence of four pounds in numbered money, of the goods and moneys of the said Thomas Lawrence. Putting themselves ‘Not Guilty’ on a jury of the country, on 13 Jan. 1672, Edward Hurst and John Rayment were found ‘Not Guilty.’ S. P. R., 9 Dec., 24 Charles II.

4 OCTOBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Chelsey co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Gwin late of the said parish laborer unlawfully and hurtfully tore off, took and carried away ninety pounds of lead worth seven pounds, of the goods and chattels of the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley, Earl Shaftesbury, then and there affixed to the freehold of the same Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury. Found ‘Guilty,’ Thomas Gwin was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds, six shillings and eightpence, and to remain in prison until the said fine should be paid. G. D. R., 16 Oct., 24 Charles II.

29 OCTOBER, 24 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles Bennett esq. J.P. on the said day, of Edward Hodges taylor and Josiah Haynes victualler, both of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields, in the sum of twenty pounds, and of Mary Turner of the same parish spinster, in the sum of forty pounds : For the said Mary Turner’s appearance at the next Session of the Peace for the City and liberty of Westminster, “to answer to the prosecution of George Fingall of the Post-House and Lewis Pew servant to Colonel Whitley for keeping a post office for the reception of letters without warrant.”—Also, on the same file, Recognizances, taken before the same J.P. on 1 Oct. 24 Charles II. : For the appearance of George Fingall of the Post-House gentleman and Lewis Pew, servant to Colonel Whitley, at the next Session of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, “then and there to prosecute Mary Turner of the parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, for keeping a Post Office for reception of all letters without lycence from the General Post House.” S. P. West. R., 9 Jan., 24 Charles II.

1 DECEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Bride’s in the Ward of Farringdon-without-London, William Lodge late of the said parish gentleman assaulted one Richard Ashwyn, and with both his hands cast and threw him to the ground, and further that, after throwing him to the ground, the said William Lodge with his hands and feet beat, struck and kicked the said Richard Ashwyn on on the head, neck, breast, belly, sides

and back of the said Richard Ashwyn, whilst he was then lying on the ground, of which beating and kicking the said Richard Ashwyn languished at St. Bride's aforesaid and at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. from the said 1 Dec., 24 Charles II. to the 8th day of May next following, on which 8 May, 25 Charles II. he died of the said kicking and beating; And that in so dealing with Richard Ashwyn aforesaid, the same William Lodge slew and murdered him.—Acquitted of murder, William Lodge was found 'Guilty' of manslaughter; whereupon the Court determined to deliberate on the case till next Gaol Delivery. G. D. R., 14 May, 25 Charles II. *

10 DECEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney, co Midd. on the said day, Mary Newport the wife of Richard Newport late of said parish yeoman *alias* Mary Newport late of the said parish spinster, assaulted Mary Holmer and unlawfully conveyed her to a ship called *The Flying Hind*, then lying in the river Thames, and subsequently transported her in the same ship to the Island of Jamaica without the consent and against the will of the said Mary Holmer, with the intention of selling her in the said island. Arraigned on this charge on 24 February, 1672, Mary Newport confessed the indictment, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 24 Charles II.

23 DECEMBER, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, between 5 and 6 a.m. Richard Lamb and Charles Turnour, both late of the said parish laborers, feloniously and burglariously broke into the dwelling-house of the Right Hon. Philip Earl Chesterfeild, and stole and carried away from the same house a silver cesterne worth three-hundred-and-eighty-pounds, of the goods and chattels of the said Earl. . . . Putting himself on trial on 14 May, 25 Charles II. Richard Lamb was found 'Not Guilty.' The bill exhibits no clerical note, touching further proceedings against Charles Turnour. G. D. R., 9 April, 25 Charles II.

14 JANUARY, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Finchley, co. Midd. on the said day, Symon Jones late of the said parish gentleman assaulted James Henley on the highway, and then and there robbed him of six hundred yards of thread bone-lace worth seventy pounds, and a box worth three pounds, and a cloak-bagg worth five shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said James Henley. Found 'Guilty,' Symon Jones gentleman was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 25 Charles II.

20 JANUARY, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Milbourne gentleman and John Featherstone-Haugh gentleman, both late of the said parish, common players at cards and common cheats and defrauders of the King's Majesties liege people, in order to sustain the vain and evil courses of

their lives, lured and enticed one Thomas Kidwell, late of the same parish gentleman, to play at cards with them at a game called 'Put,' and in playing the said game with him craftily and fraudulently cheated him of seven pounds in numbered money, of the proper money of the said Thomas Kidwell. On 7 April, 1673, Thomas Milbourne put himself on a jury of the country and was found 'Not Guilty.' No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case against John Featherstone-Haugh. S. P. R., 24 Feb., 25 Charles II.

24 JANUARY, 24 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Philip Mathews esq. J.P., of John Bond cordwayner and Margaret Beck widow, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of a certain Richard Grace at the next Session of the Peace to be held at Hicks Hall, "then and there to answer for the haunting and frequent playing at The Wheele of Fortune in Covent Garden."—Also, on the same file, two other sets of Recognizances, taken on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of Mathew Douty and Nathaniel Ryder at the same next Session of the Peace, "to answer for being taken playing at The Wheele of Fortune in Covent Garden." S. P. R., 24 Feb., 25 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 24 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Vyner late of the said parish gentleman stole and carried off three silver tankards worth fourteen pounds, four silver cups worth six pounds, eleven silver pottengers worth thirteen pounds, two silver saltsellers worth eight pounds, a silver trencher salt-seller worth ten shillings, three silver beakers worth five pounds, four silver Belly Cupps worth twenty-two pounds, ten silver wine-cupps worth seven pounds, five silver sugar dishes worth five pounds, twenty-four silver spoones worth thirteen pounds, eight silver money-boxes worth thirty-five shillings, thirteen silver medalls worth thirty shillings, three silver wine-tasters worth four pounds, two little silver spoones worth eight shillings, three silver hat-bands worth . . . shillings, thirty-two gold rings set with precious stones worth one hundred and fifty pounds, four necklaces of pearles worth twenty pounds, twelve rough diamonds worth twelve pounds, nineteen jewells worth twenty pounds, a gold bodkin set with nine diamonds worth ten pounds, of the goods and chattels of John Perrin. The clerical note at the head of the indictment runs thus, "Po se cul ca nul cre in London et pet transpor' T'o rem quia Cur advisare vult usq" = he puts himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, and the jurors say that he is 'Guilty,' he has no chattels for forfeiture, and has been branded in former time in London; whereupon he begs to be transported, and therefore remains in prison till next Gaol Delivery, because the Court wishes to deliberate on the case. G. D. R., 23 February, 24 Charles II.

28 JANUARY, 24 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Richard . . . on the said day, of Thomas Jorden and Thomas Cellier both of St. Andrew's Holborne brewers, in the sum of one thousand pounds each, and of John Phillips of St. Sepulchre's London brasier, and Daniell Norton of St. Bartholomew's-the-Great London, . . . and Samuell Wells of Greenehith London salter, and Richard Fincher of St. Sepulchre's London salter, and John Wilcox of St. Sepulchre's aforesaid salter, and Henry Lavender of St. Sepulchre's aforesaid vintner, in the sum of five hundred pounds each: For the appearance of the said Thomas Jorden and Thomas Cellier at the next Gaol Delivery for Middlesex, to be holden at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 25 Charles II.

6 FEBRUARY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, William Pyers gentleman, James Pringle gentleman, John Trotter gentleman, Arthur Grey gentleman, Alexander Citterne gentleman, and Charles Mackmath labourer, all six late of the said parish, assaulted Alexander Hume esq. otherwise styled Alexander Earl Hume, and that William Pyers fired a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet at the said Alexander Earl Hume, and thereby gave the said Earl Hume in the right arme-hole a mortal wound of which the said Earl languished at the aforesaid parish and at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields from the said 6th February, 25 Charles II. to the 9th day of the same month, on which day the said Earl died of the said wound at the last-named parish, having been in the aforesaid manner slain and murdered by the said William Pyers; And that the aforesaid James Pringle, John Trotter, Arthur Grey, Alexander Citterne and Charles Mackmath were present at the said murder, encouraging aiding and abetting the said William Pyers to perpetrate it. Putting themselves on trial, William Pyers, Arthur Grey, and Charles Macmath were found 'Not Guilty.' The Bill exhibits no further clerical notes touching James Pringle, John Trotter and Alexander Citterne.—Also, on the same file, the Coroner's Inquisition, taken on the eleventh day of February, 25 Charles II., on view of the said Earl Hume's body, for the cause &c. of his death. G. D. R., 26 Feb. 25 Charles II.

11 MARCH, 25 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Philipp Mathews bart. J.P., of John Edwards of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields water-bearer and Simon Bird of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields water-bearer, in the sum of five pounds each, and David Davis of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields porter, in the sum of ten pounds: For the appearance of the said David Davis at the next Session of the Peace for the city and liberties of Westminster, "to answer for being taken late at night by the watch of St. Paul's Covent Garden, endeavouring to bilk a hackney coachman and assaulting him." S. P. West. R., 2 April, 25 Charles II.

26 MARCH, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill against Frances Bedingfield late of Fulham co. Midd. spinster, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during nine months beginning on the aforesaid day.—At the head of the bill appears this marginal minute, to wit, “Postea 27^o. Apr. 1674, po se Et 15^o Julij 1674 Jura’ cul Finitur clxxx li. sedm form’ statut, extrahi et adtunc extract’ fuit in Scac’ D’ni R’is”—Afterwards on 27th April, 1674, she puts herself ‘Not Guilty’ on a jury of the country: And on 15th July, 1674, the Jurors say that she is ‘Guilty’; she is fined 180^s. according to the form of the statute. To be estreated and it was then estreated into the Exchequer of the Lord the King. S. P. R., 7 Jan., 25 Charles II.

27 MARCH, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Fulham co. Midd. on the said day and continually from the said day down to the day of the present inquisition, to wit, 7th January then next following in the aforesaid year, being two hundred and eighty-six days, Frances Bedingfield late of the said parish spinster of her own authority unlawfully took upon herself to keep, and throughout all the aforesaid time did keep “quandam scholam pro educacione ac gubernacione adolescentularum *anglice* of young woemen, Et in eadem schola adtunc fuit Magistra *anglice* School-mistress (dicta schola adtunc non existente infra aliquam Universitatem vel Collegium hujus Regni Anglie nec adtunc existente communi vel libera Schola Grammatica *anglice* a publick or free Grammar Schoole, nec eadem Francisca Bedingfeild adtunc custodiente dictam Scholam in aliqua domo talis Primatis viri *anglice* Nobleman vel Primatis femine *anglice* Noblewoman vel Generosi *anglice* Gentleman sive Generose *anglice* Gentlewoman qualis adtunc non fuit recusans *anglice* a Recusant, nec eadem Francisca adtunc existente specialiter licentiata abinde per Archiepiscopum Episcopum vel Guardianum spiritualitatum *anglice* of the Spiritualities ejusdem diocesis.” On 27th April, 1674, Frances Bedingfeild put herself on a jury of the country; and on 15th July, 1674, the jurors declare her ‘Not Guilty.’ S. P. R., 7 Jan., 25 Charles II.

28 APRIL, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret’s Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, William Ivie late of the said parish gentleman assaulted a certain William Pew, and slew and murdered him by ‘discharging and shooting off’ at him a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and thereby giving him a mortal wound in his left shoulder with the bullet so discharged from the said pistol, of which wound he then and there instantly died. Confessing the indictment, William Ivie was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 14 May, 25 Charles II.

20 MAY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Francis Brockhurst late of the said

parish gentleman assaulted one Thomas Slynehead, and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a constable's staffe a mortal wound on the left side of his head, of which wound the said Thomas Slynehead languished from one a.m. of the said 20th May to eight a.m. of the same day, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields aforesaid and at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, at which last named hour, he died of the said wound. Francis Brockhurst was found 'Not Guilty.'—Also, on the same file, the Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem for the cause of the said Thomas Slynehead's death, with verdict of jurors &c., saying that Thomas Slynehead and other disturbers of the peace assembled riotously between midnight and one a.m. of the said day in Newport Street at the aforesaid parish, within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; that in the exercise of his office of High Constable of the said Liberties the aforesaid Francis Brockhurst was with his 'watch' endeavouring to disperse the same riotous assembly, when he was opposed and hindered by the said Thomas Slynehead; and that the same High Constable, whilst endeavouring to suppress the said night-brawl and acting in the mere performance of his duty, gave Thomas Slynehead the blow, of which he died at the ninth (*sic*) hour a.m. of the said day. G. D. R., 27 June, 25 Charles II.

21 MAY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during eleven months beginning on the said day, against Susan Bevin widow, Margaret Betly widow, Elizabeth Betly spinster, Elizabeth Higgs widow, Lawrence Bancum yeoman, Michael Rackett yeoman, Hester Vincitayler spinster, Walter Bradnick chapman, Michael Deyle laborer, Patrick Gibbons laborer, Roger Kelley laborer, Bryan Royley gentleman, William Simpson laborer, William Hambleton laborer, Robert Welsh laborer, Richard Phenix laborer, William Limmer laborer, and Edward Savage chapman, all eighteen late of Whitechappell co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

24 MAY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during eleven months, beginning on the said day, against Peter Vascall yeoman, Lawrence Vanham yeoman, Elizabeth Exam wife of Robert Exam yeoman, Francis Briggman yeoman, John Rogers yeoman, his wife Elizabeth Rogers, Margaret Batt wife of Richard Batt yeoman, Morgan Swiney barber, James Briggmann yeoman, his wife Elizabeth Briggmann, and Thomas Bishopan yeoman all *eleven* late of St. Katherine's co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 25 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles Pitfield esq. J.P. on the said day, of John Thinn gardener and Henry Cratch weaver, both of Hackney co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds

each : For the appearance of Elizabeth Row, wife of Samuel Row of Hackney aforesaid victualler, at the next Session of Peace for Middlesex, to answer to all such matters as shall be "objected against her by John Tinson who accuses her of having an evill tongue, and is by him vehemently suspected to have feloniously bewitched his cow and other of his cattel to death." S. P. R., 25 June, 25 Charles II.

12 JUNE, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, William Kirton late of the said parish laborer stole and carried away a trunk worth four shillings, four watches with silver cases worth thirty pounds, ninety-two peices of coined gold called twenty-shilling pieces of guiny gold worth ninety-eight pounds, eighteen twenty-shilling pieces of broad gold worth twenty pounds, five other pieces of coined gold worth thirty-five shillings, a silver medall worth five shillings, and ninety-nine pounds in numbered moneys, of the goods, chattels and moneys of a certain Mary Haddocke ; and that Mathew Coppinger gentleman and Laurence Welch grocer, both late of the said parish, on the said 12th June, encouraged and aided the said William Kirton to commit the said felony ; and that, knowing him to have perpetrated the said felony, the aforesaid Mathew Coppinger and Laurence Welch on the same 12th of June harboured the same William Kirton ; And that on the same 12th of June, knowing him to have committed the said felony, Cornelius Dannovan, late of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. laborer, entertained and harboured the same William Kirton. Confessing the indictment, William Kirton was sentenced to be hanged, because he could not read. Found 'Guilty,' Coppinger, Welch and Dannovan all three pleaded their clergy and were branded.—N.B. Observe the variances of this bill and the next following bill. G. D. R., 27 June, 25 Charles II.

12 JUNE, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, William Kirton laborer, Matthew Coppinger gentleman, and Laurence Welch grocer, all three late of the said parish, stole and carried away a trunk worth four shillings, four watches with silver cases worth thirty pounds, and two hundred and twenty pounds in numbered moneys, of the goods chattels and moneys of Mary Haddock spinster. Confessing the indictment William Kirton was sentenced to be hanged, because he could not read ('Cogn' Sus quia non legit,' runs the clerical note over his name in the indictment) : Matthew Coppinger and Laurence Welch were found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R. 27 June, 25 Charles II.

23 JULY, 25 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P. on the said day, of John Boycoat senior of Marybone co. Midd. yeoman and William Mercer of St. Dunstan's London haberdasher, in the sum of forty pounds each : For the appearance of John

Boycoat the Younger at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer the complaint of Mary Boycoat, for spiritting her aboard the ship Amity bound for Barbados, and by force carrying her aboard the sayd ship, to carry her beyond seas against her consent."—Also, on the same file, Recognizances, taken before the same Justice of the Peace on the same day, for the appearance of Elizabeth Russell at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex to answer to what shall be objected against her "on the complaint of Mary Boycoat, for spiritting her aboard the shipp Amity bound for Barbadoes, and by force carrying her aboard the said ship, in order to carry her beyond sea against her consent." S. P. R., 3 Sept., 25 Charles II.

27 JULY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. on the said day, Lewis Thomas gentleman, Arnold Williams gentleman, and James Du Bor gentleman, all three late of the said parish, assaulted one Richard Adams, and that the said Lewis Thomas gentleman slew and murdered the said Richard Adams, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound on his right thigh, of which wound the said Richard Adams then and there instantly died : And that Arnold Williams and James Du Bor encouraged and aided Lewis Thomas to commit the said murder. Found 'Guilty,' Lewis Thomas was sentenced to be hanged : and Arnold Williams was acquitted. The clerical notes on the bill give no further particulars touching James Du Bor. G. D. R., 5 Sept., 25 Charles II.

15th AUGUST, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Salusbury late of the said parish gentleman, assaulted Edward Butler, and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the right side of his breast, of which wound the said Edward Butler then and there instantly died. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Thomas Salusbury pleaded his clergy effectually and was branded. G. D. R., 5 Sept., 25 Charles II.

23 AUGUST, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., on the said day between 4 and 5 p.m., John Wright and William Cooke otherwise styled William Godward, both late of the said parish, unlawfully entered the dwelling-house of the most illustrious Prince James, Duke of York, and with false keys attempted to open the lock of a certain chamber of the said dwelling-house, with the intention of stealing and carrying away the goods and chattels in the same chamber. Found 'Guilty,' John Wright was fined twenty marks and required to find sureties for his good behaviour ; and Will Cooke was acquitted of the charge. G. D. R., 5 Sept., 25 Charles II.

27 AUGUST, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. on the said day, Nathaniel Fermedge late of the said parish

laborer, in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges, openly uttered these words, to wit, 'I have had fireballs in my pocket and I will have more,' to the great alarm and terror of very many of the king's faithful subjects. Nathaniel Fermedge was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 5 Sept., 25 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Henry Runborne gentleman, Nathan Layton gentleman and Richard Edwards gentleman, all three late of the said parish, assaulted a certain Thomas Brangman, and that Henry Runborne aforesaid slew and murdered the said Thomas Brangman, by giving him with a rapier a wound in the short ribs, of which wound the said Thomas Brangman languished at the said parish from 1 Sept., 25 Charles II. to the 4th of the same month, on which last named day he died of the same wound: And That the said Nathan Layton gentleman and Richard Edwards gentleman were present at the said murder, and encouraging and aiding Henry Runborne to commit it.—Also, on the same file, the Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem for the cause of the said Thomas Brangman's death. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Henry Runborne, Nathan Layton and Richard Edwards, gentlemen, all three pleaded their clergy effectually, and were branded. G. D. R., 5 Sept., 25 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during two months beginning on the said day, against Claud Lante fringe-maker, James Delaroch yeoman, Anne Kelly spinster, Anne Cooke the wife of John Cooke shoemaker, Thomas Bateson yeoman, Thomas Exton yeoman, James Fitz-Gerard yeoman and James Woodcock yeoman, all *eight* late of Norton-Folgate. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Margaret Slack widow, William Barecroft yeoman, Thomas . . . yeoman, Ralph Vensloe gentleman, George Beamont yeoman, Claud Mosely yeoman, Anne Savage widow, Michael Curson gentleman, Elizabeth Clarke widow, Anne Wilson widow, Jane Turner widow, Dorothy Cowley widow, Benedict Price gentleman, Antony Eyre glasier, Christofer Pigot yeoman, Charles Harris yeoman, John Wise tayler, William Smithson tayler, John Dainty tayler, Thomas Terrier tiremaker, Mathew Tanner yeoman, Dorothy Goddin victualler, Theophilus Greenway yeoman, Richard Far tayler, James Branbourne tayler, . . . Beeston . . . , Arthur Ashfeild gentleman, Francis Griffith gentleman, Dorothy Conquest widow, Mary Speed spinster, the Countess of Avergeney (*sic*), John Weld gentleman, the Lord Strutton (*sic*), Anne Bushell widow, Thomas Leaker gentle-

man, Thomas Gulford gentleman, and John Dishborough gentleman, all *thirty-seven* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Roger Colchester porter, Ralph Haylin (?) joyner, Henry Booter milliner, Alice Scott widow, John Woodman tayler, Susan Lawson widow, Charles Hickford gentleman, Thomas Freake glasier, Susan Halley widow, Thomas Attmore scrivener, William Mascall cheesemonger, Michael Stanley apothecary, Michael Prance goldsmith, Thomas Moore bookseller, George Staresacre mealman, Elizabeth Eyres widow, Mary Leake widow, Christopher Baines victualler, Richard Bayness taylour, Frances Cursons widow, Francis Diddall tayler, the Honourable Marthaon de Winchester, Mary Saunders spinster, John Worsley tobacconist, Thomas Miller tayler, Laurence Smith tayler, Francis Tuberville distiller, William Hughes gentleman, Ferdinando Hastings gentleman, Arthur Godley schoolmaster, Mathew Hewett tayler, Robert Smith baker, Humphrey Nuttall yeoman, Thomas Staples glasier, William Young victualler, John Roman gentleman, Christofer Dowdin tayler, John Stretch yeoman, Joseph Coleman bricklayer, William Byerly yeoman, William Read yeoman, Francis Jackman yeoman, Claud Podding yeoman, John Watts yeoman, Margaret Sherman widow, all *forty-five* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Temperance Constance spinster, John Porter gentleman, Francis Westby yeoman, Rambonett Delamott surgeon, John Mumford yeoman, Francis Marryott yeoman, his wife Martha Marryott, Charles Goodwyn . . . , Jane Browne spinster, Katherine Browne spinster, Mary Ashley spinster, Walter Abneston yeoman, Thomas Blenkinsop yeoman, Thomas Prichard yeoman, Robert Smith yeoman, Joan Crompe spinster, Robert Neeston tayler, Jane Woodward spinster, Anne Haynes spinster, Mary Row widow, Susan Owen widow, William Smith yeoman, his wife Isabel Smith, Mary Fisher spinster, John Croster yeoman, George Freeman yeoman, Frances Tinsley widow, Thomas Everson shoemaker, George Pariston gentleman, Winifred Beinfeld spinster, George Hall carpenter, Hugh Davies yeoman, his wife Anne Davies, Eleanor Messenger spinster, John Cole brazier, his wife Catherine Cole, Anne Andrews widow, Ursula East wife of Francis East yeoman, Susan Kelly widow, Anne Croke widow, William Hemings weaver, his wife Mary Hemings, George Sheldon gentleman, Judith Thorne wife of Richard Thorne yeoman

William Tayler cornechandler, his wife Mary Tayler, Anthony confectioner, Thomas Rowland bricklayer, his wife Frances Rowland, Peter Marshall yeoman, his wife Aquamant Marshall, John Ryder joyner, William Savage yeoman, his wife Ellen Savage, Jasper Andrews joyner, his wife Joan Andrews, Stephen Wakeman tayler, his wife Joan Wakeman, Lionell Frogmorton gentleman, Katherine Fardman spinster, William Paling tayler, Villers Stanley spinster, Mary Godolphin spinster, Elizabeth Deane widow, Lambert Hawkinhurst yeoman, Richard Allybourne esq., Thomas Wright shoemaker, Peter Fountayne perfumer, John Prover limpner (*sic*), William Keene yeoman, Robert Bowden yeoman, John Verbin barber, Eleanor Andrews, Elizabeth Anderson widow, Joan Grundy widow, Peter Butler yeoman, Joan Richardson widow, John Baptist Libray yeoman, John Halstead yeoman, Lucy Gayson spinster, Alexander Walker distiller, his wife Dorothy Walker, John Lond shoemaker, John Plunkett yeoman, his wife Eleanor Plunkett, Priscilla wife of John Goldsmith gardiner, Peter Swaile taylor, Elizabeth Place widow, Elizabeth Holliburton widow, William Burt yeoman, Thomas Hutchins yeoman, his wife Winifred Hutchins, George Wood button-maker, his wife Anne Wood, Robert Freeman gentleman, John Peele tayler, Mary Read widow, Elizabeth Read spinster, Michael Sheldon yeoman, Lawrence Long carver, William Doncaster yeoman, John Wyatt yeoman, Welbeck Swannock yeoman, Elizabeth the wife of Michael Mead tayler, Thomas Walker yeoman, his wife Margaret Walker, Teague Shaw yeoman, James Vaughan yeoman, his wife Mary Vaughan, Eleanor Browne spinster, John Pratt yeoman, Bartholomew Maley yeoman, his wife Mary Maley, Sara Stephens widow, William Holmes yeoman, his wife Elizabeth Holmes, Edward Grimes yeoman, Mary Jones widow, Elizabeth Carpenter spinster, Ursula Parker spinster, Mary Cole spinster, Nathaniel Moore yeoman, Bridget Smith widow, and Elizabeth Kettle widow,—all *one-hundred-and-twenty-four* misdemeanants being late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

27 JANUARY, 25 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Henry Langley late of the said parish, in order to bring the Lord the King into hatred and contempt, spoke and uttered these opprobrious and seditious words in the presence and hearing of very many of the said king's lieges and subjects, to wit, "I would the King had been burnt before hee came into the land." The only minute over Henry Langley's name at the head of the indictment is "Po se" = he puts himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury. No minutes touching later proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 24 April, 26 Charles II.

10 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Alexander Malley late of the

said parish gentleman, in order to bring the Lord the King into hatred and contempt &c. spoke and uttered in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges these opprobrious and seditious words, to wit, "The King is a ridiculous Prince for makeing peace with the Duch (*sic*), being in league with the French, and the Kinge of France will be Kinge of England before two years comes to an end, and all protestants will be made slaves as in Turkey, or be banished."—No clerical minute upon the bill, touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 24 April, 26 Charles II.

11 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer for one month, beginning on the said 11th Feb., against Nicholas Reynolds yeoman, John Simonds yeoman, Lawrence Barnes yeoman, Gabriel Crestey merchant, Richard Birmingham carpenter, Philip Nicholls yeoman, Thomas Chamberlaine merchant, Randolph Gillson yeoman, John Nasbeck . . . , Elizabeth Owlston spinster, Richard Harris yeoman, John Treasurer yeoman, Charles Cressey merchant, Lewis Duplesses gentlemen, John Barbie yeoman, Andrew Petchee yeoman, Philip Legrue yeoman,—all *seventeen* being described as late of Spittlefeilds or places of the vicinity. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

11 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Edward Browne, late of St. Katherine's co. Midd., marriner. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

12 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during an entire month beginning on the said day, against John Browne late of St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. yeoman. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

12 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during one month, beginning on the said day, against Anthony Shockey surgeon, Gloyd De Minion apothecary, Christofer Hill shoemaker, Ann Perkinson spinster, Anna Perkinson the wife of William Perkinson tayler, Baptist De Casy gentleman, Thomas Moone yeoman, Peter Lovet gentleman, John Watkins gentleman, Mathew Lock gentleman, and Elizabeth Chambers spinster, all *eleven* late of St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

12 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer for one month beginning on the said day, against Henry Lord Howard, Charles Howard esq., Bernard Howard esq., Ismey Howard esq., Henry Howard esq., Thomas Howard esq., . . . Lady Childe, Simon Fox gentleman, John Perke perrywig-maker, Thomas Potter perrywig-maker, Nicholas

Adey farryer, William Jarvis victualler, William Salvin gentleman, Richard Goslin gentleman, Anthony Sedgwick gentleman, Thomas Smith victualler, Henry Smithson silversmith, Rowland Pippin yeoman, John Pippin yeoman, Richard Lloyd yeoman, Alexander Royall gentleman, Robert Grigg apothecary, Dorothy Sherman sempstresse, Fitz-Gerrard gentleman, John Michael Dereing gentleman, Michael Steele cabinet-maker, John Streede cabinet-maker, Mathew Candy limpner (*sic*), Jeremiah Forgun gunsmith, Anthony Lewen gentleman, Jarvase Clifton gentleman, Francis Linch gentleman, Thomas Cheffy taylor, Ignatius Hackford yeoman, Cornelius Lilly yeoman, Anne Spilman spinster, Elizabeth Smith spinster, Martha Fennell wife of William Fennell baker, Thomas Wetherby iron-monger, his wife Elizabeth Wetherby, Mary Clarke the wife of James Clarke, all *forty-two* being described as late of St. Clement's Danes co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

16 FEBRUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during one month, beginning on the said day, against Ralph Langham gentleman, Dominico Ariga victualler, Robert Garbert gentleman, Frances Buckley spinster, John Niccolls yeoman, and Robert Escourt yeoman, all *six* late of the Liberty of the Rolls co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

1 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not coming to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, against Peter Vangole stone-cutter, Edward Butler yeoman, Richard Butler gentleman, Christopher Beard laborer, Francis Robinson taylor, Timothy Dwyne yeoman, Robert Horne smith, Robert Carter joyner, William Neagle yeoman, Monsieur St. Teverman gentleman, William White gentleman, Williams gentleman, Anne Morton spinster, Charles Gibbons yeoman, William Dodd bookbinder, Isabel Wise spinster, Margaret Wise spinster, Robert Addams cordwayner, Ralph Carter taylor, Tarnall Watkins surgeon, Graciana Brenant spinster, Anne Seares spinster, James Collins yeoman, Langford spinster, John Carleton gentleman, Morgan coachman, William Arthur yeoman, Sir George Wakeman knt., John Chevelear yeoman, Emanuel taylor, Mathew Jones taylor, Henry Hughes, Nonne cabinet-maker, Christopher Hemingway taylor, Robert, taylor, Anne Farne spinster, Walker laborer, William Harris yeoman,, the Lord Bellas, Thomas Bond, esq., Edward Shelton esq., Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, Frances Countess of Portland, Anne Countess of Southaske, Thomas St. John gentleman, John Dowse gentleman, Constantine Rodaixnares (?) gentleman, Francis De Plisse gentleman, Mathew Pryor yeoman, Joseph Lefever yeoman, Emanuell Pernell yeoman, Edmund Yarmouth gentleman, Edmund

Mullilax gentleman, John Hubbert yeoman, John Butler yeoman, John Jordan yeoman, Bryan O'Bryan yeoman, Edmund Mullinax millyner, John Walmsley carpenter, Hugh Tutall yeoman, Robert Howse carpenter, John Browne yeoman, George Betts paynter, James Bartlet yeoman, Symon Mansfeild yeoman, Edward Holley yeoman, Anthony Lawrence bookbinder, Charles Vailger yeoman, Peter Bill yeoman, Peter Witty yeoman, Knight laborer, Symon Morpin yeoman, David Poore yeoman, James Pallett yeoman, John Potvaine yeoman, John Vardue yeoman, James Bodley yeoman, Nicholas Gulley gentleman, Thomas Lentys cordwayner, Anthony gentleman, Andrew Sasseber gentleman, Lewis , yeoman, all *eighty-three* late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter of Westminster, the city, burgh and town of Westminster. S. P. West. R., 13 July, 26 Charles II.

1 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against William Wiwell gentleman, Thomas Thompson yeoman, Petty Hartwell engraver, William King yeoman, Stephen Mason taylor, Henry Smalley brushmaker, Anthony Stops trumpeter, Philip Cave silversmith, Edward Carpenter laborer, George Mattacovy (?) yeoman, John Kellion joyner, William Talbutt goldsmith, Edward Cassell gentleman, Samuel Leane taylor, Henry Dawes joyner, Thomas Ryland yeoman, Anne Mithon spinster, Edward Williscott draper, Pollid[ore] Brissell yeoman, Constantine Romanscourt yeoman, John Barrett gentleman, Charles Pledwell gentleman, Mark Preston gentleman, gentleman, Edward Pedley yeoman, John Howes yeoman, Thomas draper, Peters , Richard Brookes yeoman, Elizabeth Sherburne spinster, Anne Sherburne spinster, Mary Grace spinster and Peter Highchurch yeoman, all *thirty-three* late of St. Clement's Danes' within the Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter's Westminster of the city, burgh and town of Westminster. S. P. West. R., 13 July, 26 Charles II.

1 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—Certificates, on three several parchments, of the conviction of Sir Thomas Bond late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. knt., John Walmsley late of the same parish carpenter and Frances Countess of Portland late of the same parish, for neglecting to go to church chapel or any place of common prayer on the said day and during an entire month beginning on the said day: the said Sir Thomas Bond knt., John Walmsley carpenter and Countess of Portland being so convicted on 5 October, 26 Charles II., in accordance with proclamation, on their default to appear &c. at the Session of the Peace, held on the said day at Westminster for the city and borough of

Westminster and the liberties thereof. S. P. West. R., 5 Oct., 26 Charles II.

10 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one whole month, beginning on the said day, against Paul Turpeny weaver, Antony Quier weaver, John Backon fidler, and Joseph Gabes . . . , all *four* late of St. Leonard's Shordich co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

10 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during an entire month, beginning on the said day, against Paul Turpeny weaver, Antony Quier weaver, Henry Pomfrett weaver, William Beeston gentleman, John Backon fidler, all late of St. Leonard's Shorditch. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

10 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during a month beginning on the said day, against Greehill Dudley yeoman, John Vanlier yeoman, John Falshow yeoman, Hugh Conowaye yeoman, Katherine Blowfeild widow, Edward Edwards taylor, Ralph Skidmore bricklayer, John Wittens yeoman, his wife . . . Wittens, Francis Turner yeoman, John Turner yeoman, Darby Toby yeoman, Francis Brownette yeoman, James Ousden yeoman, Edward Philipps yeoman, Adam Vander yeoman, Sebastian Lee vintner, Richard Newington tallow-chandler, Adam Roach yeoman, John Wall yeoman, Thomas Bullin yeoman, Joseph Renn yeoman, Robert Burk yeoman, Martin Coldron yeoman, Nicholas Vallent yeoman, Richard Stephens yeoman, William Holland yeoman, John Skidmore carpenter, Shelton Naper yeoman, Robert Johnson yeoman, Peter Burlow yeoman, John Coleman yeoman, Peter Bellomy yeoman, Thomas Samborne yeoman, Nicholas Cautwell yeoman, Giles Benneare yeoman, Alexander Pride yeoman, . . . Devanlett gentleman, John Maxfeild yeoman, . . . Bonnylick gentleman, . . . Taploe gentleman, and John Dureing yeoman, all *forty-two* late of St. Margaret's Westminster, within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter of Westminster, the city borough and town of Westminster. S. P. West. R., 24 April, 26 Charles II.

15 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one whole month beginning on the said day, against Grace Peters of St. John Street widow. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

15 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against John Browne yeoman, Richard Jones yeoman, William Gifford yeoman, Edward Sterrell yeoman, Mark Kinge yeoman, John Floyd yeoman, John Gardner yeoman, Martin Durdin yeoman,

William Cother yeoman, Frank Hopkins yeoman, Ashton yeoman, Barbara Tinsley spinster, Henry Mansfeild yeoman, Thomas Cosin yeoman, Henry Henryon yeoman, Peter Draper yeoman, Alexander Bosheere yeoman, Roberts yeoman, Thady Kanadey spinster, the Lord Donbar, Charles Benfeild esq., Peters gentleman, Gabriel Coxe gentleman, Charles Black yeoman, Katherine Russell spinster, John Stayly yeoman, George Burd yeoman, Silvester Keneday yeoman, Anne Dallison spinster, Mary Alexander spinster, Kinneguis Vanlampett yeoman, John Matchett yeoman, Pidgeon widow, the Lord Barksheire, the Countess of Clenrickard, all *thirty-five* late St. Paul's Covent-Garden within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter of Westminster, the city borough and town of Westminster. S. P. West. R., 24 April, 26 Charles II.

15 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Nicholas Lobbett cordwayner, John Lamatar taylor, John Guzzeen taylor, Stephen Quinoe taylor, Robert Hutson draper, Joseph Jaman yeoman, the Countess of Mulgrave widow, Albon Parkinson yeoman, Thomas Sanders taylor, Peter Nowell taylor, Thomas Latch cordwayner, Bridgett spinster, Philip Russell yeoman, John Grigson yeoman, Richard Gibson yeoman, Lewis Lower yeoman, Gilbert Browning gentleman, James Bignell paynter, John Belvell yeoman, Eleonore Crumpe spinster, Henry Thunder yeoman, John Badger yeoman, Thomas Millynar yeoman, Robert Harford yeoman, Francis Emans yeoman, Thomas yeoman, Francis yeoman, George Whitinge yeoman, Anthony Bassett yeoman, Samuel Varney yeoman, Ralph Haggerston gentleman, Christopher Purches yeoman, Andrew Robinson yeoman, Coffee taylor, Michael Raynebow yeoman, Edward Browne yeoman, Nicholas Desoll yeoman, Cristofer Blacke furryer, Michael Lepore yeoman, John Blackmore yeoman, the Lady Mary Saint John widow, Christopher Cock gentleman, George Tomlinson yeoman, Peter Meares shoemaker, James Windebancke gentleman, George Moulding yeoman, William Culham yeoman, Thomas Pynner yeoman, Thomas Burdett , Matthew Leveston yeoman, Michael Frettear yeoman, John Valency yeoman, Anne Duglas widow, Thomas Lambert yeoman, Thomas Prickett yeoman, and Thomas Caton yeoman, all *fifty-six* late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter of Westminster, the city burgh and town of Westminster. S. P. West. R., 24 April, 26 Charles II.

18 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Bedfont co. Midd. on the said day, Walter Parkhurst, James Slader, Francis Jackson, John

White and John Williams, all five late of the said parish laborers, assaulted William Ettrick gentleman in the highway, and then and there robbed him of a sword with a silver hilt worth three pounds, a shoulder-belt embroidered with silk and with silver buckles worth five pounds, two perrywigs worth six pounds, two pairs of silk stockings worth twenty-four shillings, three holland halfeshirtes worth four pounds, two laced cravatts worth fifty shillings, two pairs of cambric cuffes laced worth thirty shillings, one pair of holland sleeves worth eight shillings, a piece of coined gold called a tenn-shilling peece of gold worth eleven shillings, and forty-five shillings in numbered money, of the goods chattels and moneys of the aforesaid William Ettrick.—Also, on the same file, thirteen other indictments, found against the same high-waymen for highway robberies, on the 16th or 18th of March, 26 Charles II., committed at Bedfont, Hendon, Hampstead or Harmondsworth co. Midd. ; the several persons robbed by the said highwaymen in the affairs set forth in the indictments being George Palmer gentleman, Thomas Bare gentlemen, William Ettrick gentleman, Robert Hunt esq., Robert Blite, Thomas Cape esq., Grace Barber spinster, Francis Fryer, William Baker, Thomas Perryer, John Rose, Thomas Holford gentleman, James Prade esq.—Also, two bills of indictment for manslaughter and murder against the same band of highwaymen, to wit (1) for the murder of Edward Kemp, shot with a pistol bullet at Hendon on 18 March, 26 Charles II. by James Slader, and (2) for the murder of Henry Miller, run through the left side of his body with a sword by Francis Jackson at Hampstead on the same 18th of March, so that the said Henry Miller then and there died instantly. James Slader died in gaol before trial. Found 'Guilty,' the other four highwaymen were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 10 April, 26 Charles II.

26 MARCH, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Nicholas Vanhull victualler, John Vandericluse shoemaker, Richard Spicer barber, Cornelius Snirk yeoman, John Fox laborer and John Ashton laborer, all *six* late of St. Botolph's-without-Algate, co. Midd. S. P. R., 27 April, 26 Charles II.

7 JUNE, 26 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John Robinson knt. and bart. Lieutenant of the Tower of London and J.P., of Gerald Boyce apothecary and William Bell taylor, both of St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd., in the sum of twenty pounds each, and of Francis White of St. Paul's Shadwell aforesaid vintner, in the sum of forty pounds: For the said Francis White's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "then and there to answeare the erecting a greate shedd or booth in the feilds neere Stepney Church, There to sell beere ale &c. without lycence, and to keepe playing upon musick

and other disports to entice and allure young people, and disdayning his Majesties Justices of the Peace, saying that he cared not for a Justice of the Peace more than he valued a bog or a fart." S. P. R., 15 July, 26 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 26 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir J. Robinson knt. and bart. and Lieutenant of the Tower of London and J.P., of Mathew Hebert of London merchant, Samuel Despang of Stepney silkweaver, and Nicolas Mobart of St. Giles's Cripplegate diamond-cutter, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Mathew Hebert, Samuel Despang and Nicolas Mobart at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to "then and there answere their refusing to receive and mayntayne the two children of Judith Nightingale a Frenchwoman, the said Hebert, Despang, and Mobart being elders of the French Church, London, and she the said Judith being of that church." S. P. R., 15 July, 26 Charles II.

11 JUNE, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's, Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Apolonia Scroope wife of Jarvase Scroope late of the said parish gentleman, *alias* Apolonia Scroope of the same parish spinster, otherwise styled Apolonia Coverly late of the same parish widow, stole and carried off a silver pottinger worth thirty shillings, a silver plate worth twenty shillings, a silver cawdle-cupp worth forty shillings, and a silver tankard worth eight pounds, of the goods and chattels of Nicholas Brady gentleman. Apolonia Scroope having been found 'Guilty' by a jury, the Court determined to deliberate on the case till next Gaol Delivery. G. D. R., 12 April, 27 Charles II.

29 JULY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Vaughan late of the said parish widow stole and carried away a silver tankard worth six pounds, of the goods and chattels of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. Elizabeth Vaughan having been found 'Guilty,' the Court decided to deliberate on her case till the next Gaol Delivery. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 26 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill against Thomas Hubbard late of Laleham co. Midd. yeoman, for not going on the said day, nor during the whole month next following, to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer. S. P. R., 8 Oct., 26 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the said day, John Weeden late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. laborer, publicly spoke and uttered in a loud voice these opprobrious and seditious words, to wit, "Our King keepeth nothing but whores and hee is a scourge to the nation." No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 26 Charles II,

1 AUGUST, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Alexander Burnet late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominion of the Lord the King and made and ordained a seminary priest by authority derived from the See of Rome, after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1 Eliz., and before 1 August, 26 Charles II., traitorously and as a false traitor of the said Lord the King was and remained, against the form of the Statute &c. At the head of the indictment appears this clerical memorandum ix^o. Decembris xxvi. R's po' se' = On 9th Dec., 26 Charles II. he put himself on a jury. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 26 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Alexander Burnett late of the said parish clerk, considering lightly the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalty contained in them, but against the duty of his allegiance designing and intending to withdraw divers of the said King's lieges and subjects within this kingdom of England from their natural obedience towards their said Lord the King, traitorously endeavoured and practised to withdraw divers of the said lieges to the Roman Religion away from the religion established within her dominions by the authority of Her Highness on 16 Jan. 23 Elizabeth. At the head of the indictment appears this clerical note 'ix^o Decembris xxvi^o R's po se' = He puts himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country on 9 Dec., 26 Charles II. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 26 Charles II.

24 AUGUST, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on the said day, Thomas Shapcoat late of the said parish gentleman assaulted John Tildesley gentleman, and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in his left side, of which wound he died on the following day. The bill exhibits no clerical notes touching subsequent incidents of the case.—Also, on the same file, Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem for the cause of the said John Tildesley's death. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 26 Charles II.

21 SEPTEMBER, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Katharine's co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Batt late of St. Katharine's aforesaid yeoman assaulted James Simons, and unlawfully conveyed him to a certain ship called *The George*, then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting the same James Simons in the same ship, without his consent and against his will, to a certain place in parts beyond sea, called Virginea, and there selling the said James Simons. Richard Batt put himself on a jury, and on 7 Dec., 1674, the jurors found him 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 8 Oct., 26 Charles II.

22 SEPTEMBER, 26 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Josiah Ricroft esq. J.P., of Martin Wardman draper and James Cooper

victualler, both of St. Katherine's near the Tower of London, in the sum of twenty pounds each, and of Richard Batt of St. Katherine's aforesaid habberdasher, in the sum of forty pounds: For the said Richard Batt's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answeare to all such matters as shall be objected against him by Thomas Ball, for spiriting away his apprentice James Simmons on bord the shipp *George*, bound for Virginea." S. P. R., 8 October, 26 Charles II.

10 OCTOBER, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Barrell late of the said parish laborer stole and carried away a book called 'Perkinson's Herball' worth three pounds ten shillings, another book called 'Sir Francis Bacon's Naturall Historie' worth six shillings, another book called 'Plyn's Naturall Historie' worth twenty shillings, another book called 'Parreus Surgery' worth twenty shillings, another book called 'Woodall's Surgery' worth fifteen shillings, another book called 'Reverius in English' worth twenty shillings, another book called 'Glauber's Philosophicall Furnace, with Cutts' worth six shillings, another book called 'Crollin's Chymistry' worth three shillings and sixpence, another book called 'Hartmanns' worth three shillings and sixpence, another book called 'Scobell's Collection of Acts of Parliament' worth twelve shillings, a book called 'A Folio Bible' worth twenty shillings, another book called 'A Quarto Bible with Cutts Painted' worth thirty shillings, another book called 'The Jewish and Romish Antiquities in English' worth eight shillings, another book called 'Rider's Dictionary' worth ten shillings, another book called 'Burton's Melancholy' worth fourteen shillings, another book called 'The Cambridge Concordance' worth twelve shillings, another book called 'The Holy Court' worth fifteen shillings, another book called 'Fuller's Holy Warr and State' worth nine shillings, another book called 'The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia' worth eight shillings, another book called 'A large French Dictionary' worth six shillings, another book called 'A Booke of Divers Languages' worth four shillings, and another book called 'London's Dispensatory in Latin' worth six shillings, together with divers articles of personal apparel, of the goods and chattels of Allan Giles gentleman. Confessing the indictment, Thomas Barrell pleaded his clergy effectually and was branded. G. D. R., 9 Dec., 26 Charles II.

1 NOVEMBER, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill against Benjamin Buckingham yeoman, his wife Susan Buckingham, Thomas Darvill yeoman, his wife Jane Darvill, Susan Webb widow, Ann Nappe wife of John Nappe yeoman, John Thrapp yeoman, his wife Anne Thrapp, Henry Edwards yeoman, his wife Edwards, and Elizabeth Edwards spinster, all *eleven* late of Hadley co. Midd., for not going to church

chapel or any usual place of common prayer on the said day, nor during the space of two months, next following the said day. Benjamin Buckingham, Thomas Darvill, John Thrapp, Henry Edwards surrendered themselves to the Sheriff, pleaded 'Not Guilty' and were found 'Not Guilty.' The other persons charged in the bill were convicted on 12th April, 1675, on failing to appear and surrender their bodies to the Sheriff, in accordance with proclamation duly made. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 26 Charles II.

1 DECEMBER, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Greenhill Dudley yeoman, his wife Elizabeth Dudley, John Vanlear yeoman, Hugh Conoway potter, Katherine Blowfield widow, John Falshaw gentleman, Elizabeth Dehavier widow, James Campion yeoman, John Coleman yeoman, Peter Parlow yeoman, James Roach yeoman, Martha Gibbons wife of John Gibbons gentleman, John Witton yeoman, Hugh Neale yeoman, George Willoughby yeoman and his wife Anne Willoughby, all *sixteen* late of St. Margaret's Westminster within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter of Westminster. S. P. West. R., 7 April, 27 Charles II.

9 JANUARY, 26 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. on the said day, Silvester Goodfellow late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Katherine Terry spinster, and slew and murdered her by feloniously discharging at her a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and thereby giving her in her left shoulder a mortal wound, of which she then and there instantly died. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Silvester Goodfellow gentleman pleaded his clergy effectually and was branded. G. D. R., 16 Feb., 27 Charles II.

., 26 CHARLES II.—Imperfect and much defaced Recusants' Convictions Roll, comprising sixteen membranes stitched book-wise, of Charles the Second's 26th year. This roll exhibits the names and particulars of the recusancy of 580 individuals indicted at Hicks Hall in the said year and there convicted of forbearing to come to church &c. during terms varying from one to eleven months,—the said misdemeanants being described as late of one or another of the following parishes or liberties of Middlesex, to wit, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Margaret's Westminster, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, the Liberty of the Rolls, St. Clement's Danes', St. Mary-le-Savoy, St. Katherine's Precinct, Whitechappell, St. Paul's Shadwell, Spittlefields, St. John's Street co. Midd., Norton Folgate, Fulham. The 580 misdemeanants comprised the following 54 persons, who were either of gentle quality or of a social degree superior

to that of mere gentility, to wit, (1) Ralph Haggerston gentleman, (2) Lady Mary St. John, (3) Christopher Cock gentleman, (4) James Windebanke gentleman, (5) the Lord Dunbar, (6) Charles Benifeild esquire, (7) Peters gentleman, (8) Gabriel Cox gentleman, (9) the Countess Clenrickard, (10) Devanlet gentleman, (11) Bonnylick gentleman, (12) Robert Wywell gentleman, (13) Mons^r Teverman gentleman, (14) John Carleton gentleman, (15) Robert Tennickes gentleman, (16) Sir Thomas Bond knt., (17) Charles Car-
rington esq., (18) Edward Shelton esquire, (19) Thomas St. John gentleman, (20) John Cowse gentleman, (21) Constantine Rodoconawe gentleman, (22) Francis Deplisse gentleman, (23) Edward Yarmouth gentleman, (24) Edward Mullylax gentleman, (25) William Gully gentleman, (26) Anthony Brochas gentleman, (27) David Raverick gentleman, (28) Frances Beddingfield spinster, (29) John Porter gentleman, (30) Rambonnett Delamott surgeon, (31) George Pariston gentleman, (32) George Sheldon gentleman, (33) Lyonell Frogmorton gentleman, (34) Richard Allibone esquire, (35) Robert Freeman gentleman, (36) Benedict Price gentleman, (37) Arthur Ashfield gentleman, (38) Francis Griffith gentleman, (39) the Countess of Abergeny (*sic*), (40) John Weld gentleman, (41) the Lord Strutton (*sic*), (42) Thomas Gulford gentleman, (43) John Disborough gentleman, (44) Charles Hickford gentleman, (45) Baptist De Casy gentleman, (46) Peter Levett gentleman, (47) John Watkins gentleman, (48) Mathew Lock gentleman, (49) William Beeston gentleman, (50) Ralph Langham gentleman, (51) Lady Child, (52) William Salwin gentleman, (53) Sir Morgan Swiney bart., and (54) Bryan Royley gentleman.

Most of the 580 misdemeanants were indicted for keeping away from church for no more than a single month, and on conviction forfeited only one sum of 20^s ; but whilst several were accused and found guilty of forbearing to come to church &c. for two or three consecutive months, a considerable minority were convicted of refraining from coming to common prayer for still longer periods. Found guilty of having neglected to go to church chapel or any other usual place of common prayer during the nine months beginning on 26 March, 25 Charles II., Frances Beddingfeild late of Fulham co. Midd. spinster, forfeited the sum of 180^s . Convicted of having offended in like manner for eleven months, Laurence Vanham late of St. Katherine's yeoman, Elizabeth Exham wife of Robert Exham late of St. Katherine's yeoman, Francis Brigman of St. Katherine's yeoman, Elizabeth Rogers wife of John Rogers, Margaret Batt wife of Richard Batt late of St. Katherine's yeoman, Sir Morgan Swiney late of St. Katherine's bart. (?), James Briggman late of St. Katherine's yeoman, Elizabeth Briggman wife of the same James Briggman, Thomas Bishpan late of St. Katherine's yeoman, Susan Bevin late of Whitechappell widow,

Margaret Bettly late of Whitechappell widow, Elizabeth Bettly late of Whitechappell spinster, Elizabeth Higgs late of Whitechappell widow, Laurence Bancum late of Whitechappell yeoman, Michael Hackett late of Whitechappell yeoman, Hester Vincitayler late of Whitechappell spinster, Walter Bradwick late of Whitechappell chapman, Michael Doyle late of Whitechappell labourer, Patrick Gibbons late of Whitechappell labourer, Roger Kelley late of Whitechappell labourer, Bryan Royley of Whitechappell gentleman, William Sympson late of Whitechappell labourer, William Hambleton late of Whitechappell labourer, Robert Welsh late of Whitechappell labourer, Richard Phenix late of Whitechappell labourer, William Summers late of Whitechappell labourer, Edward Savage late of Whitechappell yeoman, all and each had judgment of having forfeited 220£, the sum of the twenty-seven several forfeitures of 220£ amounting to 5,940£, equivalent to about 29,700£ of Victorian money. R. C. R., 26 Charles II.

1 APRIL, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during three months, beginning on the said day, against Thomas Smith victualler and Christopher Hill shoemaker, both of St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. S. P. R., 5 July, 27 Charles II.

4 APRIL, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during three months beginning on the said day, against Anne Nuttall late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. Over Anne Nuttall's name appears a clerical minute at the head of the indictment, to this effect, "Proclamation was made according to the form of the statute, and afterwards, to wit, on 8th October, 1675, she was convicted, and her forfeiture was estreated in the Lord King's Exchequer." S. P. R., 5 July, 27 Charles II.

2 MAY, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell on the said day, Samuel Swan late of the said parish gentleman, after marrying a certain Dorothy Keene at St. Mary's Sumersett London on 24 August, 26 Charles II., and whilst his said wife Dorothy was still living, married Anne Chedwick at the parish of Abbington co. Northampton on the aforesaid 2 May, 27 Charles II. Found 'Guilty,' Samuel Swan asked for the book, read it, and was branded. G. D. R., 19 May, 27 Charles II.

14 MAY, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Peter Smith late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Claude Duroach, and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a sword a mortal wound in the right side of his belly, of which wound he languished in the aforesaid parish and in St. Margaret's Westminster, from the said 14th May to the 17th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the said wound. Acquitted of murder,

but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Peter Smith pleaded his clergy effectually, and was branded. G. D. R., 19 May, 27 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day and at divers other times before and afterwards, John Worseley late of the said parish traitorously endeavoured to persuade and withdraw one Wheeler of the said parish currier from the obedience he ought to render the king, and also to withdraw the same Wheeler from the religion established by law in this kingdom to the Roman religion. No clerical notes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

11 JUNE, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Pancras co. Midd. on the said day, John Pattison, Thomas Griggs and Robert Taylor, all three late of the said parish laborers, assaulted James Smithsbey gentleman on the highway, and then and there robbed him of a gold watch with a studded case worth ten pounds, a gold ring worth twelve shillings, four pieces of coined gold called "ginneyes" worth four pounds and six shillings, and three shillings in numbered moneys, of the goods chattels and moneys of the said James Smithsbey. Found 'Guilty,' all three highwaymen were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

22 JUNE, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Lillyman, wife of William Lillyman late of the said parish labourer, assaulted her said husband, and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a knife a mortal wound on the left side of his breast, of which wound he then and there died instantly.—On the bill's face, over Elizabeth Lillyman's name appears this clerical note, to wit, 'Po se ca n'l' trahi ad locum executionis et ib'm cum igne comburi' = She puts herself on a jury and is found 'Guilty'; she has no chattels: Adjudged to be drawn to the place of execution, and there to be burnt with fire. G. D. R., 5 July, 27 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during four months beginning on the said day, against Thomas Sambourne, late of St. Margaret's Westminster, gentleman. S. P. West. R., 7 January, 27 Charles II.

8 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles Pitfield esq. J.P. on the said day, of Thomas Hall of St. Butolph's-without-Bishopsgate London silke-weaver and John Pierce of St. Leonard's Shoreditch silke-weaver, in the sum of forty pounds each, and Robert Briggs of St. Leonard's Shoreditch silke-weaver, in the sum of one hundred pounds: For the appearances of the said Robert Briggs at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer "to what shall be objected against him by William Crouch, Thomas Barker and others, who charge and accuse him of combining, plotting and contriving with

other silkeweavers, unlawfully and riotously to assemble together and forceably to enter diverse men's houses, there to breake down and destroy their Engine Loomes." S. P. R., 6 Sept., 27 Charles II.

9 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, John Tateham, John Hicks, John Munday, Isaac Jones, William Bloodworth, John Armstrong, and Richard Hunt, all seven late of the said parish laborers assaulted Robert Viscount Yarmouth on the highway and then and there robbed him of a beaver hatt worth thirty shillings, a perrywigg worth three pounds, a silver-hilted sword worth three pounds, an embroidered belt with gold and silver upon taffaty worth thirty shillings, two pieces of coined gold called ginneys worth forty-three shillings, and nine shillings in numbered moneys, of the goods chattels and moneys of the said Viscount Yarmouth.—John Hicks was acquitted. Found 'Guilty,' Richard Tateham, John Munday and Isaac Jones were sentenced to be hanged. No clerical notes appear on the indictment over the names of William Bloodworth, John Armstrong and Richard Hunt. G. D. R., 8 Dec., 27 Charles II.

9 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, William Piercey late of the said parish laborer, a disaffected and seditious person, together with other disturbers of the peace, to the number of forty persons unlawfully broke into the house of John Hascor, and took unlawful possession of a wooden machine called 'an Engine Weaving Loom' worth six pounds, of the goods and chattels of the said John Hascor, and unlawfully carried it off, placed it in the highway, and there set fire to it and totally destroyed it; And That the said William Piercey then and there made a dangerous tumult, lasting for half-an-hour. William Hascor having put himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, the Court decided to deliberate on the matter. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

9 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, William Peircey late of Stepney aforesaid laborer, a disaffected and seditious person, together with other disturbers of the peace to the number of one hundred persons, unlawfully broke into the dwellinghouse of a certain John King, and then and there unlawfully took possession of five machines called 'Engine-Weaving-Loomes' worth thirty pounds, and two ounces of silke worth five shillings, and two joynt-stooles worth three shillings, and a pair of 'Rices to wind silke on' worth four shillings, and 'unam rotam Harpedon *anglice* vocatam a winding wheele' worth seven shillings, and a matted chaire worth twelve pence of the goods and chattels of the said John King, and unlawfully carried off the said goods and chattels and put them in the high-way, and there set fire to them and totally destroyed them; And That the said

William Piercey then and there made a dangerous tumult, lasting for an hour. Found 'Guilty' William Piercey was fined five hundred marks, and was committed to prison there to remain till he should have paid the fine, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on three several days, to wit, on a market-day in the street of Holborne near Chancery Lane, on another day in the Strand near the Maypoll, and on a third day in St. John's Street near the Bars, with a paper on his hat, setting forth his offense. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

10 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shore-ditch co. Midd., John Layton laborer, Samuel Walters yeoman, Arthur West laborer, Robert Stockley laborer, Thomas Barnes yeoman, William Nicholls yeoman, Sara Hill wife of Robert Hill laborer, Joan Browne wife of William Browne laborer, Jane Utherstone wife of Thomas Utherston yeoman, all nine late of the said parish, assembled riotously together with other disturbers of peace to the number of one hundred persons, and unlawfully broke into the dwellinghouse of a certain James Moore, and then and there took possession of four wooden machines called 'Engine Weaving Loomes,' worth thirty pounds, of the goods and chattels of the same James Moore, and unlawfully carried off the same looms, put them in the highway, and there set fire to them and utterly destroyed them: And that the same aforesaid rioters made a dangerous tumult, that lasted for four hours.—Found 'Guilty,' Robert Stockley was fined five hundred marks, committed to prison there to remain till he should have paid the same fine, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on three several days, to wit, on one day in Holborne, on another day in the Strand near the Maypole, and on the third day in St. John's Street near the Bars. No clerical notes over the names of the other persons, charged by the indictment.—G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

10 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shore-ditch co. Midd. on the said day and on the occasion of the unlawful and forcible entry made by rioters into the dwelling-house of William Crouch in the said parish, Richard Humphreys, one of the serjeants under the command of Sir Thomas Byde knt., Captayne of one of the trayned bands for Middlesex, then appointed and present for the suppression of the tumult &c., forbore to exert himself duly to suppress the same tumult and to apprehend rioters taking part in it. Over the name of Richard Humphreys appears this clerical note, to wit, 'Cessat process' p' ordin' Attonat' Gen'=Process is stayed by order of the Attorney General. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

10 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Digby Miller late of the said parish laborer, a

sedition and disaffected person, together with other disturbers of the peace to the number of two hundred persons, unlawfully broke into the dwellinghouse of a certain Robert Bowes, and there unlawfully took possession of ten wooden machines called 'Engine-weaving Loomes' worth one hundred and twenty pounds, and four ounces of silke worth twelve shillings, and carried the same loomes and silke to Stepney, and there unlawfully placed them in the highway, and there set fire to them and totally destroyed them; And that the said Digby Miller then and there caused a dangerous tumult, lasting for an hour and a half. Found 'Guilty,' Digby Miller was fined five hundred marks, and was committed to prison until the said fine should be paid, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory on three several days, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., to wit, on a market-day, in the street of Holborne near Chancery Lane; on another market-day, in the Strond near the Maypoll; and on a third day in St. John's Streete near the Barrs, with a paper affixed to his hat, showing his offense. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

10 AUGUST, 27 Charles II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shorditch co. Midd. on the said day, Robert Stockly late of the said parish laborer, a seditious and disaffected person, together with other disturbers of the Peace to the number of one hundred persons, unlawfully broke into the dwellinghouse of one William Crouch, and there took possession of 'duas functiones ligneorum instrumentorum textrium *anglice* vocat,' "wooden frames of weaveing Loomes" worth four pounds, and carried them off, and unlawfully placed them in the highway, and there maliciously set fire to them and utterly destroyed them; And That the said Robert Stockley then and there caused a dangerous tumult, lasting for the space of half-an-hour. Robert Stockley having been found 'Guilty,' the Court determined to take counsel on the matter. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

10 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Michael Snell late of the said parish yeoman unlawfully broke into the dwelling-house of a certain Robert Bowes, and was guilty of other outrages to the same Robert Bowes. Found 'Guilty,' Michael Snell was fined five hundred marks and was committed to prison, there to remain till the said fine should be paid, and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on three several days, to wit, on one market-day in the street of Holborne near Chancery Lane, and on another market-day in the Strond near the Maypoll, and on a third day in St. John's Street near the Bars, with a paper affixed to his hat, showing his offense. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

10 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shore-

ditch co. Midd. on the said day, divers ill-disposed persons to the number of one hundred individuals assembled themselves riotously, and unlawfully broke into the dwellinghouse of one William Crouch, and then and there took, broke and carried away divers of the goods and chattels of the same William Crouch ; And That Thomas Cusden gentleman and captain of one of the trayned bands for co. Midd., being there present with his company of souldiers, for the suppression of the said riot, took and apprehended one of the said rioters, and then and there delivered the said rioter (to the jurors unknown) to the custody of a certain William Tindall, an ensigne of the said company, with order that the same rioter should be led before one of the Justices of the Peace for the said county ; And That, instead of taking the same unknown rioter before a Justice of the Peace, the said William Tindall then and there discharged the said rioter, and permitted him to go at large. On 13th October, 27 Charles II., Henry Tindall put himself ' Not Guilty ' of this offence on a jury of the country, and was found ' Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

11 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell co. Midd. on the said day, Joseph Fryer *alias* Joseph Wood, and Edward Bruncker, both late of the said parish laborers, together with other disturbers of the peace to the number of one hundred persons, broke riotously into the dwellinghouse of William Hodgson, and then and there unlawfully seized, took and carried away three machines called ' engine-weaving-loomes ' of the goods and chattels of the said William Hodgson, and placed them in the high-way, and in the high-way there burnt and utterly destroyed the same looms ; and that the said Joseph Fryer *alias* Wood and Edward Bruncker then and there caused a great tumult, lasting for the space of an hour. Found ' Guilty,' Edward Bruncker was fined twenty marks, and committed to prison, there to remain till the said fine should be paid. Found ' Guilty,' Joseph Fryer *alias* Wood was fined five hundred marks and was sentenced to remain in prison, until the said fine should be paid : he was also sentenced to stand for two hours on the pillory on three several days,—on one day in the street of Holborne near Chauncery Lane ; on the second day at . . . ; and on the third day in St. John's Street near the bar. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

11 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hoxton co. Midd. on the said day, John Heberd late of the said parish laborer, a seditious and disaffected person, together with divers other disturbers of the peace, to the number of one hundred persons broke riotously into the dwelling-house of Thomas Rowe, and then and there unlawfully took and carried away a certain machine, called an Engine-Weaving-Loom worth six pounds and ten shillings, of the goods and chattels of one

Nicholas Constable, and placed the same Engine-Weaving-Loome in the highway, and then and there maliciously burnt and utterly destroyed it ; And That the said John Heberd then and there caused a riot and tumult, lasting for the space of one hour. Found 'Guilty,' John Heberd was fined five hundred marks and sentenced to remain in prison till the said fine should be paid, and was further sentenced to stand on the pillory from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on three several days,—to wit, first on a market-day in the street of Holborne near Chancery Lane, on another market-day in the Strond near the Maypole, and on a third day in St. John's Street near the Bars. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

11 AUGUST, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, John Serjeant late of the said parish yeoman and Richard Maynard late of the same parish yeoman, two ill-disposed and seditious persons, with other disturbers of the peace to the number of thirty persons, unlawfully broke into the house of George Harrison, and took possession of ten wooden instruments called 'Weavers Batternes,' worth forty pounds, of the goods and chattels of a certain Robert Bowes, and then and there placed them in the highway, and unlawfully set fire to them and totally destroyed them ; And That the same John Serjeant and Richard Maynard then and there made a dangerous tumult, lasting for an hour.—Richard Maynard was acquitted. Found 'Guilty,' John Serjeant was fined five hundred marks, and was committed to prison, there to remain until the said fine should be paid ; and was also sentenced to stand on the pillory from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on three several days, to wit, on a market-day in Holborne near Chancery Lane, on another market-day in the Strond near the Maypoll, and on a third day in St. John's Street near the Barrs, with a paper fixed to his hat, showing his offence. G. D. R., 9 Sept., 27 Charles II.

9 SEPTEMBER, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, John Rudd late of the said parish yeoman assaulted one John Hewlett, the apprentice of William Burbridge taylor, and without the knowledge and consent of the said William Burbridge took the said John Hewlett and transported him to parts beyond the sea called Virginea, and there sold him for the profit and advantage of the same John Rudd. John Rudd "po se" = put himself on a jury of the country. No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 4 Sept., 29 Charles II.

10 SEPTEMBER, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Middis late of the said parish yeoman assaulted Hannah Watton spinster, and conveyed her from the said parish to a certain ship called *The Dragon* lying in the River Thames, and afterwards transported her against her will in the same ship to the island called Jamaica, and there sold her for his own advantage and profit. Thomas

pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and on 21 Aug. 1676, the jury was discharged by the Court from returning a verdict, because it appeared from the evidence that the offence was committed in the county of . . . (the name of the county being obliterated). S. P. R., 26 June, 28 Charles II.

20 OCTOBER, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Eleanor Neale late of the said parish spinster, designing to intoxicate and murder (intoxicare et murdrare) her mother, Anne Neale, administered a poison called Ratts-bane mixed in beer to her said mother; and that Anne Neale took the poisoned beer thus administered on the said 20th Oct. 27 Charles II., and languished of the said poison from the same 20th Oct. till the last day of the same month, on which last-named day, she died of the said poison, so given to her by her daughter. Putting herself on trial, Eleanor was acquitted. G. D. R., 11 July, 29 Charles II.

19 NOVEMBER, 27 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on view of the body of Richard Allen, there lying dead and slain: With verdict of jurors saying that Robert Overend, John Deakins, Thomas Goodman, Thomas Croshall, William Neale and Christopher Downes, all six late of the aforesaid parish laborers, on the 17th instant, assaulted the said Richard Allen, and that Robert Overend slew and murdered him, by giving him with a sword called "a hanger" a mortal wound in the hinder part of his head, of which wound he languished at the said parish from the said 17th November till he died of it on the following day: And that the other culprits, to wit, John Deakins, Thomas Goodman, Thomas Croshall, William Neale and Christopher Downes were present at the said murder, encouraging and aiding the said Robert Overend to commit it.—Also, on the same file, the True Bill against Robert Overend and the other culprits for their respective parts in the perpetration of the crime. On trial, Thomas Goodman and Thomas Croshall were acquitted. Found 'Guilty,' Robert Overend, John Deakins and William Neale were sentenced to be hanged. No clerical note over the name of Christopher Downe. G. D. R., 8 Dec., 27 Charles II.

20 DECEMBER, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Katherine Knight late of the said parish widow, with the intention of disturbing the tranquillity of the kingdom, and of causing discord between the Lord the King, the Prelates and Nobles and others of the said King's lieges and subjects, and of bringing the same Lord the King and divers Nobles and Prelates and the ecclesiastical government of this kingdom of England into odium with the subjects of the said Lord the King, seditiously published sold and publicly offered for sale a certain malicious and seditious book concerning divers nobles and prelates of this kingdom of England,

entitled "A Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friends in the Country, Printed in the yeare 1675," containing these scandalous and seditious words, to wit, "Sir, This session being ended, and the Bill of Test neer finished at the Committee of the whole house, I can now give you a perfect account of this State Masterpiece. It was first hacht as almost all the mischiefs of the world have hitherto been amongst the Greate Churchmen, and is a project of severall years standinge, but found not Ministers bold enough to goe through with it, untill these new ones, who wanting a better bottom to support them betook themselves wholly to this, which is no small undertaking if you consider it in its whole extent, First to make a distinct party from the rest of the nation of the high Episcopal man and the Old Cavalier, who are to swallow the hopes of enjoying all the power and office of the Kingdom, being alsoe tempted by the advantage they may recieve from overthrowing the Act of Oblivion, and not a little rejoycing to thinke how valiant they should prove, if they could get any to fight the old quarrell over again, now they are possest of the armes, forts and ammunition of the nation. Next they design to have the government of the Church sworne to as unalterable, and tacitely owned to be of Divine Right, which though inconsistent with the Oath of Supremacy, yet the churchmen easily break through all obligations whatsoever to attain this station, the advantage of which the Prelate of Rome hath sufficiently taught the world. Then in requital to the Crowne they declare the Government absolute and arbitrary, and allow Monarchy as well as Episcopacy to bee jure divino, and not to be bounded and limited by humane lawes : And to secure all this they resolve to take away the power and opportunity of parliaments to alter any thing in Church or State, only leave them as an instrument to raise money and to . . . the Court and Church shall have a mind to, the attempt of any other, how necessary so ever it may be . . . And as the topstone of the whole Fabrick a pretence shall be taken from the jealousies they . . . and a reall necessity from the smallnesse of their party, to increase and keepe up a standing army, and then in . . . Cavalier and Churchman will bee made greater fooles but as errant slaves as the rest of the nation. In order . . . the first step was made in the Act for regulating Corporations, wisely beginning that in those lesser Governementes which . . . afterwards to introduce upon the Government of the Nation, sweare to a declaracion and beliefe of such propositions as themselves afterwards upon debate were enforct to alter and could not justify in those words, so that many (?) of the wealthiest worthiest and soberest men are still kept out of the magistracy of those places, the next step was the Act of . . . which went for most of the Chiefest nobility and gentry being obliged as Lord Lieutenants Deputy-

Lieutenants &c. to swear to the same declaration and belief with the addition onely of those words, in pursuance of such military commissions, which makes the matter rather worse than better. Yet this went downe as smoothly as Oath in fashion and testimony of loyalty, and none adventureing freely to debate the matter, the humour of the age, like a strong tyde, carries wise and good men down before it. This Act is of a piece, for it establisheth a standing army by law, and swears us into a military government. Immediately after this followeth The Act of Uniformity, by which all the Clergy of England are obliged to subscribe and declare what Corporations Nobility and Gentry had before sworne, but with the additional clause of the Militia Act omitted. This the Clergy complied with, for you know that sort of men are taught rather to obey than understand, and to use that learning they have to justifie, not to examine, what their superiours command. And yet that Bartholomew day was fatall to our Church and religion, in throwing out a very great number of worthy learned pious and orthodox divines, who could not come up to this, and other things in that Act. And it is an oath upon this occasion worth your knowledge, that soe great was the zeal in carryeing on this church-affair, and soe blind was the obedience required, that if you compute the time of the passing this Act with the time allowed for the clergy to subscribe the Booke of Common Prayer thereby established, you shall plainly find it could not bee printed and distributed, soe as one man in forty could have seen and read the booke they did so perfectly assent and consent to. But this matter was not compleat untill the Five Mile Act passed at Oxford, wherein they take the opportunity to introduce the Oath in the termes they would have it. This was then strongly opposed by the Lord Treasurer Southampton, Lord Wharton, Lord Ashley and others, not onely in the concerne of those poor Ministers that were soe severely handled by it, but as it was in itselfe a most unlawfull and unjustifiable Oath. However the zeal of that time against all Nonconformists easily passed the Act. This Act was seconded the same sessions at Oxford by another Bill in the House of Commons to have imposed that oath on the whole nation. And the Providence by which it was thrown out was very remarkable, for Mr. Peregrine Bertie (?) being newly chosen was that morneing introduced to the House by his brother the now Earle of Lyndsey and Sir Thomas Osborne now Lord Treasurer, who all three gave their votes against that bill, and the members were soe even upon that division, that their three votes carryed the question against it. We owe that right to the Earle of Lyndsey and the Lord Treasurer, as to acknowledge that they have since made ample satisfaction for whatever offence they gave either the Church or the Courte in that vote. Thus our Church became triumphant and . . . ;” and also containing the following false and scandalous

words, to wit, "Now comes the memorable session of April 13, '75, then which never any came with more expectation of the Courte, or more dread and apprehension of the people. The Officers, Court Lords and Bishoppes were clearly the Major Vote in the Lords' House, and they assured themselves to have the Commons as much at their dispose, when they reckoned the number of the courtiers, officers, pensioners increased by the addition of the Church and Cavalier party, besides the addresse they made men of the best quality there by hopes of honour, great employment and such things as would take. In a word the French Kinges ministers, who are the great chapmen of the World, did not outdoe ours at this time. And yet the over-ruling hand of God has blown away their politiques, and the nation has escaped this session, like a bird of the snare of the fowler."—The long indictment embodies other passages of publication, that are no longer clearly legible on the decayed and defaced parchment.—Found 'Guilty,' Katherine Knight was sentened to pay a fine of £26 13s. 4d., and was committed to Newgate Gaol, there to remain till she should have paid the fine, and should also have found good sureties for her appearance at the Session of the Peace for Middlesex, next following the payment of the fine. S. P. R., 11 January, 27 Charles II.

20 DECEMBER, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Anne Breach late of the said parish spinster, otherwise styled Anne Roberts wife of Anthony Roberts late of the said parish gentleman, an evil and designing woman, with the intention of disturbing the tranquillity of this kingdom of England, and of creating discord between the said Lord the king, the Prelates and Nobles and other lieges and subjects of the said Lord the King, and of bringing the same Lord the King, prelates nobles and other subjects into odium and contempt, published, sold, and publicly offered for sale a certain scandalous and seditious book of and concerning the government of this kingdom of England, entitled "a Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friends in the Countrey, Printed in the year 1675." Setting forth the same passages of the libellous and seditious book, that are embodied in the indictment against Katherine Knight, this true Bill displays the following clerical minute on the superior margin of its face, to wit, "Po se et Ju^aor' per consensum t'm prosecutor' q'm def' immediate Cul Finitur xxviⁱⁱ xiii^s iiiⁱⁱ^d. Committitur Nove Prisone ib'm rem' quousq' sol &c." = She puts herself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country; and the jurors, by the consent as well of the prosecutor as of the defendant, immediately say that she is 'Guilty'; She is fined £26 13s. 4d., and is committed to the New Prison, there to remain till she shall have paid the fine. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 27 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd.

on the said day, Elizabeth Willowbey late of the said parish spinster a woman of ill name and fame, knowing that John Dix needed "artificem expertem in arte architecti *anglice* a carpenter," to work in his said art for the said John Dix in a certaine place called Nevis in parts beyond sea, came to the dwelling-house of the said John Dix, and deceitfully told him, that she had procured a skillful carpenter, well-provided with tools, who would serve him John Dix in foreign parts for a term of four years, and that she had placed this expert carpenter on a certain ship called *The Trevilla Merchant*, belonging to the same John Dix, for which service so rendered to him she demanded a sum of twenty-five shillings: And that John Dix believing her statement then and there paid her twenty-five shillings, whereas her statement was false and fraudulent &c. The bill shows no clerical minute, touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 11 January, 27 Charles II.

4 JANUARY, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the night of the said day, John Smith and George Marshall, both late of the said parish laborers, broke burglariously into the church of the said parish and sacrilegiously took and carried away from the same church four silver flagons worth two hundred pounds, three silver-gilt bowls worth thirty pounds, and a silver-gilt challis with a silver-gilt cover worth thirty-five pounds, of the goods and chattels of the parishioners of the said parish, at that time in the custody of Henry Rogers and William Mathewes, wardens of the said church. Found 'Guilty,' John Smith and George Marshall were both sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 5 April, 28 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 27 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, in a conversation had between John King late of the said parish yeoman and John Webb, one of the servants-in-ordinary of the said Lord the King, then wearing and clothed in one of the "livery coates" of the same king, the aforesaid John King, in the presence and hearing of very many of the same Lord the King's lieges and subjects, spoke these scandalous words "I do not vlew the coate nor hee that gave it."—Also, a similar True Bill against John Lester, late of St. Margaret's Westminster laborer, for uttering the same scandalous words on the same day and apparently on the same occasion, to wit, "I doe not vlew the coate nor hee that gave it," in disparagement of John Webb and in disesteem of his royal master. S. P. West. R., 7 January, 27 Charles II.

5 FEBRUARY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Collier wife of Thomas Collier late of the said parish yeoman, *alias* Elizabeth Collier late of the said parish spinster, assaulted Sarah Price spinster, and afterwards on the same day conveyed her to a certain ship called *The Rebecca*, then lying

in the river Thames, and afterwards transported her against her will to a certain place called Virginea in parts beyond sea, with intention of selling the said Sara Price for the advantage and profit of the aforesaid Elizabeth Collier. A clerical minute at the head of the indictment shows that Elizabeth Collier put herself on a jury; but the parchment exhibits no note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 3 April, 28 Charles II.

20 FEBRUARY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Eleanor Neale late of the said parish spinster, with the intention of murdering the Lady Hester Webb, put a poison called mercury in a certain cup filled with a drink called posset, and gave the drink so poisoned to the said Lady Hester and caused her to drink of it, so that the said Lady Hester forthwith fell sick and still remains sick of the said drink so poisoned, and so given to her in order to murder her.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the same Eleanor Neale for administering a poison called mercury in the same manner and in the same parish to the Lady Katherine Grandison on 10 June, 28 Charles II., so that Lady Katherine forthwith sickened and still remains sick of the said poisoned posset, so administered to her in order to poison her.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the same Eleanor Neale, for administering a poison called mercury in a cup of posset, in the same manner and parish, on 10 June, 28 Charles II., to a certain John Clarke, so that he forthwith sickened and still remains sick of the said posset so poisoned and given, in order to murder him. No minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case on either of these two indictments. S. P. West. R., 9 July, 29 Charles II.

29 FEBRUARY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Hutton late of the said parish esquire assaulted Samuel Peachey gentleman, and slew him by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound on the right part of his body, of which wound he then and there died instantly. Richard Hutton put himself on a jury. No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 5 April, 28 Charles II.

1 MAY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against George Willoughby yeoman, Henry Benson yeoman, and Elizabeth Cotty spinster, all three late of St. Margaret's Westminster. S. P. West. R., 2 October, 28 Charles II.

4 MAY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Dorothy Preist the wife of George Preist late of the said parish milliner, *alias* Dorothy Preist late of the said parish spinster, assaulted her apprentice Elizabeth Davies, and then and there cruelly beat her over and beyond the limit of just correction and

castigation, so that her life was despaired of. Dorothy Preist confessed the indictment and was fined twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, which fine she paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 9 May, 28 Charles II.

8 MAY, 28 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before William Wood esq. J.P. on the said day, of John Kent of King's Street in the sum of forty pounds, and of Launcelott Shanck laborer and Richard Rawlins architect, both of the said street, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the said John Kent's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer the spiriting of John Cressop aboard a ship, to transport him to Virginia against his will." S. P. R., 9 May, 28 Charles II.

11 MAY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Northall co. Midd. on the said day, William Odell late of the said parish laborer assaulted his master Sir Christopher Eyre knt. William Odell on 11th December pleaded 'Not Guilty;' but subsequently he confessed the indictment, and was sentenced to pay a fine of three shillings and four pence, which money he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 26 June, 28 Charles II.

1 JUNE, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Greenhill Dudley yeoman and John Vanlier victualler, both late of St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. S. P. West. R., 2 October, 28 Charles II.

20 JUNE, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Katherine's co. Midd. on the said day, Humfrey Gardiner late of St. Katherine's aforesaid yeoman assaulted Mary Sunderland spinster, and afterwards on the same day conveyed her to a ship lying in the river Thames, with intention of transporting her without her consent and against her will to the island of Jamaica in parts beyond the sea, and there selling her for his own gain and profit, and to her grievous loss. No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 14 May, 30 Charles II.

20 JULY, 28 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir William Pulteney knt. J.P., of Thomas Vent of St. Margaret's Westminster barber and John Pendleton of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of Ellen Tracy at the next General Session of the Peace for the Liberty of Westminster, "then and there to answer to the complaint of the Overseers of the Poore of the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for the laying of a young child at the Queenes Back-Staires in Whitehall, soe that the said childe was in danger of death, and likely to become a charge to the said parish." S. P. West. R., 2 October, 28 Charles II.

8 SEPTEMBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that Thomas Gore late of St. Katherine's co. Midd. yeoman assaulted a certain Edward Meade on the said day, and against the will of the said Edward Meade conveyed

him to a ship called *The Charles*, then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting him without his consent in the same ship to Virginea, in parts beyond sea, and there selling the same Edward Meade for the gain and profit of himself, the said Thomas Gore. Thomas Gore put himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury. No clerical note touching later proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 28 Charles II.

1 OCTOBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the said day, Michael Hurst late of the said parish yeoman and his wife Mary Hurst, *alias* Mary Hurst late of St. Clement's Danes' spinster, unlawfully took and carried away twenty pounds weight of butter worth ten shillings, three hundred eggs worth eighteen pence, one hundred oranges worth five shillings, one hundred lemons worth five shillings, a peck of oatemeale worth twelve pence, and forty shillings in numbered money, of the goods chattels and moneys of Elizabeth Ellary. On 12th Jan., 1676, each of the misdemeanants confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four pence. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

2 OCTOBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. on the said day, Mary Browne late of the said parish widow stole and carried off a scarlett cloth pettycoate laced with silver and gold lace worth fifty-five shillings, a serge pettycoate laced with silver and gold lace worth fifteen shillings, a lutestring skirt for a gowne worth fifty shillings, a muffle worth eight shillings and sixpence, a lutestring hood worth five shillings, a pocket-handkerchief worth eighteen shillings, a paire of kidds leather gloves worth eighteen pence, and a black silke scarfe laced worth twelve shillings, of the goods and chattels of a certain David Gwin. Found 'Guilty,' Mary Browne was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 25 April, 29 Charles II.

5 OCTOBER, 28 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey knt. J.P. on the said day, of James Barebone gentleman and Thomas Benboe gentleman, both of St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd., in the sum of three hundred pounds each, and of Anne Love of the said parish widow, in the sum of five hundred pounds: For the said Anne Love's appearance at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, and for her peaceful behaviour in the mean time towards all persons and more especially towards the Right Honorable the Lord Mohun. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

5 OCTOBER, 28 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey knt., of Anne Love of St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. widow, Richard Foster of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields inn-holder, and James Barebone of St. Paul's Covent Garden aforesaid gentleman, in the sum of three hundred pounds each: For the appearance of Bridgett Burby at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex,

and for her peaceful behaviour in the meantime to all persons, and more "especially towards the Right Honorable the Lord Mohun." Signed, Edm. Godfrey. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

14 OCTOBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney, co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Stilgoe wife of Jeremiah Stilgoe late of the said parish yeoman, *alias* Elizabeth Stilgoe late of the said parish spinster assaulted a certain Edmund Yates, and beat and maltreated him so that his life was despaired of. On 12th Jan., 1676, Elizabeth Stilgoe confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of three shillings and four pence, which she paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

18 OCTOBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. on the said 18th Oct. (*sic*), 28 (*sic*) Charles II. Mary Knight wife of Thomas Knight late of the said parish yeoman, *alias* Mary Knight late of the said parish spinster, assaulted Elizabeth Seamer wife of Clement Seamer, and beat wounded and maltreated the said Elizabeth, so that her life was despaired of, and then and there unlawfully took from the said Elizabeth's person and carried away a silke scarfe worth twelve shillings, a silke hood worth six shillings and sixpence, a Scotchcloth handkerchiefe worth twelve-pence, and one paire of pattens worth sixteen pence. On 11th Dec., 1676, Mary Knight confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of six shillings and eightpence, which she paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R. 5 Oct., 28 Charles II.

1 NOVEMBER, 28 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey knt. J.P. on the said day, of Lewis Pare of St. Margaret's Westminster haberdasher, William Parks of the same parish gentleman, and Gabriell Jones of the same parish surgeon, in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds each, and Gervas Sutton (?) of the same parish gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds: For the appearance of the said Gervas Sutton at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer to such matters as on his Majesties behalfe shall then be objected against him by the Right Honble Lord Mohune, for assaulting the said Lord in his owne lodgings."—Signed, Edm: Godfrey. S. P. R., 11 Dec. 28 Charles II.

1 NOVEMBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that. at Hackney co. Midd. on the said day, Abraham Alsopp late of the said parish yeoman kept divers hounds and beagles, and fed them on intestines of beasts and other putrid stuff, and still continues to keep and to feed them, so that the air was and is corrupted and infected. Abraham Alsopp pleaded 'Not Guilty' on 12th Jan., 1676; but he subsequently confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

4 DECEMBER, 28 Charles II.—True Bill against Robert Wilcox late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. yeoman, for keeping his dwelling-house in the said parish in a disorderly manner, and there on the said day and at divers other times before and afterwards, for his unlawful gain and profit having and maintaining an unlawful game with painted cards, called "all fouers at cards." On 12th Jan., 1676, Robert Wilcox confessed the indictment, and was fined forty shillings. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

8 DECEMBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. on the said day, Robert Jordan late of the said parish yeoman assaulted one Edmund Ward, and beat and wounded him, and put his wrist out of joint. On 5th March, 1676, Robert Jordan pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but subsequently he confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

12 DECEMBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Lawrence Greenwood late of the said parish yeoman assaulted Dominick Melaghlin gentleman, and then and there unlawfully took and carried away a fowling-piece worth twenty-two shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Dominick. Lawrence Greenwood confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four pence. S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

19 DECEMBER, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Samuel Morris late of the said parish yeoman, a person diabolically affected to the most serene Lord, our Charles the Second now King, in the presence and hearing of divers of the lieges and subjects of the said Lord King, spoke and uttered these scandalous words, to wit, "The King of England is no more then another man, nor he can doe noe more than you or I, and I myselfe am as good a man as he, and I have as good blood in my body as he in his body." On 12th Jan., 1676, Samuel Morris put himself on a jury, who found him 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 11 Dec., 28 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 28 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Gerald Boarne *alias* Gerald Byrne, late of the said parish yeoman, designing to bring the Most Noble James Duke of Ormond K.G. &c. to death, in the presence and hearing of very many of the lieges and subjects of the Lord the King uttered these malicious and diabolical words, to wit, "If I could handsomely or conveniently meet with or light off the Duke of Ormond, I would kill him." On 13th Jan., 1678, Gerald Boarne *alias* Byrne was declared 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 9 Dec., 30 Charles II.

7 FEBRUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the night between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. of the said

day, Thomas Sadler *alias* Clarke, William Johnson *alias* Trueman and Thomas Reneger, all three late of the said parish laborers, broke burglariously into the dwellinghouse of Heneage Lord Finch the Lord Chancellor of the said Lord the King (Heneagii Dni Finch Dni Cancellor' d'ci Dni Regis Anglie) and then and there stole and carried off "a Silver Mace gilt gold worth one hundred pounds, and two velvett purses imbroydered with gold and silver and sett with pearles, worth forty pounds, of the goods and chattels of the said Lord the King. Found 'Guilty,' all three burglars were sentenced to be hanged. No mention is made of the Great Seal. G. D. R., 7 March, 29 Charles II.

14 FEBRUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martins-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, George Ward and Charles Michartey, both late of the said parish, assaulted a certain Ulick Mack-Elligott, and that the said George Ward then and there slew and murdered the said Ulick Mack-Elligott, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the right part of his belly, of which wound the said Ulick Mack-Elligott then and there instantly died. Charles Michartey was acquitted. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, George Ward pleaded his clergy effectually: 'cre' resp' usq' p'x'—the branding was deferred till the next Gaol Delivery. G. D. R., 7 March, 29 Charles II.

20 FEBRUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Endfeild co. Midd. on the said day, Robert Dines *alias* Deans laborer, William Dines *alias* Deans laborer, and Margaret Dines *alias* Deans spinster, with the intention of maiming and deforming Jane King lay in wait for and assaulted the said Jane King; And That the said Margaret Dines *alias* Deanes with a knife cut and disabled the right eye of the said Jane King, with the design of disfiguring her, and that the aforesaid Robert and William Dines *alias* Deans were present at the perpetration of the said felony, and encouraged and aided the said Margaret Dines *alias* Deans to commit it. Found 'Guilty,' the said Robert, William and Margaret were all three sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 25 April, 29 Charles II.

15 APRIL, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, William Mayes *alias* Mace esquire and Thomas Witherley gentleman, both late of the said parish, assaulted one Gilbert Ward, and that the said William Mayes *alias* Mace slew and murdered the same Gilbert, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound on the left side of his breast, of which wound he then and there instantly died; And That the said Thomas Witherley was present at the perpetration of the said felony, and encouraged and aided William Mayes to commit it. On 10th Oct., 29 Charles II., William Mayes and Thomas Witherley "po se"—put themselves Not Guilty on a jury. The bill exhibits no clerical note touching later proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 25 April, 29 Charles II.

4 MAY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell co. Midd., on the said day, Roger Minsher late of the said parish stole and carried off an English Bible worth eight shillings, a black silke hood worth two shillings, and a cambrick handkerchief worth two shillings, of the goods and chattels of Daniel Lathberry. Roger Minsher confessed the indictment, and was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 29 Charles II.

5 JUNE, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, Alice Chilton spinster and Elizabeth Gibson spinster, both late of the said parish, stole, took and carried away four gold rings worth fifty shillings, a silver ring worth eighteen pence, a gold crucifix worth eighteen shillings, a silver thimble worth twelve pence, two silver cups worth three pounds, three silver spoons worth twenty shillings, a serge pettycoate worth twelve shillings, a white sarsnet hood worth three shillings, a damask napkin worth eighteen pence, an eleven shilling peece of gold worth eleven shillings, and a piece of coined gold called a Spanish double-pistall worth twenty-three shillings, and nine pounds and nineteen shillings in numbered money, of the goods chattels and moneys of a certain Anne Burton. Found 'Guilty,' Alice Chilton and Elizabeth Gibson were both sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 11 July, 29 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Edward Warren late of the said parish apothecary, a man diabolically affected towards our most serene Lord Charles the Second and also towards the said King's brother James Duke of York, maliciously and seditiously spoke and uttered in a high voice these wicked and scandalous words, to wit, "He would drink damnation to the King and the Duke, and also, if Charles were there, he would fling the beer in his face;" and that in answer to a question the said Edward Clarke said he meant "Charles the Second." No clerical minute on the bill, touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 9 July, 29 Charles II.

19 JUNE, 29 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Thomas Povey esq., J.P. and James Dewy esq. J.P., of John Forbuck of St. Laurence Pountney of London priest (sacerdos), in the sum of forty pounds: For the said John Forbuck's appearance at the next Quarter Session of the Peace for the city and liberties of Westminster, "then and there to prefer &c. one Byll of Indictment against Dame Katherin Grandison and Dame Hester Webb, for that the said John Forbuck suspects they have conveyed away John Clarke his nephew to Saint Omer's in France, there to be brought up in the popish religion." S. P. West. R., 9 July, 29 Charles II.

5 JULY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co.

Midd. on the said day, Samuel Reynolds late of the said parish gentleman assaulted a certain James Button, and with a rapier gave him on the left part of his breast a serious wound, half-an-inch broad and six inches deep, of which wound the said James Button has languished from the aforesaid 5th July to the day of the taking of this inquisition, to wit, the 4th of September, 29 Charles II. On 4th Oct., 1677, Samuel Reynolds confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 4 Sept., 29 Charles II.

7 JULY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on the said day, Cornelius Crouch and William Leader, both late of the said parish yeomen, with the intention of defrauding William Freeman esq. of his money, came to the dwelling house of the said William Freeman esq. in the said parish, and told Elizabeth Goodwin spinster, one of the servants of the said William Freeman, that they were Letter Carriers in the service of Henry Earl of Arlington then being the Post-Master-Generall, and delivered to her nine false and counterfeit letters marked with a marke resembling the marke of the Post Office, and declared that the said letters had been brought from parts beyond sea, and that the Post-Master-Generall's fee for delivering the said letters was thirty-six shillings and six-pence, whereupon the said Elizabeth Goodwin paid to the said Cornelius Crouch and William Leader thirty-six shillings and six-pence of her master's money; Whereas the letters were false and spurious and had not been brought from parts beyond sea, and were not marked with the genuine mark of the Generall Post Office, and the two confederates, Cornelius Crouch and William Leader were not Letter Carriers in the service of the Post-Master-General. Each rogue confessed the indictment and was fined forty shillings. S. P. R., 4 Sept., 29 Charles II.

30 JULY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Walker late of the said parish yeoman, a man diabolically affected towards our most serene Lord Charles the Second, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said king's lieges and subjects, spoke in a high voice these seditious and scandalous words, to wit, "Hee hoped to see the Prince of Orange King of England, and that the King (meaning our most serene Lord Charles the Second &c.) should live no longer then hee being born under one planet, and that if hee (meaning himself Thomas Walker) were one of the States of Holland, hee would fight to the last drop of his blood against all Kings." No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. West. R., 1 Oct., 29 Charles II.

2 OCTOBER, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, James Buckle late of the said parish yeoman, assaulted Hester Lambert and unlawfully conveyed her to a ship called *The*

Augustine, then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting her in the said ship to a certain place beyond the sea, called Virginia, without her consent and against her will, and selling her in Virginia to the gain and profit of himself James Buckle. James Buckle put himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country. No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 29 Charles II.

3 OCTOBER, 29 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Richard Downton J.P. on the said day, of Edward Furniss of Istleworth co. Midd. carpenter, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Thomas Vincent of Istleworth shoemaker and John Cole of Twickenham shepherd, in the sum of twenty pounds: For the appearance of the said Edward Furniss at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there "to answeare the assaulting and beateing of George Beaste of East Bedfont constable, who executed his office against the said Edward Furniss, for driveing of sheep upon the Lordes day."—Also, similar Recognizances, taken on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace: For the appearance of John Smallbone of Twickenham husbandman at the same next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answeare the assaulting and beating of George Beast of East Bedfont constable, who executed his office against the said John Smallbone, for driveing of sheep on the Lordes day." S. P. R., 4 Oct., 29 Charles II.

23 OCTOBER, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, on the said day, Eleanore Bonnett wife of William Bonnett late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. yeoman, a crafty woman intent on defrauding Alice Challenor of St. Clement's Danes co. Midd. spinster, and cheating her out of thirty yards of lace and two grey silke cornetts by color of a false statement, falsely and fraudulently averred to a certain Dorothy Challenor, servant of the aforesaid Alice Challenor, that a certain lady (*quædam domina anglie* a Lady) was residing in a house called St. James's House, situated in St. Martin's Fields, who wished to buy divers yards of lace and two silk caps, and that if she the aforesaid Eleanore should carry them to the Lady then living in the aforesaid house called St. James's House, she would either restore to the said Dorothy the aforesaid thirty yards of lace and two silk caps or pay her the money for them, whereupon Dorothy Challenor in reliance on Eleanore Bonnett's statement delivered to her thirty yards of lace worth fourteen pounds and five shillings, and two grey silke lace cornetts worth fifteen shillings, of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Alice Challenor, whereas there was not any such Lady residing at St. James's House as the lady who had been spoken of by Eleanore Bonnett, who thus by a falsehood got possession of the afore-described goods, which she has since converted to her own use. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, Eleanor Bonnett was fined in the

sum of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, which she forthwith paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 10 Dec., 29 Charles II.

28 NOVEMBER, 29 Charles II.—True Bill that, in the highway at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Charles Fox late of the said parish yeoman and his wife Anne Fox, *alias* Anne late of the said parish spinster *alias* Anne Mooney late of the said parish spinster, assaulted Ellen Farrell spinster, and then and there beat wounded and maltreated her so that her life was despaired of, and then and there unlawfully took in the aforesaid highway from the person of the said Ellen Farrell forty shillings in numbered money, of the moneys of a certain Margaret Murthough spinster. On 8 April, 1678, Charles Fox and Anne Fox both pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and afterwards, to wit, on 14 May, 1678, they were both found 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 10 Dec., 29 Charles II.

21 DECEMBER, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Fryan Barnett co. Midd. on the said day, William King, Henry Clayton and John Sheppard, all three late of the said parish laborers, stole and carried off a silver comb-box worth six pounds, two silver powder boxes worth four pounds, "*et duo ornamenta crin' pro capite muliebr' anglice vocat'*, women's Tewers" worth six shillings, of the goods and chattels of a certain George Willoughby. At the bill's foot appears this note in the handwriting of the draughtsman of the indictment, to wit, '*Roberia super altam viam regiam in Com. Bucks' (sic)*. At the head of the bill appears in another handwriting this clerical note over the name of William King, to wit, '*Po se Cul ca nl' patet per evidenciam fore Roberiam alta regia via apud Maidenhead Thickett in Com. Berks'* = "He puts himself: the jurors say that he is Guilty and has no chattels for forfeiture: It appears from the evidence there was a robbery on the King's highway at Maidenhead Thickett co. Berks.' The same note appears on the face of the indictment over Henry Clayton's name. Found 'Guilty,' William King and Henry Clayton were sentenced to be hanged. No clerical note touching John Sheppard. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 29 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day and on divers other days between the said 24th Dec. and the day of the taking of this inquisition, John White late of the said parish butcher sold victuals, to wit, the dead bodies of two sheep, in the King's high-way and then and there kept market (no fair or open market being there at the said time).—Also, on the same file, three True Bills against three other butchers of the same parish, to wit, John Beasley, Roger Roofe, John Salter all three late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for selling victuals and keeping market in the king's high-way in the said parish, when there was no fair or open market there.

No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case appears on any one of the three bills. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Francis Naylor late of the said parish clerk, *alias* . . . Carpenter late of the said parish clerk, born within this kingdom of England after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist . . . , and before the said 1 January, 29 Charles II., made and ordained in parts beyond sea a seminary priest by authority derived from the See of Rome, weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom, and fearing in no degree the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor was and remained. At the head of the bill appears this note 'Tr' sup' ali' Ind' pro eadem offens xxii Febr. xxxii R's' = He was tried upon another indictment for the same offence on 22nd Feb. in the 32nd year of the King's reign. G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Edmonton co. Midd. on the said day, John Petts late of the said parish yeoman built a certain cottage to be occupied as a dwelling, and did not assign and lay to the said cottage four acres of land of the freehold and inheritance of the same John Petts, adjacent to the said cottage, and to be occupied together with the cottage, so long as the same cottage should be inhabited. No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 25 Feb., 30 Charles II.

6 JANUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Henry Chapman an infant aged two years, there lying dead and slain; With verdict of jurors saying that, on 31 December last past at the said parish, Mary Manwareing late of the said parish spinster slew and murdered the said Henry Chapman, by striking him on the forehead with a pair of tonges, and so giving him on the forehead a mortal wound, of which he languished at the said parish from the said 31st of December until the 3rd of January next following, on which last-named day he died of the said wound.—Also, on the same file, the True Bill against the said Mary Manwareing for slaying and murdering the said Henry Chapman in the manner set forth in the Coroner's Inquisition. Acquitted of murder, Mary Manwareing was found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, and was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 16 Jan., 29 Charles II.

20 JANUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Charles De la Rue De Fue late of the said parish clerk did willingly heare masse said and sung by a Roman priest to the jurors as yet unknown (*voluntarie audivit Missam adtunc et ibidem dictam et decantatam per quendam presbiterum Romanum juratoribus predictis adhuc ignotum*) &c. On the bill appears this

clerical minute "Newgate po se per ordin' cur Ind' comp't' de novo super Oier et Terminer. . . . Cessat process' super hoc." = At Newgate; he puts himself 'Not Guilty': by order of the Court the indictment is found a-new at Oyer and Terminer; process ceases on this bill. S. P. R., 9 Dec., 30 Charles II.

26 JANUARY, 29 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. on the said day, Charles De La Rue Deffue, late of the said parish, heard mass said and sung by a Roman priest to the jurors unknown. On 15 Jan., 30 Charles II., Charles De La Rue Deffue put himself on a jury of the country. G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

1 MARCH, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St.-Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, Sir Edward Rich knt. and Joseph Ward carpenter, both late of the said parish, put or caused to be put one hundred cartloads of rubbish (*centum carucatas fimi et luti anglie vocat' rubbish*) on the common highway for foot-passengers, leading from a certain lane called Bell Yard to Lincolnes Inne, and permitted the hundred cartloads of rubbish to remain there from the said 1 March 30 Charles II., until the day of the taking of this inquisition, and still permit the same rubbish to remain there, so that not only is the public way for foot passengers (*co'is alta via regia pedestr'*) obstructed and stopped, but also the water which falls upon the said way has overflowed, so that the inhabitants of the locality have been and still are unable to go and pass to their dwelling-houses as they ought and were wont to do. No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case over Sir Edward Rich's name. On 25th August, 1679, Joseph Ward confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four-pence which he paid to the sheriff in court. S. P. R., 8 April, 30 Charles II.

9 MARCH, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Field co. Midd. on the said day, William Noyes and William Hammond, both late of the said parish yeomen, conspiring and designing to defraud a certain Dymock Ely of his money, and then and there having in their custody two similar bags (one of which bags contained twenty-four ounces of hair worth fourteen pounds and eight shillings, whilst the other bag contained twenty-four ounces of hair worth only fourteen shillings) came to the aforesaid Dymock Ely, and offered for sale and sold to him for fourteen pounds and eight shillings the bag, containing the twenty-four ounces of hair, worth fourteen pounds and eight shillings, and received of the said Dymock Ely the said sum, in full payment of what he had bought of them: And that immediately after receiving the said money from the same Dymock Ely, the aforesaid William Noyes and William Hammond unlawfully and secretly carried off the bag, containing the hair worth fourteen pounds and eight shillings, and fraudulently left in their place the bag containing the hair, that was worth

only fourteen shillings. No clerical minutes, touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 8 April, 30 Charles II.

20 MARCH, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on two several parchments, for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Mary Picks spinster, and five men described as weavers, all *six* persons late of Stepney co. Midd.; and against *fifteen* persons late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, including Mary Bestin the wife of William Bestin gentleman and Alice Overall the wife of Hugh Overall gentleman, all the other misdemeanants being craftsmen and artisans, or women of simple degree. Clerical minutes on one of the two bills show that Paul Turpeney silk-weaver, Henry Pamfrit silk-weaver and Joseph Gaba silk-throwster, all three late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, confessed the indictment, and that after confession each of them was fined in the sum of twenty pounds, according to the statute. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

. . . . MARCH, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. on the . . . day of March, John Adlam *alias* Aylworth late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the said Lord now King, and being made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz, neither weighing the laws and statutes of this kingdom, nor fearing in any degree the penalties contained in the same, traitorously and as a false traitor of the said Lord the King, was and remained. Putting himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country on 10th January, 30 Charles II., John Adlam *alias* Aylworth was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be drawn to the place of execution, and there to be executed in the way prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of High Treason. G. D. R., 11 December, 30 Charles II.

1 APRIL, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, John Gamball late of the said parish yeoman received into his dwelling-house in the same parish divers subtenants with their families and kept the same subtenants and permitted them to dwell with him in the aforesaid dwelling-house from the said 1st of April, 30 Charles II. to the day of the taking of this inquisition, to the great danger of infecting divers of the inhabitants there with pestilence and other contagious diseases, and to the great impoverishment of the parishioners of the said parish, and to the burdening of the said parish with a multitude of paupers &c. On his arraignment, John Gamball confessed the indictment, was fined in the sum of forty shillings, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine.—The indictments, of which the foregoing bill is an example, to wit, the indictments for harbouring subtenants or lodgers without a special licence to do so, are no less

numerous in the files temp. Charles II. and James II. than they were in the files temp. James I and Charles I. S. P. R., 1 July, 30 Charles II.

19 APRIL, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Magdalen Clinch late of the said parish widow, stole and carried away a silver trencher plate worth three pounds, of the goods and chattels of the most excellent Don Francisco De Mallo, then being the ambassador of the King of Portugal. G.D.R.. . . . May, 30 Charles II.

19 APRIL, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shore-ditch co. Midd. on the said day, Andrew Sole late of the said parish typographer, with the intention of causing discord between the Lord now King and the prelates and subjects of the same King, printed or caused to be printed a scandalous and seditious book, entitled *Persecuted Under Episcopacy*, and containing the following malicious, scandalous and schismatical words, to wit, "Wee witness against the unlawful pompous hierarchy and priesthood of this nation, as utterly disagreeing from the Testament of Christ and Ministry there appointed in their offices, callings, administrations and lord-like livings and maintenance against the confuse profane and irreligious multitude of all sorts of vitious livers, baptized into and retained in the body of the Church of England, without voluntary profession of, and holy walking in the Faith of the Gospel; against their manner of worship and service by reading prayers out of a book, instead of spiritual invocation on the name of the Lord; and briefly against all the popish abuses and relicks of the Man of Sin whatsoever. And because this our testimony maketh against the irregular authority of the prelates, reproveth their evil actions and disproveth their pomp, stateliness, rich revenues, stipends &c., therefore they have in all hostile manner set themselves against us, persecuting us unto bands (*sic*), exile and death itselfe, reproaching us as schismatics, donatists, Brownists, seditious persons &c." On 10 Oct., 1678, Andrew Sole pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and on 9 Dec., 1678, he was declared 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 1 July, 30 Charles II.

24 APRIL, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas White clerk *alias* Thomas Whitebread clerk, John Fenwicke clerk, William Harcourt clerk *alias* William Harrison clerk, John Gavan clerk, Anthony Turner clerk and James Corker clerk, all six late of the said parish, together with other false traitors to the jurors unknown, traitorously and as false traitors of the said Lord now King, proposed and intended to raise rebellion within this kingdom of England, and to cause 'stragem miserabilem' between the said Lord the King and his lieges, and to depose the same King from his royal state and power, and to bring the same King to death and final destruction, and to change the government and lawfully established

religion of this kingdom, and to levy war within this kingdom against the said Lord the King; And that, on the said day at the said parish, the aforesaid Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, John Fenwick, William Harcourt *alias* Harrison, John Gavan, Anthony Turner and James Corker treacherously and as false traitors came together consulted together and agreed to put the said Lord the King to death and final destruction, and to change the lawful established religion of this kingdom to the superstition of the Roman Church, and to subvert the government of this kingdom of England, And That a certain Thomas Pickering and John Grove should slay and murder the Lord now King, and that the aforesaid Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, John Fenwick, William Harcourt *alias* Harrison, John Gavan, Anthony Turner, James Corker and other false traitors of the Lord the King should celebrate and perform a certain number of masses then and there agreed upon for the health of the soul of the same Thomas Pickering, and further more should pay to the same John Grove a certain sum of money then and there agreed upon among them; And That the aforesaid Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, John Fenwick, John Gavan, Anthony Turner, William Harcourt *alias* Harrison, and other false traitors to the jurors unknown on the said day and at the aforesaid parish took an oath upon "the sacrament" and then and there swore and promised to conceal and not divulge their most wicked treasons and treasonable designs; And That the aforesaid Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, John Fenwick, William Harcourt *alias* Harrison, John Gavan, Anthony Turner, James Corker and other false traitors to the jurors unknown afterwards on the said day and at the said parish traitorously prepared, persuaded, incited and encouraged four other persons, to the jurors unknown, to slay and murder the said Lord the King.—On the dorse of the indictment appears this clerical note, to wit, "Titus Oates, Will'us Bedlow, Steph'us Dugdale—jur'"=Titus Oates, William Bedlow, Stephen Dugdale—sworn. Found 'Guilty,' Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, John Fenwick, William Harcourt, John Gavan and Anthony Turner were sentenced to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. Over James Corker's name appears this clerical note, to wit, "po se postea xvi^o Julii xxxi Car Se'di Regis non cul nec se retr'."—He puts himself on a jury afterwards on 16 July, 31 Charles II., and the jurors say that he is 'Not Guilty' and that he did not make flight. G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II.

24 APRIL, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas White *alias* Whitebread clerk, William Ireland clerk, John Fenwicke clerk, Thomas Pickering clerk, and John Grove gentleman, all five late of the said parish, designing to upset the true religion hitherto used and by law established

within this kingdom of England, and to cause rebellion within the same kingdom, and to extinguish the cordial affection and true obedience, which the subjects of the said King should bear and show to him, traitorously proposed, compassed and intended the death and final destruction of the said Lord the King, and for accomplishment of their said traitorous designs assembled and came together on the aforesaid day in the aforesaid parish and there agreed that the said Thomas Pickering and John Grove should slay and murder the said Lord now King (et agreaverunt quod ipsi predicti Thomas Pickeringe et Johannes Grove ipsum dictum serenissimum Dominum Regem nunc interficerent et murdrarent), And That the aforesaid Thomas White *alias* Whitebread and William Ireland and John Fenwick, and other false traitors to the jurors unknown, should celebrate and perform a certain number of masses for the health of the soul of the same Thomas Pickering . . . , and should pay to the same John Grove . . . ; And That on the aforesaid day and on divers subsequent days, at the aforesaid parish and also at other places within the same county of Middlesex, the said Thomas Pickering and John Grove "did lye in waite" diabolically and traitorously to slay and murder the said Lord now King, And That the same Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, William Ireland and John Fenwick, together with other false traitors to the jurors unknown, on the aforesaid 24 April, 30 Charles II., persuaded and encouraged the same . . . to slay and murder the said Lord the King.—At the head of the bill, over the name of Thomas White *alias* Whitebread appears the note 'po se' = he puts himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury; over the name of William Ireland appears 'Po se Cul ca nul' = he puts himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, and the jurors say that he is 'Guilty' and has no chattels for forfeiture; over the name of Thomas Fenwick appears 'Po se'; over the name of Thomas Pickering appears 'Po se cul ca nul'; and over the name of John Grove appears 'Po se cul ca nul.'—At the foot of the bill appears the record that William Ireland, Thomas Pickeringe and John Grove had judgment to be drawn to the place of execution, and there to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason.—The parchment of this long bill is perfect, but dirt and friction have rendered the writing in many places illegible.—On the dorse of the indictment appears the clerical memorandum, to wit, "Titus Oates, William Bedloe:—Jur' in Cur'" = Titus Oates and William Bedloe,—sworn in court. G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

28 APRIL, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Covent-garden co. Midd. on the said day, Charles Pamplin late of the said parish laborer assaulted Charles Dallyson, and slew and murdered him by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left side of his breast,

of which wound he then and there instantly died. Found 'Guilty,' Charles Pamplin was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., . . . May, 30 Charles II.

8 MAY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Henry Rogers late of the said parish mariner unlawfully conveyed his duly bound apprentice named Richard Angell, son of Henry Angell of London cabinetmaker, on board a certain ship called *The Jarsey* then lying in the Thames, and in the said ship for gain and profit transported him to Jamaica, and sold his said apprentice or caused him to be there sold to a certain man to the jurors unknown &c. Henry Rogers put himself 'Not Guilty,' and on 13 Jan. 1679, a jury declared him 'Not Guilty.'—Also, on the same file, a True Bill that, on 12 August, 29 Charles II., Michael Russell, late of St. Katherines co. Midd. yeoman assaulted a certain Joseph Williams at St. Katherines aforesaid, and afterwards on the same day without the consent and against the will of the said Joseph Williams did unlawfully carry him on board a ship called *The Hopewell*, then lying in the river Thames, and in the said ship transported the same Joseph Williams to an island call *Mevis* in parts beyond sea, and there sold him for gain and profit. On 8 Sept., 1680, Michael Russell put himself 'Not Guilty,' and on 7 Oct., 1680, a jury found him 'Not Guilty.'—Also, on the same file, a True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the said day, Katherine Farrendyne widow and Charles Lattinoe yeoman, both of the said parish assaulted a certain Susan Gunn spinster, and afterwards on the same day unlawfully conveyed her without her consent and against her will on board a ship called *The Hopewell* then lying in the river Thames, and for their own advantage and against her will transported her in the said ship to an island (*sic*) called Virginia (in quandam insulam vocatam Virginia), and there for their own gain and advantage sold her. On 13 Jan., 1679, Katherine Farrendyne and Charles Lattinoe put themselves on a jury, who immediately by agreement (immediate per consensum) found them 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 8 Dec., 31 Charles II.

10 MAY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hanwell co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Hands late of the said parish yeoman assaulted Deborah Wilcox, and afterwards on the said day unlawfully conveyed her from the said parish to a certain ship lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting her to parts beyond the sea without her consent and against her will, and selling her for the gain and profit of the same Thomas Hands and to the grievous injury of the same Deborah Wilcox. On 26 Aug., 1678, Thomas Hands put himself 'Not Guilty,' and on 10 Oct., 1678, he was declared 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 1 July, 30 Charles II.

21 JUNE, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John

Robinson knt. and bart. and J.P. on the same day, of Hugh Garrett citizen and box-maker and Henry Lincolne citizen and baker, both of London, in the sum of ten pounds each, and of Hugh Cleyton citizen and box-maker of London, in the sum of twenty pounds: For the said Hugh Clayton's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "then and there to answeare his raising a tumult neere the Tower, and abusing and affronting the centinells and souldiers belonging to the Tower Garrison."—Also, on the same file, similar Recognizances, taken on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of Thomas Betson citizen and taylor of London at the same next Session of the Peace, to answer to the same charge. S. P. R., 1 July, 30 Charles II.

18 JULY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., Edward Rumfeild late of the said parish "a common innholder," on the said day and afterwards from the same day continually until the day of the taking of this inquisition, kept a common stable for horses, and that afterwards on the said 18 July, 30 Charles II., James West, Tobias Mason, Thomas Legoe, and Bartholomew Clarke, horse-granadeers retained to serve the king as horse-soldiers in his wars, were quartered with their horses in Edward Rumfeild's inn, And That the said Edward Rumfeild, with the intention of cheating the afore-named horse-granadeers and also of hindering the service of the said Lord the King, on the said 18 July, 30 Charles II., put a trusse of sweet and wholesome hay, in the presence of the same aforenamed horse-granadeers, in the rack of the stalls before their horses, and afterwards in the night of the said day, to wit, between eleven and twelve p.m., secretly and craftily removed the same sweet and wholesome hay, and put foul and unwholesome hay in its place, so that the horses of the said James West, Tobias Mason, Thomas Legoe and Bartholomew Clarke became weak and unfit for the king's service. Edward Rumfeild confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of six shillings and eight pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 26 August, 30 Charles II.

21 JULY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Hillingdon co. Midd. on the said day, Henry Wroth gentleman, Thomas Blaney gentleman, Henry Archer *alias* Henry Archett gentleman, Thomas Garlicke gentleman, Peter Burne gentleman, Charles Yorke gentleman, Andrew Howell gentleman, John Sinclair gentleman, John Steward gentleman, Goodricke Sibbett gentleman and Thomas Newsham gentleman, all late of the said parish, assaulted Bridget Hyde, daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde deceased, in the highway, and there robbed her of three silk hoods worth thirty shillings, a silke scarfe worth thirty shillings, a laced pocket-handkerchief worth thirty shillings, and an amber necklace worth twenty shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Bridget Hyde.—Also, another True

Bill against the same eleven culprits for assaulting one Ursula Hobson and maltreating her on the highway, at Hillingdon aforesaid on the said 21 July, 30 Charles II.—Also, another True Bill against the same eleven culprits, for assembling riotously at Hillingdon co. Midd. on the said day, and for then and there assaulting, beating and wounding Sir Robert Vyner knt. and bart.—Also, another True Bill against the same eleven culprits, for assembling riotously on the aforesaid day at Hillingdon co. Midd. aforesaid, and then and there assaulting Bridget, the daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Hyde bart. deceased, an infant of the age of sixteen years, and robbing her of, and stealing from her person, the articles set forth and appraised in the first of the four indictments. Arraigned on the indictment for highway robbery from Bridget Hyde's person, Henry Wroth, Thomas Blaney, Henry Archer, Thomas Garlick, Peter Burne, Charles Yorke, John Sinclair put themselves 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country. Thomas Blaney was found 'Not Guilty' and acquitted. Found 'Guilty,' Henry Archer *alias* Archett, Thomas Garlick and Peter Burne were all three sentenced to be hanged. 'Po se' (= he puts himself on jury of the country) is the only clerical note over the names of Henry Wroth, Charles Yorke and John Sinclair; no information being given respecting subsequent proceedings in the case against them. No clerical notes whatever over the names of Andrew Howell, John Steward, Goodricke Sibbett, and Thomas Newsham. G. D. R., 28 August, 30 Charles II.

12 AUGUST, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Henry Reynell esq. J.P. on the said day, of Hugh Irland of St. Mary's Savoy co. Midd. citizen and merchant-taylor, in the sum of twenty pounds: For the appearance of the said Hugh Irland at the next General Gaol Delivery for Middlesex, to prefer &c. an indictment against William Philips, "for that the said William, being a listed souldyer under the command of Captaine Anthony Clifford in His Highness's Prince Rupert's regiment of dragoons and in His Majesties Service, did runne away from his said captain, flying and withdrawing from his said captain and His Majesties service without licence." S. P. R., 26 August, 30 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Sir George Wakeman baronet, William Marshall gentleman and William Rumley gentleman, all three late of the said parish, maliciously and traitorously proposed compassed and designed to raise and bring about rebellion in this kingdom of England, and to work slaughter amongst the subjects of the Lord the King, and to depose the said king from his royal style and authority, and to bring the same Lord the King to death and final destruction, and to subvert and destroy the government of the same kingdom and the pure religion

established within the same kingdom by its laws, and to levy war within this kingdom of England against the said Lord the King ; And That on the aforesaid day, in the aforesaid parish the said George Wakeman, William Marshall and William Rumley, together with other false traitors to the jurors unknown, maliciously and traitorously assembled themselves together, and agreed to put the said Lord the King to death and final destruction, and to change the lawfully established religion of this country to the superstition of the Roman Church ; And That to move and persuade the said William Marshall and William Rumley to fulfil and accomplish their said agreement to overthrow the government and change the religion of the kingdom, the aforesaid George Wakeman on the aforesaid day and at the said parish treacherously and traitorously undertook to slay and murder (*subdole et proditorie suscepit ad dictum dominum Regem proditorie interficiendum et murdrandum*) ; And moreover that the aforesaid George Wakeman traitorously received a commission of Physician-General of the army, about to be raised against the Lord the King, from an unknown person pretending he was the Provincial of the Society commonly called the Society of Jesus, and claiming authority from the See of Rome to grant a commission in that respect (*persona ignot' pretenden' se fore Provincial' Societat' ang^{ca} vulgariter vocat' Society of Jesus et claman' autoritat' concedend' Commission' in ea parte a sede Romana*) &c.—On the dorse of the bill appears this clerical note, “ Titus Oates, Will^{ms} Bedlow, Steph^{us} Dugdale — Jur’ ” = Titus Oates, William Bedlow, Stephen Dugdale Sworn.—Putting themselves on a jury on 16th July, Sir George Wakeman and William Marshall were both found ‘Not Guilty.’ Putting himself on a jury on 15 July, William Rumley was found ‘Not Guilty.’ The parchment has suffered so much from exposure and friction, that the indictment is illegible in places. G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—The Newgate Kallender of 16 October, 1678 exhibits the following note touching persons, committed to the prison for High Treason, to wit, ‘D^r William Fogarty, W^m Ireland, John Fenwick, Thomas Pickering, John Grove, John Smith and Thomas Jennison : Committed by the Rt. Hono^{ble} the Lords of his Maj^{ties} Privy Councill for High Treason in conspireing to take away the King at Whitehall, 30^o September 1678.’ G. D. R., 16 Oct., 30 Charles II.

16 OCTOBER, 30 CHARLES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the aforesaid date contains the following entries touching persons committed to the prison.—(1) John Nelleville (?) Committed by Lords of the Privy Council for speaking contemptuously of, and for having also assaulted M^r Williams in his Majesties presence. Dated 30th Sept 1678.—(2) John Crump, Committed by Lords of the Privy Council

for having in his Majesties presence confessed that he was formerly a Protestant, but by the perswasion of his father-in-law M^r Ja . . . left his religion to embrace the Romish, and was reconciled to the Church of Rome Dated September, 1678.—(3) Richard Langhorne esq., Committed by Lords of the Privy Council for High Treason in compassing and imagining the death of his sacred Majestie. Dated 7^o October, 167—(4) Edward Cole, Committed by Lords of the Privy Council for High Treason in holding correspondence with foreigners, for the destruction of the King and subversion of the Government. G. D. R., 16 Oct., 30 Charles II.

24 OCTOBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, James Corker late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 24 Oct., 30 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Titus Oates, W^m Bedlow, Miles Prance—jur'." On the bill's face appears the clerical record that James Corker put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be executed in the manner, prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 CHARLES II.

9 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Botolph's-without-Algate co. Midd. on the said day, Alice Woodfeild wife of William Woodfeild late of the said parish laborer, *alias* Alice Woodfeild late of the said parish spinster, a woman diabolically affected towards the said most serene king, in the the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges spoke these seditious words, to wit, 'I doe know them and will bring out, and will make M^r Hubbard' (M^r Hubbard being one of the constables of the said parish) 'bring them out, that would wash their hands in his Majesties heart-blood.' Alice Woodfeild was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

11 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before James Dewy esq. J.P. on the said day, of Henry Capell of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields yeoman, in the sum of twenty pounds, and of John Peasley of the same parish gentleman in the sum of ten pounds: For the said Henry Capell's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to receive that which by the Court shall be then and there enjoined him, for saying that Mr. Bedlow could make nothing out of what he had spoken concerning the murther of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, after he had been examined by both Houses to that effect." S. P. R., 9 Dec., 30 Charles II.

15 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Daniel Keymish late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the said Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the aforesaid 15th of November, 30 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in the same, traitorously and as a false traitor of the said Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Titus Oates, Will'us Bedlow, Tho: Dangerfield, Jur." = Witnesses, Titus Oates, William Bedlow, Thomas Dangerfield—Sworn. No clerical notes touching subsequent proceedings in the case.—Also, on the same file, another True Bill to the same effect, against David Joseph Keymish late of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields co. Midd. for traitorously being and remaining in the said parish on 15 Nov., 30 Charles II. Bearing on its face over David Joseph Keymish's name the clerical note "Po se" = he puts himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, this bill resembles the other indictment in being endorsed 'Test' Titus Oates, W^m. Bedlow, Thomas Dangerfield, Jur.'" G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

23 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before John Phelps esq. and Peter Sabbs esq. Justices of the Peace, of Thomas Smith surgeon and Henry Graves wheelwright, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of fifty pounds each, and of James Worsley of the said parish tobacco-seller, in the sum of two hundred pounds: For the said James Worsley's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answere to and abide the lawe for refusing to take the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie, being brought before us by the officers of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields as a popish recusante and acknowledging himselfe to be soe." S. P. R., 9 Dec., 30 Charles II.

23 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Mathew Momford late of the said parish a foote-granadeer, in the company of John Price esq. Captain of a company now in the King's service, in conversation with a certain Thomas Tapping and James Saunders, concerning the religion established by law in this kingdom, said he (Mathew Momford) had for the seven years last past been of the religion of the Roman Church, to wit, a papist; and that, when James Saunders declared him no fit person to serve the King as a soldier, the said Mathew Momford, in the presence and hearing of divers of the king's lieges spoke these words, to wit, 'I hope to see you all burnt, and to be att the burning of you.' Found 'Guilty,' Mathew Momford was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty shillings, and to remain in prison till he should have paid it. G. D. R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

27 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Peter Sabbs J.P. on the said day, of Richard Wheeler currier, Henry Duncombe tobacco-seller and Christopher Hurt glassier, all three of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Richard Wheeler, Henry Duncombe, and Christopher Hurt and of Martha Duncombe, wife of the aforesaid Henry Duncombe, at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to give evidence against John Worsley a papist and Charles de la Rue Du Feu a reputed priest, both being apprehended in Weld Streete since the vii of this instant November. S. P. R., 9 Dec., 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during one month beginning on the said day against Richard Pierson yeoman, George Evans yeoman, Dorothy Pound wife of Edward Pound esq., Leonard Wivill writing-master, John Christian painter, Robert Baudin cabinet-maker, John Provost picture-drawer, George Prockett fan-maker, John Morris surgeon, William Bayly barber, William Heath gentleman, Henry Tayler joyner, George Hall carpenter, Joseph Bennett printer, Thomas Walker patten-maker, John Blundell milliner, Benedict Prosser silversmith, Thomas Cammall taylor, Ralph Smith schoolmaster, James Richardson taylor, John Ridley surgeon, Mary Worsley wife of John Worsley tobacconist, and John Worsley tobacconist, all *twenty-three* late of St. Giles-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan. 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other place of common prayer during one month, beginning on the said day, against Hugh Flannegar victualler, Margaret Duncombe widow, John Collard clothdrawer, Elizabeth Moore wife of Richard Moore yeoman, Robert Penn cook, Jane Terrier widow, Lewis Ferr carver, John Tayler carver, Lewis Duvoyn carver, Peter Lennee cordwayner, Eleanor Newgent wife of Richard Newgent laborer and John Turpin varnisher, all *twelve* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Andrew Ashton surgeon, Charles Cattoway painter, Sampson Jeroe painter, Henry Yorke taylor, Roger Colchester porter, Jeremiah Swellivent victualler, and Dorothy Wild wife of Lawrence Wild tobacconist, all *seven* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during a month beginning on the said day, against Charles Bartyne fan-maker, Anthony Ballard yeoman, James Delaroach merchant, James Le Duke fan-maker, Charles

Sharfe weaver, his wife Susan Sharfe, James Woodcock laborer, his wife Isabella Woodcocke, and Thomas Eyres gardener, all *nine* late of Nortonfoalgate co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer during one month beginning on the said day, against Paul Turpinny weaver, Anthony Squire weaver, Mary Lermee wife of Anthony Lermee weaver and Nicholas Gannowe weaver, all *four* late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Antony Pogmore chandler, Jane Poore widow, George Keene yeoman, Thomas Yates gentleman, John Gerrald yeoman, Thomas Howlett tayler, James Anderson tayler, Percivall Sutton soldier, Geoffrey Rowse tayler, William Byerley tayler, Thomas Everson tayler, Thomas Blacker cordwayner, Susan Webb widow, all *thirteen* late of St. Giles-in-the-fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during a month beginning on the said day, against Gloud Lantes frindge-maker, Frances Rosimor fan-maker, Nicholas Depelee fan-maker, and John Tetter fan-maker, all *four* late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that John Morris late of Stepney co. Midd. yeoman, a person greedy of gain and seeking his own private advantage by injury to others, on the said day at the said parish assaulted a certain Thomas Russells, and afterwards on the said day unlawfully and by force conveyed him on board a certain ship called *The Cambridge* then lying in the river Thames, and afterwards in the said ship transported the same Thomas Russells, without the consent of the same Thomas, to a place called Virginea in parts beyond sea, with the intention of there selling him for the gain and profit of himself the said John Morris. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, John Morris was sentenced to pay a fine of forty marks, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine. S. P. R., 7 Oct., 32 Charles II.

4 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Nayler *alias* John Carpenter late of the said parish clerk, born in this kingdom of England, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 4 Dec., 30 Charles II., weighing little the laws and

statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the said Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Henry Smith, Sam Barrow, Joh'es Spratt—Jur." Putting himself on a jury, John Nayler *alias* Carpenter was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 26 Feb., 32 Charles II.

10 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Henry Richards merchant, Francis Richards gentleman, Mary Richards widow and Frances Warner spinster, all four of St. Bride's London, at the next G. Q. Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex. At the same next Session of the Peace, the matter in respect to Henry Richards was deferred, as Mr. Wyrley junior took oath that he believed the said Henry had gone to parts beyond sea. It appearing that Frank Richards, Mary Richards and Frances Warner were too sick and weak to appear, the matter was also deferred in respect to them. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

11 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles Marquis of Winchester J.P., of John Langley vintner and George Richardson haberdasher, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of fifty pounds each, and of William Bromley of the same parish baker, in the sum of one hundred pounds; For the said William Bromley's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. William Bromley failed to appear at the said Session. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

11 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—The Newgate Calendar of this date contains the following notes touching prisoners, to wit,—(1) John Mullenoe, Committed by Josiah Ricroft esq., accused upon the oaths of two several persons for being at Piedmont in the Dukedom of Savoy, when 6,000 Protestants were there massacred, and further that he had there cut off the ears and hands of a little child, and kept it as a trophy of honor, and likewise that he is a Roman Catholic. Dat. 8^o November, 1678.—(2) George Gould and Richard Kirkham, Committed by Philip Mathews esq., and taken by . . . Wheeler, constable of Edmonton, having confessed themselves to be Popish Recusants, and . . . lodged being within ten miles of the Cittye, and in contempt of his Maj^{ties} Proclamation. Dat. 12 Nov. 1678. (3) John Gibbons, committed by several of the Privy Council for High Treason. Dat. 10 Oct. 1678.—(4) Joseph Lane, committed by warrant from Lords of the Privy Council, for imagining the death of his Majestie. Dated 23 October 1678.—(5) Mathew Medburne, committed by Sir William Scroggs knt., Lord Cheif Justice of England, being accused upon oath for High Treason, for attempting to levie warr against the King and his subjects.—(6) Sir Ellis Leighton knt., committed by warrant under the hand and seal of

his most sacred Majestie, for holding forreigne correspondence for the of Poperie in this Realme. Dated, 26 Oct. 1678.—(7) William Bromwell, committed by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Marquess of Winchester for felonie about the murther of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Dat. . . . —(8) Peter Gomley, committed by the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquess of Winchester, upon suspicion the murther of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Dated —(9) Samuell Atkins, committed by the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquess of Winchester, and Sir Phillip Howard knt. . . . felonie in concealing the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Date (10) Francis Corrall coachman, committed by the same for the same offence. Date November, 1678.—(11) Richard Langhorne junior, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Lords for treason wherewith he is charged. Date November, 1678.—(12) Marke Preston, committed by the same for treason, wherewith he is charged. Date 1^{mo} November, 1678.—(13) John Carrill, committed by the Rt. Hon. Sir W^m. Scroggs knt., Lord Cheife Justice of England, accused by the Hon^{ble} House of Commons, to be guiltie of High Treason for attempting to destroy His Majestie and subvert the Government of this Kingdome. Date, 4 Nov. 1678.—(14) Thomas Waller esq., committed by severall of the Lords of the Privie Councell, for assaulting and challenging Neale esq., who is a prisoner committed to a Serjeant at Armes by order of the House of Commons. Date 26^o November, 1678.—(15) Thomas White *alias* Whitbread, committed by the Lords Spiritual and Temporall in Parliament. (16) James Skinner, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble} Sir William Scroggs Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, upon suspicion of being a Romish Priest, and the Oath of Supremacie being tendred to him and he refusing to take the same. Date 12^o Dec. 1678.—(17) Edward Whitaker, committed by warrant from the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Lords Spirituall and temporall. G.D.R., 11 Dec., 30 Charles II.

11 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of George Mosonovie of St. Clement's Danes' victualler, at the next General Quarter Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed Roman Catholic." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan. 30 Charles II.

12 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Charles Skinner of St. Paul's Covent Garden linnen-draper at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed Roman Catholic." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan. 30 Charles II.

13 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Ellen Le Franck, wife of Alexander Franck of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

co. Midd., at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster, to answer &c. "for being a reputed Roman Catholic." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place for common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *eighty-four persons*, late of St. Paul's Covent Garden within the Liberties &c. of Westminster, comprising John Conquest M.D., Edward Gifford apothecary, and Charles Gifford apothecary,—The other eighty-one persons charged by this indictment with religious misdemeanour are respectively described in the bill as yeomen, tradesmen, artificers, craftsmen, wives of men to whom no gentle quality is assigned, widows, spinsters. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against one hundred and sixty-one persons, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, within the Liberties &c. of Westminster; the same 161 persons being respectively described as yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, laborers, wives of men to whom no gentle quality is assigned, widows, spinsters. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *sixty-four persons* late of St. Margaret's Westminster within the Liberties &c. of Westminster, comprising Archibald Douglas gentleman, Hannah Bayles the wife of Thomas Bayles esq., Elizabeth Joy the wife of John Joy gentleman, Thomas Duvall gentleman, Shelden Napper gentleman, Claude Fride picture-drawer, Cybil Rennee the wife of Charles Rennee gentleman, Elizabeth Dillon the wife of Charles Dillon gentleman, and Austin Vancove gentleman—*nine persons*. The other individuals charged by this indictment with religious misdemeanour are respectively described as yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, laborers, wives of men to whom no gentle quality is assigned, widows, spinsters. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against nineteen persons late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, within the Liberties &c. of Westminster, comprising William Napper gentleman, Adrian Vanneer gentleman, John Southwell gentleman, George Gregson gentleman, Elizabeth Bowteel the wife of Barnaby Bowteel gentleman, Richard Clayton gentleman, his wife Mary Clayton, Richard Fitzgerald gentleman, Cesar Pearce gentleman, and

John Beach gentleman—*ten persons*. The other persons charged by this indictment are respectively described in the bill as yeomen, tradesmen, craftsmen, wives of men to whom no gentle quality is assigned, spinsters. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *one hundred and seventy two persons*, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties &c. of Westminster, comprising Charles Arnold esq., his wife Mary Arnold, Thomas Porter esq., the Lady Elizabeth Cannowle, Edward Frank gentleman, the Lady Margaret Purbeck, Gratian de Perinant gentleman—*seven persons*. The other persons charged by this indictment with religious misdemeanour are respectively described in the bill as yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, laborers, wives of men to whom no gentle quality is assigned, widows, spinsters. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings appear on the bill. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Ann Staveley wife of Christopher Staveley yeoman, Richard Leigh gentleman, and Thomas Whitbread victualler, all three late of St. Margaret's Westminster within the liberties &c. of Westminster. 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *thirty-three persons*, late of St Clement's Danes' within the Liberties &c. of Westminster co. Midd. comprising Lord Weldin. All the other persons charged by this bill with religious misdemeanour are respectively described in the indictment as yeomen, wives of men to whom no gentle quality is assigned, widows or spinsters. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *one hundred and seventeen persons*, late of St. Margaret's Westminster, comprising the following individuals of gentle quality, to wit, John Cary gentleman, Edward Thorral esq., Thomas Sandyes, esq., Edward Fitz-Harris gentleman, Francis Sturke gentleman, the Lady Elizabeth Slingsby, the Lady Mercy Oveby, George . . . gentleman, John Joy gentleman, in all, *nine persons* to whom gentle quality is definitely assigned by the draughtsman of the bill. The men indicted by the bill, whose names are not mentioned in this note, were tradesmen, yeomen, craftsmen, artisans, laborers. . . . Some of

the indicted widows and spinsters bear gentle surnames : but most of the indicted women are the wives or daughters of male misdemeanants, to whom no gentility is attributed. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 30 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *two hundred and forty-two* persons, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties of Westminster, comprising Sir George Wakeman knt., Thomas Awbrey clerk, George Ashley yeoman, Andrew Robinson distiller, Francis Larances apothecary, John Christian painter, the Lady Mary St. John, David Power surgeon, his wife Mary Power, the Lady Frances Green, Alexander Pryor laborer, John Devall esq., Henry Skelton yeoman, Grace Wharton spinster, the Lady Margaret Purbeck, Laurence Aurabilis yeoman, Sir Lancaster knt., his wife Mary Lady Lancaster, John Glassington yeoman, the Lady Dorothy Napper, Sir knt., George Haines gentleman, Burdet gentleman, George Rathbone gentleman, Philip Hamerton gentleman, Ragway gentleman, Thomas M.D., his wife Elizabeth With the exception of the few persons of gentle quality, mentioned amongst these twenty-eight selected persons, no one of the individuals charged by this bill with religious misdemeanour is credited with any sort of gentility. The male misdemeanants not already named in this note were tradesmen, yeomen, artificers or laborers, and most of the indicted women were the wives or daughters of the 'not gentle' misdemeanants. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 30 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said 15 Dec., 30 Charles II. against *thirty-nine* persons, late of the parish of St. Mary Le Savoy. The men indicted in this bill are tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, yeomen or laborers, no one of them being described as of gentle quality ; and no one of the indicted women appears to have been of gentle degree. S. P. West. R. 3 April, 30 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said 15 Dec., 30 Charles II. against *eighty-two* persons late of St. Clement's Danes' &c. within the Liberties of the City of Westminster, co. Midd. comprising the following persons of gentle quality, to wit, John Richard gentleman, Edward Pedley gentleman, John Cummins gentleman, Henry Fenwick gentleman, his wife Elizabeth Fenwick, —five persons in all, to whom the draughtsmen of the indictment assigns gentility. The *four* gentlemen excepted, all the male persons charged with religious misdemeanor by this indictment are tradesmen,

craftsmen, artisans, yeomen or laborers. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 30 Charles II.

15 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during the month beginning on the said day, against *sixty-four* persons, late of St. Paul's Covent Garden, within the Liberties of the City of Westminster &c., comprising these persons of gentle quality, to wit, Charles Greene gentleman, Margaret Arrington spinster, Mathew Stilboy gentleman, George Birto gentleman, Felix Mountaine gentleman, Sebastian Bremont gentleman, Francis Best gentleman, Francis Groves gentleman, Edward Griffin gentleman—in all *nine* individuals. The other men charged in the indictment are tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, yeomen, laborers,—the persons described as labourers far outnumbering the individuals of any other sort of workers. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 30 Charles II.

16 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. on the said day, in the course of conversation had between Bartholomew Taylor, a loyal subject of the Lord the King, and a certain William Shaw late of the said parish laborer, a perverse and seditious man, of and about the lawfully established religion of this kingdom of England, William Shaw then and there daringly said, that he still was and ever from the time of his nativity had been of the religion of the Roman Church, to wit, a papist, upon which the said Bartholomew Tayler, having a cup of ale in his right hand, then and there drank the said cup towards the same William Shaw, and then and there said "An health to our Lord Charles the Second now King of England!" where-upon the said William Shaw with malice aforethought, and in the presence and hearing of divers persons spoke and uttered this wicked, detestable and diabolical answer, malediction and deprecation against our most serene lord Charles the Second &c. to wit, "God dam him ! I will not pledge him :"—On his arraignment for this extremely shocking speech, Will Shaw put himself 'Not Guilty' on a jury of the country ; but the jury by consent forthwith (per consensum immediate) declared him 'Guilty,' and he was fined six pounds and thirteen shillings, and was committed to Newgate, there to remain till he should have paid the fine. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

21 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of William Beomont of Cheeswick co. Midd. at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being suspected to be a popish recusant." He appeared, and was redelivered to his bail. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

22 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Humphrey Painter of Fulham inholder at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish

recusant." He appeared and was redelivered to his bail. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

22 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Peter Duff of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate victualler and a suspected "papist," and of two sureties : For the said Peter Duff's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Phillipp Le Feaver of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields cordwinder, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Zacharias Aglas of St. Paul's Covent Garden coffee-man, and Henry Slaughter of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields cooper, in the sum of fifty pounds each : For the said Phillipp Le Feaver's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, "he being a popish recusant." On 28 April, 1679, the matter was deferred, as Phillipp Le Feaver on that day pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and put himself on a jury. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles Marquis of Winchester J.P. on the said day, of Ralph Johnson jeweller and John Dipsey tailor, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of two-hundred-and-fifty pounds each, and of Henry Pane *alias* Nevill of the City of London gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds : For the appearance of the said Henry Pane *alias* Nevill at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. The gentleman failed to appear at the Session. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Devorie of Quakers Street in Spittlefields broadweaver, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said John Devorie ("hee haveing confest himself to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. He appeared, when the matter was deferred and he was redelivered to his bail. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Hariot esq., J.P., of John Tyson of Islington victualler and Richard Frisby of Clerkenwell victualler, in the sum of twenty pounds each, and of Lancelot Kirk of St. James's Clerkenwell gentleman, in the sum of forty pounds : For the appearance of the said Lancelot Kirk at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "then and there to answer the personating of Jeremiah Buckly *alias* Buckle on Wednesday the seventeenth of this instant month, and taking the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacie instead of and for him the said Buckly *alias* Buckle." Lancelot Kerk appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of James Hodgson of Old Staires in Wapping in Whitechappell gun-maker, and John

Overing of the same place brewer, in the sum of forty pounds each : For the appearance of the wife of the said James Hodgson ("shee haveing confessed herself to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Henry Richardson of Greene Banck in Wapping in Stepney victualler and William Alderson of Trinity Lane in the parish of Queenehive London haberdasher, in the sum of forty pounds each : For the appearance of Elizabeth Robinson and Elizabeth Mennell ("they having confessed themselves to be papists") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. Both women appeared and were discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Charles the Marquis of Winchester J.P., of Ralph Johnson jeweller and John Dipsey tailor, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds each, and of Henry Pane *alias* Nevill of the City of London gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds : For the appearance of the said Henry Pane *alias* Nevill at the next G. Q. Session of Peace for the city of Westminster, then and there to answer to such matters, as shall be objected against him. S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

25 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Fitzgerald of Milend co. Midd. victualler, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said William Fitzgerald ("hee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

26 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Richard Spicer of East Smithfield in Aldgate barber, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said Richard Spicer ("hee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Muckleberry of York Street in Bethnall Greene frame-work-knitter, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said John Muckleberry ("hee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Vincent Shirley near the Armitage in Wapping in Whitechappell potter, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said Vincent Shirley ("hee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of George Howard

of Katherine Wheel Alley in Whitechappell laborer, and of two sureties: For the appearance of the said George Howard ("hee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He did not appear; and the matter was deferred till his return from sea, Mary Loadman, wife of Robert Loadman of Rosemary Lane in Whitechappell, having taken oath that the said George Howard was at sea in the King's service. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on two several parchments, for the appearance of Henry Conyers barber and Henry Talbott musitianer, both of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd., at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster, to answer &c. for being "popish recusants." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on two several parchments, of Edward Pedley of Vere Street in St. Clement's Danes victualler and Susanna Rose (wife of Marmaduke Rose) of the same parish at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, each of them "being a reputed Roman Catholick." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on twelve several parchments, for the appearance of (1) Mathew Dixon of St. Andrew's Holborn painter and his wife Mary Dixon, (2) Robert Whitfeild of St. Martin's-in-the-Feilds stationer, and his wife Elizabeth Whitfeild, (3) Timothy Peniston of St. Andrew's Holborne tailor, (4) Ursula Jones of St. Andrew's Holborn widow, (5) Elizabeth Biniard, wife of William Biniard of St. Andrew's Holborn vitler, (6) Dorothy Smithson, the wife of Bernard Smithson of . . . , (7) Robert Corwin of St. Andrew's Holborn tailor, (8) Katherine Watkins of St. Andrew's Holborn widow, (9) James Bartlett of St. Andrew's Holborne surgeon and his wife Mary Bartlett, (10) Sarah Allman of St. Andrew's Holborn widow, (11) William Baldwin of . . . , and (12) Ellianore Harwood of St. Andrew's Holborn spinster, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, each of the aforesaid persons being described as "a suspected papist" or "a suspected popish recusant."—Robert Whitfeild's case is more fully set forth in the words, which speak of him as bound to appear at the Session of the Peace, then and there to answer &c. for "being a Popish Recusant, and for being in Towne contrary to his Majesties Proclamation." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Ridley of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields surgeon, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of his two sureties, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the said John Ridley's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. for being "a popish recusant." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Elizabeth Timber-

man of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd. widow, in the sum of forty pounds, and of two sureties in the sum of twenty pounds each : For the said Elizabeth Timberman's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared and was discharged, on producing a certificate that she had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at Hicks Hall before three Justices of the Peace, of Elizabeth Wilson of Swan Alley in St. James's Clarkenwell widow, and of two sureties : For the said Elizabeth Wilson's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared on 5 Jan., 1678, and was discharged on producing a certificate that she had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at Hicks Hall before three Justices of the Peace, of John Wise gentleman and John Collyer wyer-drawer, both of Holborne co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds each : For the appearance of Ellen Wise, wife of the said John Wise, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared on 28 April, 1679, when the matter was deferred as "Sir Wm. Smith knew her to bee a protestant." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at Hicks Hall before three Justices of the Peace, of Frances Bell of Golden Lane Plow-Court widow, in the sum of forty pounds, and of two sureties in the sum of twenty pounds each : For the said Frances Bell's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace &c. She appeared and was discharged on producing a certificate that she had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Phillipp Nicholl the Elder of White Hart Court in White-chappell co. Midd. wood-hat-maker, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said Phillipp Niccoll the Elder, and also of Phillipp Nicholl the Younger, Leonard Leberk and John Buket ("they being suspected to bee papists") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. Phillipp the Elder appeared and was discharged ; the others were re-delivered to their bail. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Vandercluse of St. Katherine's co. Midd. cordwainer, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said John Vandercluse ("hee being justly suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Farskell of St. Katherine's co. Midd. victualler and of two sureties for the appearance of the said John Farskell ("hee being suspected to be a papist") at the

next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Margaret Abittely of Whitechappell widow, and of two sureties: For the appearance of the said Margaret Abittely ("shee having confessed herself a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Henry Corbisheere of Whitechappell co. Midd. wood-hat-maker and of two sureties: For the appearance of the said Henry Corbisheere and also of John Cullin, Bartholomew Raskin, Mathias Pott, Henry Vuckly and Reyner Bawd-wynn ("they being suspected to bee papists") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. Henry Corbisheere appeared and was redelivered to his mainpernours; all the others appeared and were discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Harding barber and William Boxman weaver, both of Whitechappell, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the wife of the said John Hardman ("shee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Susannah Palmer of Chequer Alley in St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, widow and a suspected "papist," and of two sureties: For the said Susannah Palmer's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Shepard of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate pipe-maker and a suspected "papist," and of two sureties: For the said John Shepard's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Timothy Price of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of two sureties in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Timothy Price at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster, "to the end that he may then and there be proceeded against according to the law, he being a suspected papist." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

28 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Christian Brampton, daughter of John Brampton of St. Mary's-le-Savoy gentleman, and Mary Brampton, wife of the aforesaid John

Brampton gentleman, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster, to answer &c., the one woman being described as "a Roman Catholic" and the other as "a popish recusant." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of John Tavernour of Maydenhead Row in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields Glover at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on nine several parchments, for the appearance of (1) James Cotter of St. Clement's Danes' gentleman, (2) Charity Norris of St. Clement's Danes' widow, (3) John Richardson of the Ship Yard in St. Clement's Danes' gentleman, (4) John Brookes of St. Clement's Danes' victualler, (5) George Brett of St. Clement's Danes' taylor, (6) Anne Brookes, the wife of the aforesaid John Brookes, (7) Stephen Mason of the King's Head in Drury Lane taylor, (8) William Turbeck of St. Paul's Covent-garden perriwigmaker, and (9) Cecily Webster of Duke Street in St. Clement's Danes' spinster, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster to answer &c., each of them being described as "a reputed Roman Catholic" or "a suspected popish recusant." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Charles Munds of Hammersmith co. Midd. gentleman at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer for being suspected of recusancy." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Anne Baldwin of St. Andrew's Holborn spinster, and Edward Pepper of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West gentleman, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. for being suspected "popish recusants." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Henry Fervid of Shoe Lane in St. Bride's London taylor, and William Roscoe of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. taylor, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Ellen, the wife of John Phillipps of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. taylor, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." She did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Phillipps of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. taylor, and of two sureties: For the appearance of the said John Phillipps at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer "for being a reputed popish recusant." He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Joseph Bowes of St. Clement's Danes' taylor, and of two sureties : For the appearance of the said Joseph Bowes at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Kempson, of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. victualler, and of two sureties : For the said William Kempson's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant."—He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Lucas of Blew Anchor Alley in St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate laborer and "a suspected papist" and of his two sureties : For the said John Lucas's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared and was redelivered to bail. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Rudder of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. . . . and of two sureties : For the said John Rudder's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper (comp et produc certif q'd rec Sac'm' Cene D'nice exon). S. P. R., 13 Jan., Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Joan Simpson of Luteners' Lane in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields . . . , and of two sureties : For the said Joan Simpson's appearance at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Porter of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields . . . , and of two sureties : For the said John Porter's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared 5 Jan., 1678, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before three Justices of the Peace at "le vestri" in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, of Jane Poore of . . . , and of two sureties : For the said Jane Poore's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared and was discharged on producing a certificate, that she had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir John Cutler, knt. and bart. J.P., of William Edwards silk-weaver and

William Glover yeoman, both of St. Margaret's Westminster, in the sum of twenty pounds each : For the appearance of Jane Edwards at the same parish at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Westminster, to answer to what "shall be objected against her for beinge a popish recusant, and refusinge to take oaths of Supremacy and Obedience." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on three several parchments, for the appearance of John Dankers of Long Acre in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields picture-drawer, Henry Dankers of Long Acre aforesaid, and Charles Vivion of Clare Street in St. Clement's Danes' barber, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, each of the three "being suspected to be a popish recusant." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Daniel Maccarty late of the said parish clerk, born in the kingdom of Ireland within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 30 Dec., 30 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Sebastian Jones, Thomas Stiffe, Rockhall Jur." On the face of the bill appears the clerical record, that Daniel Maccarty put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be executed in the manner, prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 32 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on three several parchments, for the appearance of Andrew Ashton surgeon, Anthony Tomlingson taylor and Lewis Savory coachman, all three of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. All three appeared, and each of them was discharged on producing a certificate, that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—One hundred and thirty-two sets of recognizances (entered upon two long strips of parchment, closely written on both sides), taken before Sir Charles Harbord knt. the King's Surveyor General, Sir John Cutler knt. and bart., Sir William Waller, bart., Sir Thomas Orby bart., and Francis Wythens, Thomas Robinson, Humphry Wirly, William Bridgman, Thomas Bayles, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Povey, George Farwell, and Walter Lapp esquires, Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster:—Beginning with the Recognizances of Adrian Vanneer of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

brasier, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Matthew Rogerman cook and Robert Greenway . . . , both of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of fifty pounds each; the condition of the said Recognizances being "that the above-named Adrian Vanneer and his wife Mary, who are suspected to bee papists, shall personally appear at the next Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said City and Liberties of Westminster, and in the meantime shall keep the peace and bee of good behaviour towards our Sovereigne Lord the King and all his liege people, and not departe the Court without licence &c."—Followed by recognizances under the same condition for the appearance &c. of the following persons, suspected to be papists, to wit, (1) Charles Vincent of Shandois Street in St. Paul's Covent Garden silk-dyer, (2) Mark Goodyear of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields apothecary, (3) Elizabeth Sheldon of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (4) Katherine Sheldon of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (5) Daniel Guy of St. Paul's Covent Garden tayler, (6) Anne wife of the said Daniel Guy, (7) William Barroon of St. Paul's Covent Garden tayler, (8) Katherine Barroon, wife of the said William Barroon, (9) John Labar of St. Paul's Covent Garden tayler, (10) Lucy Labar, wife of the said John Labar, (11) William King of St. Clement's Danes tayler, (12) Elianor King, wife of the said William King, (13) John Le Roux of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (14) Katherine Le Roux, wife of the said John Le Roux, (15) Dennis Gannoe of St. Clement's Danes' gentleman, (16) Nicholas Casson of St. Clement's Danes' fringe-weaver, (17) Peter Duran of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields confectioner, (18) Nicholas Smyth of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields goldsmith, (19) Daniel Mair of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (20) Elizabeth Roach of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, (21) Elizabeth Griffith of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (22) Anne Folliard the wife of Ralph Folliard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields esq., (23) Dorothy Wood of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (24) Charles Cavener of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (25) Martha Cavener, wife of the said Charles Cavener, (26) John Grunnell of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields barber, (27) Christopher Birch of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (28) Robert Whitfeild of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields stationer, (29) James Pemberton of St. Martin's Ludgate painter-stainer, (30) Timothy Dwyann of St. Martin's Ludgate, chandler, (31) Mary De Summore, wife of Daniel De Summore of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields goldsmith, (32) Mary Wright, wife of Christopher Wright of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields . . . , (33) Claud Fride of St. Margaret's Westminster picture-drawer, (34) James Pollard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields cook, (35) Remmoe Cerwell of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields merchant, (36) Lambert Miller of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (37) John Tallow of St. Martins-in-the-Fields cook, (38) Jane Rusham of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster,

(39) Anne Pettyt of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (40) Arundle Bradshaw of St. Paul's Covent Garden . . . , (41) Katherine Bradshaw, wife the said Arundle Bradshaw, (42) Mark Roy *alias* King of St. Paul's Covent Garden merchant, (43) Peter Bushway of St. Paul's Covent Garden embroiderer, (44) Katherine Bolger of Covent Garden widow, (45) Mary Hodges, wife of Daniel Hodges of St. Paul's Covent Garden tayler, (45) Mary Hubart, wife of Richard Hubart of St. Mary's Savoy . . . , (46) William Trevethell of St. Mary's Savoy engraver, (47) John Stacy of St. Paul's Covent Garden gentleman, (48) Mary Parker of St. Clement's Danes' widow, (49) Elizabeth Rawlins of St. Clement's Danes' widow, (50) Prudence Meachamp of St. Clement's Danes' widow, (51) Nicholas Delassall of St. Clement's Danes' cook, (52) William Sympson of St. Clement's Danes' barber, (53) Darby Langley of St. Margaret's Westminster victualler, (54) Nicholas Stubbs of St. Margaret's Westminster victualler, (55) Thomas Travers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, (56) John Rigg of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (57) John Cocus of St. Paul's Covent Garden, (58) Gartrude Cocus, wife of the said John Cocus, (59) William Keyzer of St. Paul's Covent Garden . . . , (60) Cornelia Dorothy Keyzer, wife of the said William Keyzer, (61) Charles Blake of St. Paul's Covent-Garden tayler, (62) Trecia Blake, wife of the said Charles Blake, (63) Richard Jones of St. Paul's Covent Garden tayler, (64) Anne Jones wife of the said Richard Jones, (65) Rice Price of St. Paul's Covent-Garden tayler, (66) May Price, wife of the said Rice Price, (67) Dominick Rouge of St. Paul's Covent-Garden tayler, (68) Dominick Dufour of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (69) Nicholas Poynts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (70) Margaret Dubren, wife of Maxene Dubren of St. Paul's Covent-Garden . . . , (71) Francis Gultier of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields merchant, (72) Mary Gultier, wife of the said Francis Gultier, (73) Nicholas Delansant of St. Paul's Covent Garden tayler, (74) Peter Alexander of St. Paul's Covent-Garden tayler, (75) John Savery of St. Paul's Covent-Garden tayler, (76) Nicola, the wife of Nicholas Delansant of St. Paul's Covent-Garden tayler, (77) Richard Harris of St. Mary's Savoy upholsterer, (78) William Clayton of St. Mary's Savoy uphosterer, (79) Richard Burton of St. Mary's Savoy joyner, (80) Thomas Holder of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields esq., (81) John Delantre, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields . . . , (82) Elizabeth Delantre, wife of the said John Delantre, (83) John Williams of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, (84) John Dupere St. Martin's-in-the-Fields peruque-maker, (85) Charles Daniel of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields strong-water-man, (86) Henry Milford of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields patterne-drawer, (87) Francis Suckley of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields inholder, (88) Margaret Storey of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, (89) William Gillerton of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

upholsterer, (90) Thomas Fling of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (91) Peter Crosse of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, (92) Thomas Hickman of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tallow-chandler, (93) Abigail Shreeve, wife of John Shreeve of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (94) Nicholas Molleneux of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, (95) John Deane of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields bricklayer, (96) Giles Bignall of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields merchant, (97) Mary Cantrell, the wife of John Cantrell of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields baker, (98) Joan Slade of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (99) Joseph Brady of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields merchant, (100) Patrick Nash of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields merchant, (101) Robert Hand of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields smith, (102) Thomas Kelly of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields shoemaker, (103) Nicholas Clarke of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (104) Charles Gilford of Covent Garden apothecary, (105) Andrew Tompson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (106) Robert Jennison of St. Andrew's Holborn gentleman, (107) Thomas Budding of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields cook, (108) Mary Budding, wife of the said Thomas Budding, (109) Bryan Ryley of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, (110) Humphrey Prescott of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields baker, (111) Andrew Napper of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (112) Ursula Napper, wife of the said Andrew Napper, (113) Mark Holder of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (114) Thomasine the wife of John Gill of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (115) Anne Holder of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (116) Francis Deplissey of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields peruque-maker, (117) Thomas Harris of St. Margaret's Westminster, petty-chapman, (118) David Lloyd of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields watchmaker, (119) Cybell Ranneer, the wife of Joseph Ranneer of Westminster gentleman, (120) Elizabeth Dillon, the wife of Charles Dillon of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, (121) Augustine Vancove of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, (122) Mary Vancove, wife of the said Augustine Vancove, (123) James Richardson of St. Margaret's Westminster victualler, (124) Lucas May of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (125) Laurence Martindale of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields blacksmith, (126) John Baptist Colperes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, (127) Patrick Wood of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, (128) Bridget Whistler, wife of Robert Whistler of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (129) Margaret Dukes, wife John Dukes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (130) Elizabeth Odinet of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, (131) Christopher Staveley of St. Margaret's Westminster glover, (132) Anne Staveley, wife of the said Christopher Staveley, (133) Robert Power of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (134) John Tent of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (135) Elizabeth Joy, the wife of John Joy, (136) Francis Collett of St. Paul's Covent-Garden gentleman, (137) Mary Collett, wife of the said

Francis Collett, (138) Marian Collett of St. Paul's Covent-Garden spinster, (139) Dominick Hurrett . . . , (140) Katharine Leneer . . . spinster, (141) Mary Baker, wife of John Baker of St. Margaret's Westminster tayler, (142) Katherine Brown of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, (143) Dorothy Brown of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (144) Darby Mulraine of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields barber, (145) Margaret Beresford of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, (146) Richard Tufton of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (147) Grace Dudley, the wife of Francis Dudley of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, (148) Edward Weldon of St. Clement's Danes' victualler; Edward Higgs of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields brickmaker, (149) Jane Higgs, wife of the said Edward Higgs, (150) Elizabeth Fenwicke, wife of Henry Fenwicke . . . , (151) George Harris of St. Margaret's Westminster joyner, (152) Christopher Ives of St. Margaret's Westminster plaisterer, (153) Edward Duvall of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tayler, (154) Mary Mazzantini wife of . . . Mazzantini of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields chirurgion, (155) Anthony Deligny of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields merchant, (156) Frances Pool, wife of Godfrey Pool of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields milliner, (157) Charles Shelley of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields goldsmith, (158) Edward Edwards of St. Margaret's Westminster tayler, (159) Frances Cox, wife of Nathaniel Cox . . . , (160) Mary Nelson, wife of Robert Nelson of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, (161) Nicholas Desert of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields musician, (162) Robert Paddon of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, (163) Elizabeth Collins of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, (164) Henry Thunder of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, (165) Mathew Philboy of St. Paul's Covent-Garden gentleman, (166) Isaac Thorpe of St. Clement's Danes gentleman, and (167) Mathew Le Fountaine of Rose Street With the exception of two recognizances, in which the principal was bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, the principals in the 133 recognizances, for the appearance &c. of these aforementioned persons suspected to be Catholics, were all bound in the sum of one hundred pounds, the mainpernors being bound in the same sum when there was only one surety, and in the sum of fifty pounds each, when the principal was supported by two mainpernors. S. P. West., R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Richard Tomson painter-stayner and John Norris joyner, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of fifty pounds each, and John Hayles of the aforesaid parish gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds: For the appearance of the said John Hayles at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist." S. P. West. R., 7. Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Dorothy Wyld, wife of Lawrence Wyld of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields

tobacconist, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that she had recently taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Elizabeth Browne of St Andrew's Holborne widow, and John . . . of the same parish cutler, and Anne Smith of the same parish spinster, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being popish recusants." They appeared and were discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before John Underwood esq. J. P., of John Williams victualler and Daniel Gardiner blacksmith, in the sum of fifty pounds each, and of Thomas Wright of . . . victualler, in the sum of one hundred pounds: For the said Thomas Wright's appearance at the next Session of the Peace. The matter was deferred on 28 April, 1679, when it appeared that Thomas Wright had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of George Tilley needlemaker and William Cattler carpenter, both of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Elianor Tilley, wife of the said George Tilley, at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, she being a suspected papist. She appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Maley of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate apothecary and Robert Kighley of St. Leonard's Shoreditch chandler, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Francis Moyne the wife of Simon Moyne and of Elizabeth Dermunde at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, both women being suspected "papists." They appeared and were discharged. S. P. R. 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Mary Willard of Chequer Alley in St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate spinster, and a suspected "papist," and of two sureties: For the said Mary Willard's appearance at the next Session of the Peace. She appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Margaret Jaques, wife of William Jaques of St. Clement's Danes' gentleman. On 14 July, 1679, Margaret Jaques pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at the Court House in Whitechappell before two Justices of the Peace, of Thomas Flanderzee of Wentworth Street weaver, in the sum of forty pounds, and of two sureties, in the sum of twenty pounds each : For the said Thomas Flanderzee's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of James Woodcock of Norton Folgate co. Midd. laborer and of two sureties : For the said James Woodcock's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Anne Pattyson of Callyes Buildings, Whitechappell, spinster, and of two sureties : For the said Anne Pattyson's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at Hicks Hall before two Justices of the Peace, of Nicholas Beddingfeild of Anchor Street . . . , and two sureties : For the said Nicholas Beddingfeild's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Anne Pattyson of Wapping, co. Midd. widow and of two sureties : For the said Anne Pattyson's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She appeared and was discharged on producing a certificate that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before two Justices of the Peace, of Garrett Bourne of Whitechappell gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of two sureties in the sum of fifty pounds each : For the said Garrett Bourne's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Luke Clayton of St. Katherine's co. Midd. laborer, and of two sureties : For the said Luke Clayton's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared on 28th April, 1679, when the matter was deferred, as it appeared to the Court that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Fennell

baker and William Davis tynman, both of St. Clements' Danes' co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds each : For the appearance of Martha Fennell, wife of the said William Fennell, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." She appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Burrows wax-chaundler and William Davis tynman, in the sum of forty pounds each : For the appearance of Grace Burrows, wife of the said William Burrows at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." She appeared, and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Symon Fox esq., Peter Gumley cabinet-maker and William Dawes gentleman, all three of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Nephinson Fox of the said parish gentleman at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Peter Gumley cabinet-maker and William Dawes gentleman both of St. Clement's Danes', in the sum of forty pounds each, and Symon Fox of the same parish esq., in the sum of fifty pounds : For the appearance of the said Symon Fox esq. at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." He appeared and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

2 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Ferdinand Vandinee, Joseph Vanandole and Peter Culvena, all three of Brick Lane in the hamlet of Bethnal Greene, tapestry-workers, in the sum of one hundred pounds each : For the appearance of Anthony Baker, John Phillipps, Bernard Croud, George Nemsdall, Peter Van Leestdael, Peter . . . , Jasper Fuzee, Daniell Bosot, Gilonden Nemdael, James Nemdaell, William Vermeren, Giles Lewarder, Jasper . . . , James Fandenewta, William Blowes, Martin Deffrent, and every of them ("they being suspected to be papists") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. Peter Vanleestdael appeared and was discharged. No one of the others appeared. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

2 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of . . . of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields silkeweaver at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that he had lately taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

2 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Anthony Clarke of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate cook and a suspected "papist," and of two sureties: For the said Anthony Clarke's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He came and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on four several parchments, for the appearance of Robert Easty victualler, Christopher Engleton victualler, William Barcroft barber, and Thomas Charlesworth . . . , all four of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. They all appeared and were discharged: Thomas Charlesworth, Robert Easty and William Barcroft being discharged, on producing certificates that they had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan. 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances for the appearance of James Bradshaw of St. Andrew's Holborne tailor and his wife Joan Bradshaw at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, each of them being a "suspected papist," James Bradshaw being bound in the sum of one hundred pounds, and his two sureties in the sum of fifty pounds each. James and Joan Bradshaw failed to appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances for the appearance of William Barer of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields barber and Robert Easty of the same parish victualler, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. Each of them appeared, and was discharged, on producing a certificate that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Dominico Arigi of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West vitler and his wife Mary Arigi, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. They appeared, and were discharged on producing certificates that they had each taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Thomas Camwell of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields taylor at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. Thomas Camwell appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate, that he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Anne Paggitt, the wife of Francis Paggitt of St. Andrew's Holborne carpenter, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "shee being a reputed papist." She appeared, and was then committed (till next G. Q. S.) to the New Prison, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance when it was duly offerered to her. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Fennell baker and William Baldwin victualler, both of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds each, and Daniel Carey of the same parish gentleman, in the sum of fifty pounds: For the said Daniel Carey's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." He appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that he had taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Houseman of Chequer Alley in St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd., gentleman and "a reputed papist," and of two sureties: For the said William Houseman's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Perkins gardener and Richard Price cooper, both of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of Rose Scudamore a suspected "papist" and the wife of Stephen Scudamore at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared, and was discharged on producing a certificate that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Elizabeth Chilmaid of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate spinster and a suspected "papist," in the sum of twenty pounds, and of two sureties, in the sum of ten pounds each: For the said Elizabeth Chilmaid's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. She appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

3 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of James Willimott of Duke Streete in St. Clement's Danes' physician (medicus), in the sum of two hundred pounds, and of Edward Norman of "le Harrowe" in Gray's Inn Lane . . . and Francis Roberts of St. Mary's Savoy cordwayner, in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the said James Willimott's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, to answer &c. for "being suspected to be a popish recusant." S. P. West, R., 7 Jan., 30 Charles II.

4 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Lambert of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate dyamond-cutter and a suspected "papist," and of two sureties: For the said John Lambert's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared, and was redelivered to bail. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizance of Roger Turner of St. Andrew's Holborne . . . in the sum of twenty pounds, for the appearance of his wife, Elizabeth Turner, at the next G. Q. Session of the

Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. for "being a popish recusant." She did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at the Court House in Whitechappell co. Midd., of James Rich of Moses Alley in the said parish shoe-maker, and of one surety: For the said James Rich's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at the Court House in Whitechappell before two Justices of the Peace, of Charles Depine of Goodman's Feilds in the said parish cabinet-maker, in the sum of fifty pounds: For the said Charles Depine's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at the Court House in Whitechappell before two Justices of the Peace, of Francis Moore weaver and Richard Waade baker, both of the said parish, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of Margaret Moore, wife of the said Francis Moore, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She appeared on 28 April, 1679; when the matter was deferred, as it appeared to the Court that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Peter John of Spittlefields weaver, and of two sureties: For the said Peter John's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at the Court House in Whitechappell before two Justices of the Peace, of John Wilkinson of the said parish shoemaker, in the sum of fifty pounds: For the appearance of Elizabeth Jessimee, wife of Nicholas Jessimee of Whitechappell cook, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She appeared and was discharged, on producing a certificate, that she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Millenoe of Bell Lane in Spittlefeilds weaver, and of two sureties; For the appearance of the said John Millenoe ("hee being suspected to bee a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at the Court House in Whitechappell, of Francis Moore of the said parish weaver, and of two sureties: For the said Francis Moore's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He appeared on 28 April, 1679, when the matter was deferred, as he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Elias Rich of Cock Lane in Bethnall Greene weaver and of John Cornddle of Lamb Alley in St. Botolph's-without-Bishopsgate weaver, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the wife of the said Elias Rich ("shee being suspected to be a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace. She did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Charles Depine of Goodmans Fields in Whitechappell cabbinet-maker and John Gosling of the parish of Basingshaw London merchant, in the sum of forty pounds each; For the appearance of the said Charles Depine ("he beeing suspected to be a papist") at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex. He did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

9 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Richard Rainsford J. P. on the said day, of John Doe of the Middle Temple London gentleman, Henry Rogers of Langton co. Dorset esq., and Gabriell Low of Newarke co. Gloucester gentleman, in the sum of two hundred pounds each, and of Thorneborough Freeman clerk, in the sum of four hundred pounds; For the appearance of the said Thorneborough Freeman at the next Session of the Peace, for the City and Liberties of Westminster, and for his good behaviour in the mean time, and especially towards William Catesby esq. and Elenor Newby. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 30 Charles II.

9 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Jane Johnson of Islington widow and of two sureties; For the appearance of the said Jane Johnson at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer "for being a suspected papist." She did not appear. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—Recognizances for the appearance of Ursula Littleworth, wife of Richard Littleworth of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West painter-stainer, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "shee being a suspected papist." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 30 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, William Marshall late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the said Lord now King, and made a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 15 Jan., 30 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the said Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test' Titus Oates, W^m. Bedloe Jur'." On the face of the indictment appears the clerical record that

William Marshall was found 'Guilty,' by a jury, and was sentenced to be executed in the manner, prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the said date exhibits the following particulars touching prisoners:—(1) William Shaw, committed by Josiah Ricroft esq., charged upon oath by Bartholomew Taylour for cursing his Majesty, by saying these words, "God damn him." Dat. 17^o December, 1678.—(2) Miles Praunce, committed by the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquess of Winchester and the Earle of Clarendon, for assisting in the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Dat., 21 December, 1678.—(3) Miles Bury, committed by Sir Thomas Stringer knt., for murdering Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Dat., 24 December, 1678.—(4) John Bowler Webb, committed by Sir William Waller knt., for appearing in towne . . . Majesties Proclamacion. Dat., 12^o January, 1678.—(5) Frances Curzon, committed by Sir William Waller knt., for haveing harboured and entertained a Romish Priest in her house. Dat., 13^o Jan., 1678.—(6) Anthony Bellinger *alias* Boulanger, brought from the Gatehouse, thither committed by Sir William Waller knt., for goeing to Mass, and refusing to take the oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie; And he is further charged by the said Sir William, for being guilty of high Treason.—(7) William Marshall brought from the Gatehouse, thither committed by the said Sir William, for being accused of High Treason.—(8) Wiliam Whiles *alias* Willis, committed by vertue of a Rule from the Court of Kings's Bench, for being suspected of the murther of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.—(9) John Aylesworth, from the Gatehouse, Westminster, thither committed by W^m Bridgman esq., for being suspected a Popish Priest, and refusing to take the oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie. Dat. 25 Nov., 1678.—(10) William Rumley, from the Gatehouse, committed by Sir William Waller knt., being accused of high Treason. Dat. 7^o Jan., 1678.—(11) Mary Saunders, committed by Sir W^m Waller, accused upon oath for harbouring Priests, and being present at Masse with them. Dat. 15^o Jan., 1678.—(12) John Naylor *alias* Carpenter, from the Gatehouse, committed by the Lord Privie-Seale, for remaining in London and being a Priest, contrary to the King's Proclamacion. Dat. 4 Dec., 1678.—(13) Eliza Gates *alias* Jesa, Charles de la Rue de Feu, James Corker, Matthew Medburne, John Child, Samuel Atkins, Francis Corral, Richard Langhorne, Marke Preston, Thomas White *alias* Whitebread, William Brayne, John Addams, John Worsley, Anne Fletcher, James Skinner, Edward Whitaker, Margaret Clarke, Thomas Weekes, Alice Woodfeild, Arthur Herring, Robert Lant, Charles Sherby, John Fenwicke, John Smith, Thomas Jemeison, John Crump, Edward Peters, Richard Langhorne junior.—All to remain in Gaole without baile till the next Gaole Delivery

for treasons, several felonies, robberyes, burglaries and murders. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 30 Charles II.

21 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II. — Recognizances, taken before Sir George Jeffreys knt., Recorder of London, of Henry Tompkins senior of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. baker, and Robert Hayes of the same parish corne-chandler, in the sum of two hundred pounds each: For the appearance of Henry Tompkins junior at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

22 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II. — Recognizances, taken before Sir George Jeffreys knt. and Recorder of London, of Percy Williams and Godfrey Bullen, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. stone-cutters, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of William Morris at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

24 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II. — Recognizances, taken before Sir William Scroggs, Ch. J., of Edward Matthewes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. cook, and Henry Berry of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. salesman, in the sum of two hundred pounds each: For the appearance of Edward Skinner at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, to answer &c. "for refusing to take the oath of Supremacie, being suspected to be a Romish Priest." G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

26 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Henry Starkey late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 26 Jan., 30 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test' Titus Oates, Miles Prance . . . Jur'." On the face of the bill appears the clerical record that Henry Starkey put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be executed, in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits, convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

28 JANUARY, 30 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Lionell Anderson *alias* Lionell Munsounn (?) late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 28 Jan. 30 Charles II. weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Titus Oates, William Bedlow, Thomas Dangerfeild—Jur." On the bill's face appears

the clerical record that Lionell Anderson *alias* Munsoun (?) put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty' and was sentenced to be executed, in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

5 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir George Jeffrey knt., Recorder of London, of Richard Clement of St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. butcher, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Richard Hancock butcher and Richard Silvester taylor, both of the said parish, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the aforesaid Richard Clement of St. Sepulchre's butcher at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

6 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir William Scroggs knt., Ch. J., of Lord Maynard Baron of Easton and Humfrey Worley of the Inner Temple London esq., in the sum of five hundred pounds each: For the appearance of one Henry Wroth at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, "there to answer for a robbery on the high-way, committed on one Mrs. Elizabeth (*sic*) Hyde." G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

8 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Thomas Stringer knt., Serjeant-at-Law, J.P. &c., of George Dethericke of Popler in Stepney co. Midd. gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds, and of Henry Dethericke of Popler aforesaid gentleman and Everard Exton of Doctors Commons in London gentleman, in the sum of three hundred pounds each: For the said George Dethericke's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, to answer to "an indictment for being accessory to the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey." G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

10 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Henry Smith of Holborne near the Blew . . . in St. Giles's parish gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of John Dyett near St. Giles's church gentleman, and William Yard of Essex Street in St. Clement's Danes' seedsman, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the said Henry Smith's appearance at this present G. Q. Session of the Peace held by adjournment, to answer &c. "for recusancy."—Similar Recognizances, on three several parchments, for the appearance of Dorothy Ashewell (wife of John Ashwell taylor), Edward Barrows laborer, and John Ashwell taylor, all three of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, at this present G. Q. Session of the Peace, held by adjournment, then and there to answer "for recusancy." S. P. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

11 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir George Jeffreys knt. and Recorder of London, of John White of Richmond co. Surrey clock-maker and Martha Collyer of Salisbury Court in London widow, in the sum of one hundred pounds each, and of John Child of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman, in the sum of two

hundred pounds: For the said John Child's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

11 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on eleven several parchments, for the appearance of Margaret Bates (wife of Thomas Bates now groome to the Lord Chamberlayne), Hannah Johnson (wife of Nathaniel Johnson gentleman), Clara Hanmoore spinster, Ellin Aldred wife of Thomas Aldred, Frances Whelton widow, Mary Talbott widow, Magdalen York spinster, Frances Tunstall spinster, Claude Perring master of languages, Thomas Conyers barber, Mary Maunder, spinster, all *eleven* of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. at the present Session of the Peace, held by adjournment, to answer &c. "for recusancy." Margaret Bates, Mary Talbott, Magdalen Yorke, Claude Perring, Thomas Connyers, Mary Maunder appeared and were discharged. Hannah Johnson, Clara Hanmoore, Ellin Aldred, and Frances Tunstall appeared and were redelivered to their bail. Frances Whelton did not appear, and the case against her was deferred to the next Q. S. P., as Ann Foster swore that Frances Whelton was too ill to appear. S. P. R., 26 Feb., 30 Charles II.

11 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Margaret Cousens of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields victualler, at the next Session of the Peace to be held for Middlesex at Hix Hall, to "answer for refusinge to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy." On 28 April, 1679, she appeared, when she was re-delivered to her bail, and the matter was deferred. S. P. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

12 FEBRUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Mary Brigden, wife of William Brigden of St. Clement's Danes' ironmonger, at the next Session of the Peace held at Hixes Hall, to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." She failed to appear. S. P. R., 26 Feb., 31 Charles II.

20 MARCH, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *one hundred and fifty-three* persons late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., comprising Mabel Coleman "pentioner," John Savoie gentleman, Ranbonett Delamott surgeon, Peter Crony danceing-master, John Moorein gentleman, Richard Burke gentleman, his wife Anne Burke, Ezekiel Lincke chimney-sweeper, Joan Browne washerwoman, Elizabeth Holloburton spinster, Dorothy Suthby spinster, and John Cole brasier (a servant of the Spanish Ambassador) *twelve individuals*. Of the males, charged in this Bill with religious misdemeanour, John Savoie, John Morein and Richard Burke are the only individuals, to whom gentle quality is ascribed by the draughtman of the indictment. The males of the one-hundred and forty-one indicted persons, not specially mentioned in this

note, were tradesmen, yeomen, artisans, craftsmen, servants, laborers. Clerical minutes on the bill show that James Anderson taylor, Richard Yeates varnisher, confessed the indictment, after abandoning a plea of 'Not Guilty.'—From the clerical minutes it also appears that John Provoe painter, Robert Tayler distiller, Thomas Walker basket-maker, Joseph Bennett printer, Mary Harris the wife of John Harris yeoman, Elizabeth Winter the wife of . . . Winter yeoman, Richard Lefever cordwainer, and Alexander Walker distiller, all eight avoided the penal operation of the indictment by taking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; and there was a stay of process in respect to Peter Fountaine perfumer, and in respect to Peter Marchant fan-maker, alien merchant. Most of the indicted persons had been bound by still extant recognizances to appear at G. S. P., to answer for their catholic recusancy. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

20 MARCH, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the same day, against *eighty-eight* persons late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. comprising James Brokhume gentleman, Francis Fanon gentleman, Hannah Johnson the wife of Nathaniel Johnson merchant, Frances White the wife of Thomas White limner, Frances Cursons widow, James Rele (?) surgeon, his wife Elizabeth Rele (?), Claude Perring gentleman, John Rigby gentleman, Peter Theodore "cantor," in all *ten* persons, four of them being persons to whom gentle quality is assigned by the draughtsman of the indictment. The males of the other seventy-eight persons charged with religious misdemeanour were yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, servants, soldiers, or laborers ; and none of the females appear from words of the bill to have been of gentle quality. Most of the indicted persons, whose names are still legible on the bill, were charged in previous recognizances with catholic recusancy. Clerical minutes on the bill show that Susanna Ayres widow, Richard Trotman cordwainer, Hannah Johnson wife of Nathaniel Johnson merchant, Clara Hanmore spinster, John Woodman taylor, Thomas Martin barber, Thomas Miller taylor, Christiana Miller his wife, Edward . . . taylor, Ann Larter the wife of Robert Larter taylor, Elizabeth Townly widow, Frances Tunstall spinster, John Bigby Susanna the wife of . . . distiller, Jeremiah Swellvent victualler, Susan the wife of . . . cordwainer, Mary Cumford spinster, in all *seventeen* persons confessed the indictment, and were each sentenced to a fine of twenty pounds, according to the statute ; confession having in fourteen of the cases been preceded by a pleading of 'Not Guilty.' Two of the indicted persons—to wit, . . . tobacconist and Mary Feavence escaped the penal operation of the indictment by taking the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 'Po se' with no other minute appears over several names. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

20 MARCH, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *thirty-nine persons* described as late of St. Andrew's Holborne, comprising Samuel Mountague M.D., Gideon Harvey M.D., his wife Elizabeth Harvey, Bernard Smithson apothecary, his wife Dorothy Smithson, Charles Richards gentleman, and his wife Martha Richards—*seven* persons. The other thirty-two persons, charged by this bill with religious misdemeanour, were yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, laborers, men of other lowly vocations, or women described as wives and spinsters, who are not stated by the draughtsman of the indictment to be of gentle degree. Clerical minutes show (1) that, on giving proof that he had gone to church and taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Gideon Harvey was exempted from the operation of the indictment "until the Lord the King should will to say otherwise," (2) that Peter Topping chandler confessed the indictment, and was fined twenty pounds in accordance with the statute, and (3) that Charles Richardson avoided the operation of the indictment by taking the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,—the minute over his name being in these words, to wit, 'Recepit sac'm Cene D'nice I'o reversetur quoad eum'—He took the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: therefore let the indictment be reversed as to him. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

20 MARCH, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *forty-one persons*, described as late of St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd., comprising Cecil Fisher apothecary, William Baldwin gentleman, his wife Anne Baldwin, Roger Cope . . . gentleman, his wife Winifred Cope . . . , Robert Cesar gentleman, his wife Elizabeth Cesar, Roger Turner gentleman, Stephen Walpoole apothecary, his wife Anne Walpoole, James Prince goldsmith,—*eleven* persons. The other males, charged by this bill with religious misdemeanour, were yeomen, tradesmen, artificers, craftsmen, servants, laborers, and the other indicted women, described respectively as wives, widows, or spinsters, are not described as of gentle quality. Clerical minutes on the bill show (1) that Cecil Fisher escaped the penal operation of the indictment by conforming to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, (2) that James Bradshaw taylor in like manner escaped the operation of the indictment by taking the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, (3) that John Underwood, servant of Elianor Underwood widow, first pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and then on 14 July, 1679, sued the court effectually for time for deliberation, but on 13 Jan., 1679, confessed the indictment and was fined twenty pounds, in accordance with the statute, (4) that James Prince goldsmith and Ellin Higgs the wife of James Higgs confectioner confessed the indictment and were each fined

twenty pounds in accordance with the statute, each confession of the indictment having been preceded by a plea of 'Not Guilty,' (5) that Elizabeth Banyard, wife of William Banyard chandler and William Browne both confessed the indictment, but do not appear to have been fined, and (6) that Arthur Wolgar laborer confessed the indictment and was fined twenty pounds, according to the statute. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

25 MARCH, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that Edward Turner late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd., born within the dominions of the said Lord the King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before 25 March, 31 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King on the 25 March, 31 Charles II., at the afore-said parish was and remained. On the back of the indictment appears this clerical note, to wit, "Test Titus Oates Stephen Dugdale . . . Jur'"—Witnesses, Titus Oates and Stephen Dugdale,—sworn. No clerical notes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

28 MARCH, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against *sixteen* persons late of Norton-Folgate co. Midd., the males charged in the indictment being yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen or laborers. No clerical minute touching any proceeding in any one case, after proclamation according to the statute. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

3 APRIL, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, in the file of this date, for the appearance at the next G. Q. S. P. for Westminster of the following catholics or persons suspected to be catholics, to wit, (1) John Tattoo of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to answer &c. "for being of the church of Roome" (*sic*), (2) Captain Richard Fiss Garrett of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to answer &c. for "being of the church of Roome," (3) Anthony Morgan of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman, bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, with two sureties in a hundred pounds each, "to answer his refusall of the Oath of Supremacy," (4) William Sparrey of St. Giles's-in-the-Field gentleman, "to answere his refusall of the Oath of Supremacy," (5) Lady Elizabeth Lovedin of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, bound in two hundred pounds, with sureties bound in one hundred pounds each, "to answere goeing to Masse, and refusing to take the Oathes of Alleagiance and Supreamacy," (6) George Grickson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, bound in two hundred pounds, with two sureties bound in two hundred pounds each, "to

answere for goeing to masse, and refuseinge to take the Oathes of Allegiance and Supreamacy, (7) Christopher Hills of St. Clement's Danes' cordwinder, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist," (8) John Walmsly of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields carpenter, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist," (9) John Deane of Pall-Mall in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (de Palmal in parochia Sancti Martini in Campis) bricklayer, to answer &c. "for recusancy, (10) Thomas Goodyer of Drury Lane in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields taylor, bound in two hundred pounds, with two sureties bound in a hundred pounds each, to answer &c. for recusancy, (11) William Moore of King's Playhouse Passage in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields cabinet-maker, bound in two hundred pounds, with two sureties bound in one hundred pounds each, to answer &c. "for recusancy," (12) Arnold Stase of Mercer's Street in St. Martin's parish cordwayner, to answer &c. "for recusancy," (13) . . . the wife of the said Arnold Stase, to answer "for recusancy," (14) Adam Roach of King's Street in St. Margaret's Westminster yeoman, to answer &c. for "being a popish recusant," (15) Napper Sheldon of St. Pulchar's at Holbourne yeoman, to answer &c. for being "a popish recusant," and (16) Austin Vancove of St. Margaret's Westminster yeoman, to answer &c. for being "a popish recusant." No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings on these recognizances. S. P. West. R., 3 April, 31 Charles II.

28 APRIL, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, in the file of this date, for the appearance at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, of the following catholics or persons suspected of catholic recusancy, to wit, (1) Edward Servaile of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and was discharged and had licence to remain in town, (2) Christopher Fishwick of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and was discharged, and had licence to remain in town, (3) Ralph Tayler of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields distiller, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (4) . . . Croneney of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields dancing-master, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he failed to appear, (5) Richard Yeates of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" he failed to appear; (6) Alexander Walker of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he failed to appear, (7) Ellen Gwinn of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields spinster, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she failed to appear, (8) Katherine Haward of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields . . . , "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she failed to appear, (9) Margery Smithyes of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she failed to appear, (10) Elia Houseman of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields spinster, to answer &c. "for being a popish recu-

sant ;" she failed to appear, (11) Peter Theodore of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields . . . , to answer &c. "for being a popish recusant ;" he failed to appear, (12) Mary Savage of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, to answer &c. "for being a popish recusant ;" at the appointed G. S. P., the matter was deferred to the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, (13) Hester Thorpe, the wife of Robert Thorpe of St. Andrew's Holborne gentleman, to answer &c. "for being a reputed papist ;" she failed to appear, (14) John Goodyear of St. Andrews Holborn . . . , to answer &c. "for being a reputed papist ;" he failed through illness to appear, whereupon the matter was deferred to the next Q. S. P., (15) Anne Goodyear, the wife of the said John Goodyear, to answer &c. "for being a reputed papist ;" she appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (16) Anne Turnor, the wife of Mathew Turnor of St. Andrew's Holborne stationer, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" she failed to appear, (17) Elizabeth Turnor, the wife of Roger Turnor of St. Andrew's Holborne gentleman, to answer &c. "for being a reputed papist ;" she failed to appear, (18) Joseph Higgs of St. Andrew's Holborne confectioner, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" he appeared and was redelivered to his bail, (19) Anne Higgs, wife of the said Joseph Higgs, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" she failed through illness to appear, and the matter was deferred to the next G. Session of the Peace, (20) James Prince of St. Andrews Holborne goldsmith, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" he appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (21) Ann Prince, wife of the said James Prince, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" she appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (22) Ann Caustin of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West widow, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" she appeared and was redelivered to her bail, (23) Margaret Swindall, wife of Robert Swindall of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West taylor, to answer &c. for "being a reputed papist ;" (24) Richard Jackson of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields joyner, "to answeare for being a popish recusant ;" he appeared and was redelivered to his bail, (25) William Constable of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields distiller, "to answeare for being a popish recusant ;" he appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (26) Mary Padgett, wife of John Padgett of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields carpenter, "to answeare for being a popish recusant ;" she appeared and was redelivered to her bail, (27) Severios Harris of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answeare for being a popish recusant ;" he appeared and was redelivered to his bail, (28) John Woodman of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields taylor, "to answeare for being a popish recusant ;" he appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (29) Frances Ruddock, wife of John Ruddock of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, "to answeare for being a popish recusant ;" she failed to appear, (30) John Carter of

St. Giles's-in-the-Fields cordwainer, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" at the appointed Session the case against John Carter was deferred to the next G. P. S., (31) Mary Higgins, the wife of John Higgins of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields victualler, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (32) Robert Sadler of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields tayler, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (33) Eliza Towneley of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (34) William Martin of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and was redelivered to his bail, (35) Margaret Watson, wife of Thomas Watson of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was discharged, (36) Mary Jeram of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was discharged, (37) Mary Comfort of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields spinster, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" on 14 July, 1679, she pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, which was then deferred, (38) Susan Comfort, wife of John Comfort of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" on 14 July, 1679, she pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, which was therefore deferred, (39) Thomas Wheeler of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields victualler, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and was redelivered to his bail, (40) Ann Wheeler, wife of the said Thomas Wheeler, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was redelivered to her bail, (41) Ann Groves of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was discharged, (42) Ellinor Kue of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was discharged, (43) Mary Harris, the wife of John Harris of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields meal-man, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was discharged, as she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, (44) Elizabeth Chambers, wife of Christopher Chambers of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields baker, "to answeare for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was discharged, as she had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, (45) Charles Graneare of Blackwall carver, to answer &c. "for being suspected a Roman catholique;" the matter was deferred at the appointed S. P., because Arnold Gwellin of Fleete Streete carver took oath, that Charles Graneare was beyond sea, (46) Andrew Handinbooson of Blackwall sculptor, to answer &c. "for being suspected a Roman catholique;" at the appointed S. P. the matter was deferred, because Arnold Gwellin took oath that Andrew Handinbooson was beyond sea, (47) Mary

Hobbs, wife of Thomas Hobbs of Twickenham husbandman ———, to answer &c. “for being charged and returned as a popish recusant, and denying to take the Oath of Supremacy;” she appeared and was redelivered to her bail, (48) Edmund Hawley of Hounslow gentleman, to answer &c. for “being charged and returned as a popish recusant, and denying to take the Oath of Supremacy;” he appeared and was re-delivered to his bail, (49) Thomas Hobbs of Twickenham husbandman, to answer &c. for “being charged and returned as a popish recusant, and denying to take the Oath of Supremacy;” he appeared and was discharged, as he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, (50) Dennis Turner of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields carver, to answer &c. “for his recusancy;” he failed to appear, (51) Susan Ayers of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields spinster, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared, and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (52) John Lake of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields victualler, to answer &c. “for his recusancy;” he appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (53) Ann Wortley of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields widow, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (54) Ursula Parker of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields widow, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (55) Mary Cole of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields spinster, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared, and was re-delivered to her bail, (56) Richard Cherry of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields taylor, to answer &c. “for his recusancy;” he appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (57) Frances White, the wife of Thomas White of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields limner, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (58) Feddy Carpenter of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields widow, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (59) Thomas Stapler of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields glazier, to answer &c. “for his recusancy;” he appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (60) Ann Lee, the wife of . . . Lee of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields . . . , to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared and was re-delivered to her bail, (61) Valentine Knight of St. Andrew’s Holborn esq. (bound in the sum of two hundred pounds, with two sureties in a hundred pounds each), to answer &c. “for his recusancy;” on 14th July, 1679, the matter was deferred, as John Travers took oath that Valentine Knight had taken the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, (62) Margaret Coddington of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields spinster, to answer &c. “for her recusancy;” she appeared and was redelivered to her bail, (63) Richard Trotman of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields, to answer &c. “for his recusancy;” he appeared and pleaded ‘Not Guilty’ to the indictment, (64) Henry Duncombe of St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields tobacconist, “to answer for being

a popish recusant;" he appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment, (65) Jane Duncombe, wife of the said Henry Duncombe, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" she appeared and was re-delivered to her bail, (66) Arthur Woollgar of St. Andrew's Holborn tobacconist, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he appeared and confessed the indictment, and was committed to the New Prison, in default of sureties for his peaceful and good behaviour, (67) Marten Inman of St. Pancras' widow, "to answer for being a popish recusant;" she failed to appear, (68) Penelope Walford of St. Margaret's Westminster spinster (bound in the sum of one hundred pounds, with two sureties in fifty pounds each), to answer &c. "for being a popish recusant;" she failed to appear, (69) John Waters of Covent Garden taylor (bound in the sum of eighty pounds, with two sureties bound in forty pounds each), "to answer for being a popish recusant;" he failed to appear, (70) Ariana Davis of . . . , "to answer for being a popish recusant and refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy;" she appeared, and was committed to prison, (71) Ellinor Cooleing of Hatton Garden spinster (bound in the sum of eighty pounds, with two sureties bound in forty pounds each), "to answer for being a popish recusant;" on 14 July, 1679, the matter was deferred, (72) Joan Page, wife (?) of John Page of Saffron Hill co. Midd. butcher, "to answer for being a popish recusant, and sayeing she tooke the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie to please knaves and fooles, and hoped to wash her hands in the protestants' blood, for they were hereticks, and for threatening to sett fire on the neighbours' houses;" she appeared and pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the indictment. S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

3 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Charles Parris *alias* Charles Parry late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 3 May, 31 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Titus Oates, Miles Prance—Jur'." On the bill's face appears the clerical record, that Charles Parris *alias* Parry put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be executed, in the manner prescribed for the executions of culprits, convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

4 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Lewis Johnson . . . , Rice Pavis . . . , and William Viner . . . , all three of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the said Lewis Johnson's appearance at the next S. P. for the City and

Liberties of Westminster, "to answer for concealing of a treason spoken against his Majestie." S. P. West. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

4 MAY (*sic*), 31 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on thirty-three several parchments, for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer during one month beginning on the said day, against *fifty-two persons*, late of one or another of the following parishes of Middlesex, to wit, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Enfield, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Clement's Danes, Fulham, Stepney, Staines, St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, St. Andrew's Holborne, Whitechappell, Twickenham, St. Pancras, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, comprising the individuals hereafter-named, to wit, Richard Pepper of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West gentleman, Francis Cooke of Enfield gentleman, Anthony Shockey of St. Clement's Danes' surgeon, Edward Hawley of Staines gentleman, William Martin of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman, John Davis of St. Andrew's Holborne gentleman, Peter Theodore of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields described as "cantor misse,"—*seven persons*. The other *forty-five* individuals, indicted in these bills were yeomen, tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, laborers or women who do not appear to have been of gentle degree. Clerical minutes on the bills show that Peter Macrey of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate yeoman, Richard Pepper of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West gentleman, Francis Cooke of Enfield gentleman, William Beamont of Fulham yeoman, Margaret Coddington of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields spinster, William Martin of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman, William Holmes of St. Andrew's Holborne yeoman, Leonard Lebeck of Whitechappell yeoman, John Buckett of Whitechappell yeoman, Henry Outlion of Whitechappell wood-hatt maker, Mathias Dutt of Whitechappell yeoman, of Whitechappell yeoman, Henry Marchant of Whitechappell hat maker, Nicholas Codey of Whitechappell yeoman, Margaret Cousin of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, Thomas Jolley of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields widow, John Wyatt of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, Phineas Darcie of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, Marten Inman of the parish of St. Pancras widow, Henry Alexander of Whitechappell hat-maker, Samuel Moore of Enfield laborer, viz. twenty-one of the misdemeanants, confessed the indictment, and were fined twenty pounds, in accordance with the statute; the confession of the indictment being preceded in the majority of cases by a withdrawal of a previous plea of 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 28 April, 31 Charles II.

11 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Alexander Lumsden (?) late of the said parish clerk, born within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome, after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and

before the said 11 May, 31 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Titus Oates, Stephen Dugdale — Jur'." On the face of the indictment, there appears over Alexander Lumsden's name the clerical note "Po se"—he puts himself on a jury. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

18 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that John Fleming late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk, born within this kingdom of England after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz., and before 18 May, 31 Charles II. made and ordained in parts beyond sea a Seminary Preist by authority derived from the See of Rome, weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, on the said 18th May, 31 Charles II., traitorously returned from parts beyond sea into this kingdom, to wit, to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., and there traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord the King was and remained. Over the bill appears this clerical note, to wit, "Po se postea xvi° Julii xxxi R's non cul nec se retr"—He puts himself on a jury of the country, and afterwards on 16 July, 31 Charles II., the jurors say that he is 'Not Guilty,' and that he did not make flight. G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II.

18 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, James Baker *alias* James Hesketh late of the said parish clerk, born in this kingdom of England, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome, after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz., and before the said 18 May, 31 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the said Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Mary Dove." On the face of the bill appears the clerical record, that James Baker *alias* James Hesketh put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and was sentenced to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 32 Charles II.

19 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the said day, Morrice Gifford *alias* Morrice Baker late of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. clerk, born within this kingdom of England after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in 1 Eliz., and before the said 19 May, 31 Charles II. made and ordained a Seminary Preist in parts beyond sea, weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England, and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in the same on the said 19th of May returned from parts beyond the sea

to St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. aforesaid and there traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord the King was and remained. At the head of the indictment appears this clerical note, to wit, 'Tr' p' nomen Jacobi Baker xxii Feb. xxxii Car. Scdi R's' = He is tried under the name of James Baker on 22 Feb., 32 Charles II. G. D. R., 5 June, 31 Charles II.

19 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Walter Fowler of Bettisfeild co. Flint gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds; The Condition of the recognizance being that he and his wife and two servants "shall not at any tyme hereafter goe to Rome or any popish seminary nunnery or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion or enter into any religious order, or directly or indirectly act contrive or consent to any thinge to be done against the life of the sovereigne Lorde the Kinge, his kingdomes the lawes thereof &c.," the said recognizance being made by the said Walter Fowler (at the direction of M^r Secretary Coventry), in order to obtain the king's passport empowering the same Walter Fowler gentleman to go beyond seas, with his wife and two servants.—Also, similar Recognizance, taken on the same day before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P. of Elizabeth Anderton of Lostock co. Lancaster widow, in the sum of five hundred pounds; the said recognizance being made at M^r Secretary Coventry's direction by the said Elizabeth Anderton "in order to her obtayning his Majesties Passport for her selfe, her grandsoun Christopher Anderton and their servant Mary Ellis to goe beyond seas." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

20 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Edmund Warcupp esq. J.P. on two several parchments, for the appearance of William Peters of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman, and Andrew Thompson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster, to answer for their "recusancy" and being "papists." S. P. West. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

21 MAY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Edmund Warcupp esq. J.P. on the said day, of Randolph Jackson of Whitehall esq., in the sum of three hundred pounds; the condition of the recognizance being "That Elizabeth Missaell, and Edward De Latre, infants, children of John De Latre of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in the county of Middlesex gentleman, shall not be bred in any seminary, nunnery monastery or other schoole of learninge instructinge them in the Romishe Religion, while they remaine beyond the seas, whither they are permitted by his Majestie now to travel." S. P. West. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

4 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, in the file of this date, for

the appearance at the next General Session of the Peace, of the following persons suspected to be papists, to wit, (1) John Moore of St. Clement's Danes' gentleman, to answer for refusing to take the oath of Supremacy, (2) Robert Bryan of St. Clement's Danes' gentleman, for refusing to take the oath of Supremacy, (3) William Hicky *alias* Vander-Huggy of St. Andrew's Holborn mercer "to answer his staying in towne, being a papist, in contempt of the King's proclamacion, and refusing to take the oaths," (4) Peter Wilkinson of Queen's Street Bloomesbury limbner (*sic*), suspected of "being a papist and keeping the company of such," (5) Anne Harrison wife of Robert Harrison of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman, "to answer for being a popish recusant," (6) Peter Feild of Shadwell sailor, to answer "for being suspected to bee a Roman Catholique," (7) Andrew Bridges of Wapping sailor, to answer "for being suspected to be a Roman Catholique, not haveinge conformed to the Church of England nor taken the Sacrament," (8) Peter Mun of . . . , "to answer for haveing confessed himselfe to bee a papist," and (9) Anthony Shellotee of . . . , to answer for having "confessed himselfe to bee a papist." John Moore and Robert Bryan appeared and were redelivered to their bail. William Hicky *alias* Vander Huggy appeared and was committed to prison. Peter Wilkinson failed to appear. Anne Harrison failed to appear. Peter Feild appeared and was discharged. Andrew Bridges, Peter Mun, and Anthony Shellotee appeared and were discharged. S. P. R., 4 June, 31 Charles II.

12 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Agathia Gillmore of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields spinster and William Terry of St. Clement's Danes' millener, in the sum of forty pounds each: the condition of the recognizances being that "the samè Agathia shall not at any time hereafter goe to Rome, or any popish seminary nunnery or schole to be educated, instructed or strengthened in the popish religion &c. &c.," the recognizances being made at the direction of Mr. Secretary Coventry, "in order to" the said Agathia's "obtaining his Majesty's passport to goe beyond seas." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

16 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Katheryn Duddall of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. widow and William Terry of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. millener, in the sum of forty pound each: the condition of the recognizances being "that the sayd Katheryn Duddall shall not at any tyme hereafter goe to Rome or any popish seminary nunnery or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion &c. &c.," the recognizances being made at the direction of Mr. Secretary Coventry, in order that the same Katheryn Duddall may "obtainne his Majesty's leave and passport to goe beyond seas." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

16 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Jeremiah Solivant of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields victualler and Cornelius Micharta of Long Acre in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the sum of forty pounds each : the condition of the said recognizances being that Katheryn Legg (the wife of Nicholas Legg taylor who is now in Brussels in Flanders) and her daughter Rose Legg “shall not at any time hereafter goe to Rome or any popish seminary nunnery or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish Religion &c. &c. :” the said recognizances being made at the direction of Mr. Secretary Coventry, in order that the same Rose Legg may “obtaine his Majesty's leave and passport for her and her young daughter Rose Legg's going to Brussels aforesaid.” S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

18 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Edward Gleast of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman, in the sum of two hundred pounds, and of Thomas Gandy and Henry Hawkes, both of St. Margaret's Westminster gentlemen, in the sum of one hundred pounds each : For the said Edward Gleast's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster, “to abide the order of the Court, for being in towne contrary to the King's proclamation.” S. P. West. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

23 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Penelope Downes of Wardley co. Lancaster spinster and her servant Mary Carter, in the sum of forty pounds each : the condition of the recognizances being that “the same Penelope Downes and Mary Carter and either of them shall not at any time hereafter goe to Rome, or any seminary nunnery or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion, or enter into any popish religious Order &c. &c.,”—the said recognizances being made at the direction of Mr. Secretary Coventry, in order that the same Penelope and Mary may obtain “his Majesties leave and passport to goe beyond seas.” S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

25 JUNE, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Mary Cooke a maidservant to the Duke of Monmouth, in the sum of forty pounds : the condition of the recognizance being that “Elizabeth Neale, Elizabeth Chaworth and John Kennedy or any of them shall not at any tyme hereafter goe to Rome or any seminary nunnery or schole, to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion, or enter into any popish or religious order &c. &c.,” the recognizance being made at the direction of Mr. Secretary Coventry, in order that the said Elizabeth Neale of Sherborne co. Southampton (wife of William Neale gentleman, who is now at Burbon in France, as the said Elizabeth affirmeth) may obtayne “his Majesties leave and lycence and passport for her and her two servants Elizabeth Chaworth and John

Kennedy an infant's going to Burbon aforesaid." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

1 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Richard Alibon of Brownlow Street in Holborne co. Midd. gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds: the condition of the recognizance being that the said Richard Alibon "shall not at any tyme hereafter goe to Rome or any popish seminary or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion, or enter into any popish religious order &c. &c.," the said recognizance being made in order that the said Richard Alibon may obtain "his Majesties leave and passport to goe beyond seas."—Also, similar Recognizance, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of Job Alibon of Dognam co. Essex gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds, the said recognizance being made at the direction of Mr. Secretary Coventry, in order that the said Job Alibon may obtain his Majesty's leave and passport to go beyond seas.—Also, similar recognizance of Edward Mulleneux of Rider Streete in St. James's Fields in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of one hundred pounds: the said recognizance being made and taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., in order that the said Edward Mulleneux may obtain his Majesty's leave and passport for him the same Edward Mulleneux, his wife Anne, and his three children, to wit, Mary, Edmond and Robert, and his servant Mary Browne to go beyond seas. S. P. R., 9 Oct. 31 Charles II.

1 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq., J.P., of Nicholas Parr of Coleyard in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields gentleman and John Watson of Charles Street in the same parish gentleman, in the sum of one hundred pounds each, the condition of the said recognizances being that Lady (styled Dame) Mary Somerset, her grandson Edward Somerset and her six servants, to wit, Elizabeth Rider, Mary Darnel, Amys Townesend, Elizabeth Saunders, Grace Wayte and Roger Lucas "shall not at any tyme hereafter goe to Rome or any seminary nunnery or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion, or enter into any popish religious Order &c. &c.," the said recognizances being made in order that the same Lady Mary Somerset may obtain "his Majesties leave and passport for her her grandsonne and her six servants to goe beyond seas." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

1 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Nicholas Parr of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman and John Stanley of Fleete Streete in the liberty of the City of London perriwigg-maker, in the sum of one hundred pounds each; The condition of the said recognizances being that "Thomas Gifford and Thomas Seamer shall not at any tyme hereafter goe to Rome or any popish Seminary or Schole to be

instructed or strengthened in the Popish Religion, or enter into any Popish Religious Order, or directly or indirectly act contrive or consent to anything to be done against the the life of our Sovereigne Lorde the Kinge, his kingdome, the lawes thereof, or the Protestant Religion therein established ;" it having been directed by M^r Secretary Coventry that the said Thomas Gifford and Thomas Seamer should acknowledge the said recognizances &c. &c. "in order to their obtayninge his Majestyes Passport to goe beyond seas." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

4 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Edward Stratfeild gentleman and Charles Tempest gentleman, in the sum of two hundred pounds each, and of Robert Squire factour and John Moor goldsmith, both of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of the said Edward Stratfeild and Charles Tempest at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster, "to abide the order of the Court, for being in Towne contrary to the King's Proclamation." S. P. West. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

5 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster on the said day, in the course of conversation had between a certain William Hester and a certain Alexander Pare of and concerning a certain Titus Oates and a certain William Bedlow, which Titus Oates and William Bedloe have been lately produced as witnesses on the part of the said Lord the King for proving the conspiracy of certain traitors against the said Lord now King, the said Alexander Pare late of the said parish bricklayer, with the intention of bringing the same Titus Oates and William Bedlow to odium and infamy amongst the said King's lieges and subjects, spoke these scandalous and malicious words, to wit, "M^r Oates and M^r Bedlow are as great rogues as ever rob'd on the highway." No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

9 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Yeate of Grayes Inn co. Midd. esq. and John Bradford of Drury Lane in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of two hundred pounds each, the condition of the same recognizances being, "That whereas Sir Charles Yeates of Buckland in the county of Berks, barrt. was directed by M^r Secretary Coventry to acknowledge the said recognizances by sufficient suertyes as aforesaid in order to his obtaining his Majestyes Passport for himselfe and his five present meniall servants vizt. Edward Withy, Nicasius Peterson, Edward Pierce, Ursula Chadwell and Jane Blofield going beyond seas, If therefore the said Sir Charles Yeates and his said five servants and every of them, other than Nicasius Petersen who was an alien borne, shall not goe to Rome or any

Seminary, Nunnery or Schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion, or enter into any popish religious order, or directly or indirectly act contrive or consent to anything to be done against the life of our Sovereigne Lord the Kinge, his Kingdomes, the lawes thereof or the Protestant Religion therein established, Then this recognizance to be void." S. P. R., 9 Oct., 13 Charles II.

14 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on the file of this date, for the appearance at the next G. Q. S. P. at Hicks Hall, of the following persons suspected of being popish recusants, to wit, (1) Mary Brigginn wife of William Brigginn of St. Clement's Danes' ironmonger, to answer &c. "for being a suspected popish recusant, and (2) Timothy Penniston of St. Andrew's Holborn cutler, "to prosecute his Traverse he being indicted of recusancy, and for not repaying to church." Mary Brigginn appeared and was re-delivered to her bail. Timothy Penniston failed to appear. S. P. R., 14 July, 31 Charles II.

15 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Robert Rusholme yeoman, Henry de Larey yeoman, Katherine Turner wife of Francis Turner yeoman, and Christian Routh wife of Thomas Routh yeoman, all four late of St. Margaret's Westminster. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings on the bill. S. P. West. R., 6 Oct., 31 Charles II.

22 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Richard Jackson of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields joyner, in the sum of forty pounds, and Christopher Barton smith and Elizabeth Nicholes widow, both of the said parish, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the said Richard Jackson's appearance at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer for recusantcie." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 9 Oct. 31 Charles II.

29 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Francis Selman of Duke's Place near Algate in London perriwigg-maker and John Smithwick of Swan Alley in Thamstreete in London silk-dyer, in the sum of sixty pounds each; the condition of the said recognizances being, that Jane Moody wife of Robert Moody perriwigg-maker, and her three children and servant, whilst they or any of them shall be under the said Jane Moody's government or power, shall not go to Rome or any seminary nunnery or schole to be educated instructed or strengthened in the popish religion, or enter into any popish religious Order, or directly or indirectly act contrive or consent to any thing to be done against the life of our sovereigne Lord the King, his kingdomes and laws, and the Protestant religion therein established; the said Jane Moody having been directed to acknowledge the same recognizances "in order to obtayne his Majestyes Passport for herselfe, her three children, viz. Bartholomew, Mary and Beatrice and a maydservant to be hired and

retayned by her, to goe to her sayd husband" now in Holland. S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

31 JULY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Ellis Lloyd esq. J.P., of William Bullocke of the Old Bayley cooper and Marke Carter of Red Cross Street without Cripplegate, each in the sum of sixty pounds; For the appearance of Robert Goad at the next General S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for recusancy and for words spoken against the present government." S. P. R., 25 Aug., 31 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against John Budgion late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 9 Oct., 31 Charles II.

2 AUGUST, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Jeffery Barron of St. Margaret's Westminster . . . , in the sum of one hundred pounds, and John More of Southwarke silversmith and Nicholas Chapman of Psalsbury Court in St. Bride's parish tinman, in the sum of fifty pounds; For the said Jeffery Barron's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster, to answer &c. for "being a papiste." S. P. West. R., 6 Oct., 31 Charles II.

8 AUGUST, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Povey esq. J.P., of John Robenson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman and Christopher Toldervile of the same parish millenor, in the sum of one hundred pounds each, and of Ann Ireland *alias* Browne . . . , in the sum of two hundred pounds; For the appearance of the said Ann Ireland *alias* Browne at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer "for and concerning treasonable words and practices intended against the life of His Majesty;" the said recognizances being made and taken at the order of the Lords of His Majestie's Privie Councell. She appeared and was re-delivered to her bail. S. P. R., 25 Aug., 31 Charles II.

9 AUGUST, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that Sara Tedder, late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate spinster, assaulted a certain Elizabeth Atkinson spinster at the said parish on the said 9th of August, and afterwards on the same day conveyed the same Elizabeth, without her consent and against her will, on board a ship then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting her in the same ship to parts beyond sea called Virginea, and there selling her. Sara Tedder put herself on a jury, and was found 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 25 Aug., 31 Charles II.

12 AUGUST, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate on the said day, Elizabeth Wilson late of the said parish spinster assaulted Elizabeth Willoughby, the wife of John Willoughby, then being heavy with child, and maliciously and violently beat and maltreated the same Elizabeth Willoughby, so that she afterwards, to wit, on the 20th

day of the said month, brought forth a dead child. Elizabeth Wilson put herself 'Not Guilty,' but afterwards on 9 Oct., 1679, she abandoned the plea, and confessed the indictment, and was fined thirteen shillings and fourpence, which fine she paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 25 August, 31 Charles II.

14 AUGUST, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate co. Midd. on the said day, Hugh Davis of the said parish yeoman assaulted a certain Samuel Pegget, and discharged at the said Samuel a pistol charged with gunpowder and bullet, so that he wittingly and unlawfully did cut and shoote off the longest finger of the right hand of the same Samuel Pegget. Hugh Davis confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of five pounds. S. P. R., 25 August, 31 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common praper, during a month beginning on the said day, against Henry Cooke late of Endfield co. Midd. yeoman, and his wife Ann Cooke. S. P. R., 9 Oct. 31 Charles II.

19 NOVEMBER, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Walter Lapp esq. J.P., of Timothy Nurse of Neart (?) co. Gloucester gentleman, in the sum of one thousand pounds, and of John Powell of the Inner Temple esq. and John Rogers of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East London haberdasher, in the sum of five hundred pounds each : For the appearance of the said Timothy Nurse at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace, for the City and Liberties of Westminster, to answer &c. "to what shall be objected against him by William Craine and Robert Peacke for being a suspected Priest or Jesuit." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 31 Charles II.

27 NOVEMBER, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that at St. Giles's-in-the-Field co. Midd. on the said day, William Russell clerk *alias* William Nappier clerk, late of the said parish, born within the dominions of the Lord now King, and made and ordained a priest by authority derived from the See of Rome after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1 Eliz. and before the said 27 Nov., 31 Charles II., weighing little the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England and in no degree fearing the penalties contained in them, traitorously and as a false traitor of the Lord now King was and remained. Endorsed "Test Titus Oates, Miles Prance—Jur'." On the face of the bill appears the clerical record that William Russell *alias* Nappier put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and was therefore sentenced to be executed, in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

2 DECEMBER, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Adrian Scroope late of the said parish gentleman assaulted William Best gentleman, and slew and murdered him by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left side

of his breast, of which wound he languished in the said parish from the 2nd December to the 12th of January next following, on which last-named day he died of the same wound. Acquitted of murder, but found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, Adrian Scroope pleaded his clergy effectually; whereupon the branding was respited till the next Gaol Delivery. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

16 DECEMBER, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Charles Pitfield knt. J.P. on the said day, of Sir Thomas Coape of Munmouth Street in Spittlefields knt., in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Sir Thomas Coape knt. at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to give evidence "against Francis Catlin for speaking disgracefull and slandrous words against James Duke of Munmouth and against the Lord Mayor of the City of London." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 31 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Margaret Bell, the wife of Thomas Bell of St. Clement's Danes' victualler, at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex to be held at Hixes Hall, to answer &c. "for being a reputed popish recusant." She failed to appear. S. P. R., 24 Feb., 32 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Charles King late of the said parish laborer assaulted Mary Mathews in the highway, and robbed her of "a Bengall gowne" worth eighteen pence, and two hempen aprons worth eight pence, of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Mary Mathews. Found 'Guilty,' Charles King was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 31 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, George Allyson late of the said parish laborer tore and took and carried away from the freehold tenement of Nicholas Barebones M.D. three hundred pounds weight of lead, of the goods and chattels of the said Nicholas Barebones, the same lead being then and there affixed to the said freehold tenement. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, George Allyson was fined thirty-four shillings and fourpence, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain till he should have paid the fine. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 31 Charles II.

13 JANUARY, 31 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Henry Hawley esq. J.P. on the said day, of Nathaniel Withers of Windover co. Bucks, gentleman in the sum of forty pounds, and of Edward Pate of Isleworth co. Midd. gentleman and John Stibbs of New Brentford co. Midd. coffeeman, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Nathaniel Withers at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer the informacions of John Thomas, Charles Ayscoghe and Vincent Parrett for saying the Duke of Monmouth was

a traytour, a bastard and a paper-sculld fellow." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 31 Charles II.

6 FEBRUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir William Smith Bart. J.P. on the said day, of Henry Haines butcher, Thomas Foster waterman and Michael Hood waterman, in the sum of twenty pounds each; the parchment being endorsed with these words, to wit, "Whereas att a Private Sessions held on the 6th day of February instant at the Courthous upon Milend Green in the county of Midd., before Sir William Smyth bart., Sir Charles Pitfield knt., Josiah Rycrofts, George Dashwood, esqs., his Majesties Justices &c. Francis Quash of Ratcliffe within mencioned chaundler was brought and presented for opening his shop on the 30th day of January (being a Day of Humiliation sett apart by Act of Parliament for the Martyrdom of King Charles the First), which matter was proved on Oath, and the said Francis Quash required to putt in suretys to answer the said complainte, which he refuseing was committed by the Court to New Prison. Afterwards Bayle being tendred, I accepted the same and discharged him thence. Now the condicions of this Recognizance is such that, if the before-named Francis Quash shall personally appear at the next General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Midd., and there shall answer the said complaint, Then &c. W. Smyth."—Six similar Recognizances for the appearance of Benjamin Ruttland tayler, Thomas Scattergood mealeman, John Trever shoemaker, Edward Hoare distiller, John Constantine slop-seller, Robert Winn smith, all of Ratcliffe aforesaid, at the next General S. P. for Midd. to answer, each of them having offended by opening his shop on the said day of Humiliation, and having refused to put in sureties for his appearance at next G. S. P., until he had been committed to the new Prison. Each misdemeanant appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 24 Feb., 32 Charles II.

17 FEBRUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Tobias Butler gentleman and Daniel Sihane laborer, both late of the said parish, assaulted Nicholas Fitz-Simons, and that Tobias Butler slew and murdered the said Nicholas Fitz-Simons by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left part of his breast, of which mortal wound he then and there died instantly; and that Daniel Sihane was present at the said murder and encouraged the said Tobias Butler to commit it. Found 'Guilty,' Tobias Butler was sentenced to be hanged. No clerical note over Daniel Sihane's name. G. D. R., 26 Feb., 32 Charles II.

30 MARCH, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Stuart Forster esq. J.P., of Anthony Bevin laborer, Israel Elliot widow and William Kempson victualler, all three of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said

Anthony Bevin at the next G. S. P. at Hicks Hall, "to answer his throwing down of earth, and the breaking down a vault, which fell upon severall statues in or neare Arundell Buildings belonging to the Lord Howard, whereby the same were broken defaced and spoiled." S. P. R., 19 April, 32 Charles II.

15 APRIL, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, John Gyles late of the said parish gentleman, together with other evil-doers to the jurors unknown, assaulted with murderous intention John Arnold esq., one of the King's Justices of the Peace for the county of Monmouth, and with swords &c. wounded, beat and maltreated the said John Arnold, giving him a wound from which blood flowed between his belly and left breast, and two wounds on the breast, and two wounds on his left arm. Found 'Guilty,' John Gyles was sentenced to stand for an hour on the pillory on three several days, on one day near Chancery Lane at a place called . . . Lane, and on another day in Holborne near Grayes Inn Corte, and on another day in the Strond, near the Maypoll, having on his hat a paper, setting forth his offence in these words, to wit, 'For assaulting by lyinge in waite, and greivously wounding John Arnold esq, a Justice of Peace of Monmouthshire;' and further to pay a fine of fifty shillings, and to remain in prison untill he shall put in good sureties for his good conduct, during the rest of his life. G. D. R., 7 July, 32 Charles II.

22 APRIL, 32 CHARLES II.—A Particular Account of the Recusants, lately specified in a Commission directed to his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, bearing date the twoe-and-twentieth day of April 1680, for administering the Oathe of Supremacie and Obedience to them, and inhabiting in Finsbury Division of Middlesex. A mere list of the suspected recusants of the Finsbury Division of the metropolitan county, this document of stitched leaves gives names of sixty-one individuals, together with the names of their respective parishes, and particulars relating to their respective degrees of dignity or humility. (1) Edward Lord Pawlett, (2) Arthur Owen esq., (3) his daughter Abigail Owen, (4) Arthur Warren esq., (5) his daughter Abigail Warren, all five of St. James's Clerkenwell, (6) Cornelius Dor, M.D. and (7) William Houseman gentleman, both of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, are the few persons of superior quality named in the list, whose other entries relate to trades-people, artisans, or the followers of still lowlier callings, such as Stephen Skidmore rope-dancer, Mary Thackery of Grub Street servant, Henry Harris of Clerkenwell beggar. 32 Charles II.

22 APRIL, 32 CHARLES II.—A Particular Account of the names of those Recusants lately specified in a Commission directed to his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, bearing

date the two and twentieth day of April 1680, for the administering the Oaths of Supremacy and Obedience to them, and inhabiting within the Tower Division. A list of the suspected recusants of the Tower Division of Middlesex, this document of stitched paper-leaves gives the names and respective parishes of upwards of 300 individuals, together with particulars indicating their respective degrees of social dignity or humility, avocations &c. The list gives the names of (1) William Beeston gentleman, (2) Gabriel Cressey merchant, (3) Thomas Chamberlaine merchant, (4) Charles Cressey merchant, (5) Lewis Duplesse merchant, all *five* of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, (6) Richard Abell gentleman, (7) his daughter Abell, both of Whitechappell, (8) Laurence Vaughan of St. Katherine's merchant, (9) Baptista de Casey gentleman, (10) John Watkins gentleman, (11) Mathew Lock gentleman, all *three* of St. Mary's-le-Bowe, (12) Bryan Ryley of Whitechappell gentleman, (13) Peter Brissey of St. Leonard's Shoreditch merchant, (14) Leonard Vancum merchant, (15) Joshua Raine merchant, (16) his wife Raine, all *three* of Whitechappell, (17) Martha Smart the wife of John Smart of Poplar and Blackwall surgeon. Most of the other persons named in the list are expressly described as yeomen, tradesmen, artisans or followers of even more humble vocations. Respecting the social status and quality of a minority no information is afforded by the clerical draughtsman.—Suspected Recusants: Tower Division, 32 Charles II.

23 APRIL, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Philip Doughty esq. and Anthony Hambleton esq., both late of the said parish, assaulted a certain Richard Capps, and that the said Philip Doughty slew and murdered the same Richard Capps by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left part of his breast, of which wound he languished at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. from the said 23rd of April to the 11th of June next following, on which last-named day he died of the said wound: And That the said Anthony Hambleton was present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged the said Philip Doughty to commit it. Putting himself on a jury, Anthony Hambleton was acquitted. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, Philip Doughty esq. was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 7 July, 32 Charles II.

4 JULY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during three months beginning on the said day, against John Ayleworth, of St. Paul's Covent Garden, co. Midd. yeoman, and his wife Ann Ayleworth. Record of proclamation, but no minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 7 Oct., 32 Charles II.

8 JULY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

co. Midd. on the said day, John Coxe *alias* Tarter, late of the said parish yeoman, an infamous and evil person, with the intention of debauching and corrupting the young men and others of the said king's lieges and subjects, maliciously and scandalously uttered published and offered for sale, a certain most pernicious, wicked and vicious book entitled "The Schoole of Venus or the Ladies Delight, Reduced into Rules of Practice : Being the Translation of the French *L'Escole des Filles* in two Dialogues anno 1680;" exemplary passages of the filthy performance being set forth in the lengthy indictment,—passages of which it is enough to say that they fully justified the prosecution of the publisher. No clerical minutes, touching subsequent proceedings in the case appear upon the bill. S. P. R., 8 Sept., 32 Charles II.

14 JULY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against John Fanshawe yeoman, Morgan Dunyon yeoman, and Rebecca Daniel wife of William Daniel yeoman, all *three* late of St. Margaret's Westminster. S. P. West. R., 6 Jan., 32 Charles II.

11 AUGUST, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on three several parchments, taken before James Dewy, esq. J.P. on the said day, of Richard Allen, Richard Wood and George Ware, all three of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields labourers, in the sum of four hundred pounds each, and each of them putting in two sureties, bound in the sum of two hundred pounds a-piece ; For the appearance of the said Richard Allen, Richard Wood and George Ware at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to "answer the assaulting and striking of Mouns^r Marine, Resident for the Duke of Courland." S. P. R., 8 Sept., 32 Charles II.

12 AUGUST, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before J. Parry . . . J.P., on the said day, of Richard Evans of Shorditch clerke, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Richard Turke cooke and Edward Vaughan yeoman, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of twenty pounds each; For the appearance of the said Richard Evans at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for pretending to be in Orders, and a Master of Arts of Christ Church Oxon., and [having] preached several times as such." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 8 Sept., 32 Charles II.

13 AUGUST, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during five months beginning on the said day, against the following *twenty-four persons*, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Field co. Midd., to wit, Barbara the wife of Roger Duke of Cleveland *alias* Barbara Duchess of Cleveland spinster, the Duchess of Mazareene spinster, Robert Strickland esq., John Hall esq., Sir John Arundell knt., Sir Richard Beeling knt., Edward Harnage esq.,

William Harnage gentleman, Mervin Titchett esq., Francis Lightfoot apothecary, Edward Halsall esq., Andrew Gallaway gentleman, James Depue gentleman, Robert Lord Hunsdon, Sarah Arundell wife of Charles Arundell esq. *alias* Sara Arundell spinster, Ann Dorrell spinster, Laurence Lefever gentleman, Dungan esq., Legg spinster, Hyem apothecary, Napper esq., Milbourne Maddox gentleman, Alexander Whitlocke gentleman, and Martha Bullmer spinster. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings on the bill. S.P.R., 14 Jan., 32 Charles II.

28 AUGUST, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Rowe J.P. on the said day, of Nicholas Spearman victualler, William Spearman laborer and William Jones laborer, all three of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Nicholas Spearman at the next Session of the Peace to be holden at Hicks Hall, "to answer for harbouring young fellows and boyes in his house, that make it their imployment to pick peoples pockets." S. P. R., 8 Sept., 32 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that Ann Servant the wife of Ralph Servant late of Stepney co. Midd yeoman, a person greedy of gain, on the said 1 Sept., 32 Charles II. assaulted Alice Flax, and afterwards on the same day conveyed the same Alice without her consent and against her will on board a ship called *The Elizabeth and Katherine*, then lying in the river Thames, and afterwards in the same ship transported the same Alice without her consent and against her will to a place called Virginia in parts beyond sea, and in the same place for the gain and profit of the same Ann Servant sold the same Alice Flax to the final ruin of the same Alice. Ann Servant put herself 'Not Guilty' on the country, but afterwards, to wit, on 20 Feb., 35 Charles II., she abandoned the plea, confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence. S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

5 SEPTEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on ten several parchments, for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against John Moulmott yeoman, Randolph Gilson yeoman, Debora Fowler spinster, John Earle yeoman, John Devord yeoman, Michael Bunningham yeoman, all *six* late of Stepney co. Midd., and Christopher Barton blacksmith, John Ryder joyner, John Jolley tayler, and Thomas Champion shoemaker, all *four* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. S. P. R., 7 Oct., 32 Charles II.

7 SEPTEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Henry Hawley J.P., of Phillip Brice of Old Brentford tobacco-pipe maker and William Row of Soe-hoe in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields mettle-

man, in the sum of one hundred pounds each : For the appearance of Phillip Brice and William Row "before his Majesties most Hon^{ble} Privy Councill (or ellswere when thereunto required) to give evidence against Hugh Walton now prisoner in Newgate being a popish recusant, for speaking treasonable words." S. P. R., 14 Jan., 32 Charles II.

7 DECEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Ealing co. Midd. on the said day, Hugh Walton late of the said parish laborer intended to raise war, rebellion and insurrection against the said Lord the King, and in order to carry out his traitorous purpose traitorously put himself "*anglice* listed" himself for a soldier to fight against the king, and for so doing received payment from certain false and traitorous persons to the jurors unknown. Hugh Walton put himself on a jury and was acquitted. G. D. R., 25 Feb., 33 Charles II.

8 DECEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—Certificates on five several parchments, that Edward Howard, Sir Thomas Grimes bart., Henry Hall, Richard Astley, Robert Yallop came before the Court in the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, and prayed to be discharged of indictments for recusancy, in consideration of their submission to the laws and their conformity to the usages of the Church of England. G. D. R., 8 Dec., 32 Charles II.

14 DECEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, one hundred yards of Flanders lace worth one hundred pounds were imported into this kingdom of England against the form of a certain statute &c., And That afterwards on the same day the same hundred yards of lace, thus imported into this kingdom of England were seized and stayed, in the keeping of Mary the wife of Daniel Maccarty and Katherine Francis spinster, by Ralph Child, Joshua Farmer and John Fitcham as goods forbidden to be imported by virtue of the afore-mentioned statute, And That afterwards, to wit, on the 24th day of the same month of December the aforesaid Ralph Child, Joshua Farmer and John Fitcham, all three late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields yeomen, without any lawful authority for so doing, re-delivered the said lace at Westminster into the hands and possession of the said Mary Maccarty, and in the consideration of the same re-delivery of the same lace, fraudulently and deceitfully received the sum of fourteen pounds, as a composition. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case appear upon the bill. S. P. R., 14 Jan., 32 Charles II.

23 DECEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer for two months, beginning on the said day, against Roger Earl Castlemaine, Sir Edward Gage, knt., John Gage, gentleman, Mary Solorer (?) widow, Peter Shaalin yeoman, John Ellicott (?) gentleman, his wife . . . , George Roberts gentleman,

Henry Howard esq., Francis Howard gentleman, John Howard gentleman, the Marchioness-Dowager of Winchester, Thomas Cook esq., William Gawen gentleman, Clara Mannay spinster and Mary Mannay spinster, all *sixteen* late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. G. D. R., 25 Feb., 33 Charles II.

24 DECEMBER, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, John Sadler laborer and Letitia Wiggington wife of William Wiggington laborer, both late of the said parish, assaulted a certain Elizabeth Houlton spinster, and that John Sadler then and there slew and murdered the said Elizabeth Houlton, by flogging “in et super dorsum, ventrem, femora, pectus, brachia, caput, faciem’ with a whip, commonly called “a Catt with Nyne tayles,” so that she died of the said flogging on the following day ; And that the said Letitia Wiggington was present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged the said John Sadler to commit it. Found ‘Guilty,’ John Sadler and Letitia Wiggington were both sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 17 Jan., 32 Charles II.

7 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—Informations against the following Catholic Recusants for remaining within ten miles of the city of London against the form of a certain Act of Parliament of 5 November, 3 James I.—to wit, against Patrick Trant gentleman, Jeremiah Goree yeoman, John Pittoe laborer, Bernard Gascoigne, John Gregson yeoman, John Wall yeoman, George Starsaire yeoman, the Lady Mary St. John widow, John Duvall esq., Christopher Carkill yeoman, James Coughland yeoman, Lewis Shampee yeoman, Christopher Collins, Thomas Short, John Tomithes (?) shoemaker, Andrew Mathews carpenter, Andrew Robinson distiller, John Goslyn apothecary, Francis Fanshaw yeoman, and Henry Constable yeoman, all twenty persons being described as late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the liberties &c. of Westminster. These twenty informations were laid before William the Earl Craven and other Justices of the Peace for Westminster assembled in General Quarter Session of the Peace, by Samuel Barrow, who on laying the informations claimed the one-half of the penalty of one hundred pounds, accruing to the Lord now King and the informer from each of the recusants, so informed against, and sought process of the law for the satisfaction of his claim. S. P. West. R., 6 Jan., 32 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Sir Clement Armiger knt. J.P., of Mounseir Jacob Jacmar of St. Martin's parish, in the sum of forty pounds : For the said Jacob Jacmar's appearance at the next Session of the Peace to be held at Hixis Hall, “then and there to give in evidence against Morice Comins for a suspicion of beeing a Roman Preist.” He did not appear. S. P. R., 14 Jan., 32 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Theophilus Oglethorpe, Baldwin Laton and Charles Bolt, all three late of the said parish gentlemen, assaulted John Richardson gentleman, and that Theophilus Oglethorpe slew and murdered the said John Richardson by then and there giving him with a rapier a mortal wound near the navell, of which wound he died on the following day at St. Paul's, Covent Garden: And that Baldwin Laton and Charles Bolt were present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged Theophilus Oglethorpe to commit it. Acquitted of murder, but 'Found Guilty' of manslaughter, Theophilus Oglethorpe asked for the book, read it and was branded. No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings against Baldwin Laton and Charles Bolt. G. D. R., 25 Feb., 33 Charles II.

11 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before John Perry esq. J.P. on the said day, of Robert Baynes of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate victualler and John Coale of St. Clemon's Deans (*sic*) cloth-worker, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of Ursilla Key at the next Session of the Peace to be holden at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street, to answer &c. for "being suspected to be a papist." S. P. R., 14 Jan., 32 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during three months beginning on the said day, against Margaret Salving spinster, Elizabeth Salving spinster, and Diana Salving spinster, all three late of the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy co. Midd. Memorandum of proclamation; but no clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. R., 11 April, 33 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during three months beginning on the said day, against William Lord Powis, . . . his wife *alias* . . . Lady Powis spinster, John Lord Arundle of Warder, . . . the Countess Stafford widow, William Jarrett esq., Sir William Gallaway knt., Henry Blaston (*sic*) gentleman, Mary his wife *alias* Mary Bladen (*sic*) spinster, John Binge gentleman, Simon Foxe gentleman, Nevison Foxe *alias* Nevison Bushell gentleman, Peter Theodore yeoman, John Leforce *alias* John Grey yeoman, his wife Ruth Leforce *alias* Ruth Grey spinster, Thomas Rosson yeoman, his wife Katherine *alias* Katherine Rosson spinster, and Christofer Switerday yeoman, all *seventeen* late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. Clerical minutes show that William Jarrett appeared on 4 July, 1681, and pleaded a special plea, that on the same 4 July, 1681, Simon Foxe appeared and produced a certificate of conformity and of having taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and that on the same day Nevison Foxe *alias* Nevison Bushell also

appeared and produced a certificate of conformity and of having taken the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. No other clerical minutes. S. P. R., 11 April, 33 Charles II.

12 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during three months beginning on the said 12 Jan., 32 Charles II., against the following persons, to wit, George Carsons esq., Henry Benedict Hall esq., Henry Jermyn esq., Thomas Markham esq., William Roper esq., George Freeman gentleman, John Cole gentleman, Austin Cockayn confectioner, Jasper Andrewes joyner, Peter Fountayne perfumer, James Brambourne taylor, Anthony Ashfeild taylor, Henry Brokes millener, Jervas Clifton gentleman, Alexander Walker distiller, Michael Stanley apothecary, Thomas Moore bookseller, Patrick Milton M.D., Peter Beckett goldsmith, John Watson gentleman, Samuel Chambers tobacconist, George Berrigood gunsmith, Ralph Smith shoemaker, Christopher Barton blacksmith, all *twenty-four* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; Edward the Lord Pawlett and Anthony Owen yeoman, *both* of St. James's Clerkenwell; Cornelius Doore M.D., of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate; . . . the Lord Dunbarr, and Gabriel Coxe draper, *both* of St. Paul's Covent-Garden; Sir Thomas Bond knt., Edward Shelton esq., Edward Molineux gentleman, Lionel Throgmorton gentleman, Francis Perkins gentleman, all *five* late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd.; Bleam Milmon apothecary, Francis Revenhurst glassman, Paul Demanty glassman, John Williams glassman, all *four* late of the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy; John Knapp, M.D., Robert Grigg apothecary, John Barton chirurgion, John Langham salesman, all *four* late of St. Clement's Danes'; Walter Gifford esq., Samuel Mortgage M.D., Humphrey Painter innkeeper, all *three* late of Fulham; Bernard Smithson apothecary, Mathew Turner book-seller, James Prince goldsmith, all *three* late of St. Andrew's Holborne; Sir Charles Malgrave late of Southmymys co. Midd. knt.; Lewis Dehavior, of St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. gentleman; Stephen Walpoole apothecary and Raymond Fitzmaurice *alias* Fitzharris gentleman, *both* of St. Andrew's Holborne. Two clerical minutes on the bill show that William Roper esq. put himself on the country and "pleaded specially," that John Barton surgeon on 4 July, 1681, avoided the penal operation of the indictment by appearing and producing a certificate of having taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and Stephen Walpole on 4 July, 1681, put himself 'Not Guilty.' The bill exhibits no clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case of any other of the persons, charged with religious misdemeanour. S. P. R., 11 April, 33 Charles II.

28 JANUARY, 32 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before James Dewey esq. J.P. on the said day, of one Prince of St. Martin's-in-the-

Fields "servus," in the sum of one hundred pounds; the condition of the recognizance being "that Prince a blackmore appear at the next Session of the Peace" for Middlesex, "to answer the assaulting and wounding John Langley." Prince did not appear. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 33 Charles II.

1 FEBRUARY, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties &c. of Westminster on the said day, William Orpoole, late of the said parish laborer, maliciously envious of the most illustrious prince James the Duke of York, the royal brother of our most serene Lord Charles the Second &c. and heir-presumptive to the Imperial Crown of this kingdom of England, and designing to bring the said illustrious prince to death and final destruction, in the presence and hearing of divers of the aforesaid King's lieges and subjects maliciously and advisedly spoke these malicious and unlawful words, to wit, "If the Duke of Yorke was here, I would run my sword into the heart's blood of him, up to the hilt." No clerical minutes of subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 Oct., 33 Charles II.

2 MARCH, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, George Adams late of the said parish laborer stole and carried away a book entitled 'The Journall of the House of Commons' worth six shillings, another book entitled 'The Life of the Earle of Rochester' worth two shillings and six-pence, another book entitled 'Machiavell Redivivus' worth one shilling and six-pence, another book entitled 'The Life of Richard the Second' worth two shillings, another book entitled 'The Whole Duty of a Communicant' worth one shilling, and another book entitled 'The Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs' worth one shilling, of the goods and chattels of William Cademan. Found 'Guilty,' George Adams asked for the book, read it and was branded. G. D. R., 13 April, 33 Charles II.

9 MARCH, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before James Dewy esq. J.P. on the said day, of Richard Smart of Whitechappell victualler, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Henry Parks nail-smith and James Stacy tailor, both of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the said Richard Smart's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there "to answer for speaking scandalous words of the King." S. P. R., 11 April, 33 Charles II.

11 MARCH, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Roger Jenyns esq. J.P., of Sir Edward Bash knt., James Bradford, John Parker of Uxbridge co. Midd. victualler and Symon Snape of the same parish, in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of the said Sir Edward Bash knt., James Bradford, John Parker and Symon Snape at the next S. P. and G. D. for Middlesex, then and there to prefer an

indictment and give evidence "against Adam Hutchinson for seditious words by him spoken." S. P. R., 11 April, 33 Charles II.

12 MARCH, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Charles Macrak yeoman, Jane Thornbury spinster, Margaret Langley spinster, Dorothy Bondman spinster, all *four* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd.; Richard Garbett yeoman, Jane Buckley the wife of Francis Buckley yeoman, Margaret Swindall the wife of Robert Swindall yeoman, all *three* late of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd.; Mary Vandalus *alias* Mary Talbot widow, John Woodman yeoman and John Champion yeoman, all *three* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. Note of proclamation, but no clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. R., 11 April, 33 Charles II.

1 APRIL, 33 CHARLES II.—Ignored Bill that, to incite and stir up the people, and bring the Lord now King into odium and contempt, John Groves late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields taylor, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects, spoke at the said parish and on the said day these seditious words, to wit, "Wee should have noe more Parliament, and the King was as great a papist as the Duke of York, and I wonder the Parliament doth not chop off his head." S. P. R., 18 May, 33 Charles II.

13 APRIL, 33 CHARLES II.—The Newgate Calendar of 13 April, 30 Charles II., contains this note, "Alice Raesteine, committed by Edward Warcupp esq., charged by her owne confession, for going to Newgate to Edward Fitz-Harris (prisoner there for High Treason) having about her a Chararter (*sic*) not to be understood but by herself, which is supposed might bee instructions to the said Fitz-Harris what to answer about the Treason he stands committed for and Refusing to find sureties, Dated 7 March 1680." G. D. R., 13 April, 33 Charles II.

18 APRIL, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Hariot . . . J.P. on the said day, of John Grove of Pickadilly in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields taylor in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Henry Barringer of Windmill Yard of the same parish coachman and of William Halsey of the same parish tobacconist, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the said John Grove at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answere for speaking of treasonable words." He came and was discharged. S. P. R., 18 May, 33 Charles II.

23 APRIL, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Robert Wadsworth and John Ingram, both of St. Botolph's Allgate cutlers, in the sum of thirty shillings each, and of Matthew Newby apprentice of the said John Ingram, in the sum of forty shillings: For the appearance of the said

Matthew at the next General Session of the Peace, to answer &c. "for assaulting the house of John Webster in the night tyme by raising a ladder against it, and defacing a table-board describing the wares and comodities he sold, and fixing to it a scandalous libel to his great disgrace." S. P. R., 18 May, 33 Charles II.

3 MAY, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Edward Warcupp esq. J.P. on the said day, of James Maclanah of Lowth in Ireland yeoman, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Thomas Lightfoot of Aldergate Alley in Bishopsgate Street victualler and William Dale of Swan Yard in Aldersgate Street carpenter, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the said James Maclanah at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "touching his recusancy and refusall to take the Oath of Allegiance, and being in towne contrary to the lawes and proclamations, in this case made and provided." He appeared on 4 Aug., 1681, when the matter was deferred. S. P. R., 18 May, 33 Charles II.

6 MAY, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Vensome of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate wyer-drawer, and James Roberts of the same parish labourer, in the sum of five pounds each; For the appearance of Anne Ellis spinster at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer "for unlawfully takeing away money and goods of a considerable value from her father-in-law Thomas Vensome." On 4 July, 1681, the matter was deferred, on evidence that Anne Ellis had been sent to Virginia with the consent of her parents. S. P. R., 18 May, 33 Charles II.

13 JUNE, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against William Lancaster yeoman, Mary Featherhalfe widow, Peregrine Featherhalfe spinster, Martin Couldron yeoman, and James Windeybanke yeoman, all *five* late of St. Margaret's Westminster. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R. 3 Oct., 33 Charles II.

13 JUNE, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Musgrave Bibby vintner, Helen Clarke widow, Peter Smith taylor, John Tuncks shoemaker, Thomas Walker yeoman, Lewis Shampee yeoman, Margaret Bignall the wife of Giles Bignall yeoman, Martha Gorey the wife of Jeremiah Gorey yeoman, John Martindall vintner, Richard Collett vintner, Edward Tardy yeoman, all *eleven* late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and of Dorothy Turner the wife of Francis Turner late of St. Margaret's Westminster. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. West. R., 3 Oct., 33 Charles II.

13 JUNE, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Elisha Bennet of St. Laurence Lane London sailor, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Sampson Fenn of St. Botolph's-without-Algate cooper and Walter Georges of Wapping tallow-chandler, in the sum of twenty pounds each ; For the appearance of the said Elisha Bennet at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer to what "shall be objected against him by Richard Arndell for selling at the Island of St. Christopher's the cooke of his shipp, and alsoe trappaning and endeavouring to sell him at the said Island, hee haveing sworn the same, and alsoe for refusing to pay to him wages due to him." At the foot of the bill appears this clerical minute, to wit, "iiii Aug. '81 compar et resp^{ur} producit relaxac'on." He appears on 4 Aug., 1681, and the matter is deferred : he produces a release. S. P. R., 4 July, 33 Charles II.

5 JULY 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizance of George Grantham of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields plumber, in the sum of twenty pounds ; For the appearance of the said George Grantham at the present Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answere for not observeing the legall Rules and Orders of the Company of Plumbers, he being a member of the said company." S. P. R., 4 July, 33 Charles II.

15 AUGUST, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizance of Mary Willson *alias* Powell of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. . . . , in the sum of forty pounds ; For the appearance of the said Mary Willson *alias* Powell at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "then and there to prosecute the lawe with effect against Joshua Willson for deluding of her under pretence of marriage in the Quakers Church." S. P. R., 24 Aug., 33 Charles II.

2 SEPTEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Abraham Roberts bricklayer, Henry Elliott mealeman and Joseph Collins carpenter, all three of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and of William Gate of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, and John Tomlinson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields victualler, all *five* being bound in the sum of one hundred pounds each ; For the appearance of Thomas Flood at the next Quarter Session of the Peace for Westminster, "to answeare upon suspition of being a popish priest." S. P. West. R., 3 Oct., 33 Charles II.

4 SEPTEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Henry Constable late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties &c. of Westminster linen-draper. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 3 Oct, 33 Charles II.

21 SEPTEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Diana Middleton late of the said parish widow assaulted Mary Hartley spinster and conveyed her against

her will on board a certain ship called "a Virginia shipp" then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting the same Mary to parts beyond sea and there selling her for the profit of the same Diana Middleton.—Also, on the same file, another True Bill against the same Diana Middleton widow for assaulting Margaret Towers on the same 21st September, and carrying her on board "a Virginia shipp" then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting her to parts beyond sea, and there selling her. No minutes of subsequent proceedings on either of these indictments. S. P. West. R., 3 Oct., 33 Charles II.

10 OCTOBER, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on several parchments, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer for three months, beginning on the said day, against Sir Robert Frogmorton bart., Lady Anne Frogmorton widow, Robert Dulton esq., Richard Townley, Gerrard esq., Charles Ingleby esq., Braithwaite esq., Francis Braithwaite gentleman, Osbaldeston gentleman, William Money gentleman, Thomas Barton gentleman, Philip Draycott esq., Richard Biddolph esq., Bazill Brooke esq., Richard Reaton esq., James Palmer esq., Richard Compton gentleman, Richard Bayly gentleman, John Bond gentleman, Robert Thorold esq., William Thorold gentleman, John Thorold gentleman, Charles Thorold gentleman, David Fogerby *alias* Foberby gentleman, Henry Wilhard esq., John Thimbleby esq., John Thimbleby gentleman, William Barlow gentleman, Edward Willoughby gentleman, the Lady Mary Smith widow, Lewis Smith gentleman, Thomas Holder esq., Robert Smith gentleman, all *thirty-three* of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. It is worthy of remark that Robert Smith gentleman and Thomas Barton gentleman are especially described as 'persons professing the popish religion.' At the foot of each bill appears the note, that proclamation of the indicted persons was made according to the statute. G. D. R., 10 Oct., 33 Charles II.

15 NOVEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Henry Langley of St. Katharine's near the Tower of London mariner, in the sum of twenty pounds, and of John Yeo mariner and Robert Hicks bricklayer, both of Wapping co. Midd., in the sum of ten pounds each; For the appearance of the said Henry Langley at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer &c. for defrauding and cheating Ann Bradgate and others of five shillings, under pretence of getting in and collecting money for the relief of the poor captives in Algiers." S. P. R., 2 Dec., 33 Charles II.

30 NOVEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the said day, Edward Wilkinson late of the said parish laborer, a man of ill name and fame, designing to defraud a certain Musgrave

Bibby of his money, came to the said Musgrave Bibby, and in speaking to him pretended to be an officer pertaining to the Court of the Bishop of London, and then and there served the same Musgrave Bibby with a false writing, pretending that the same was a true process issuing from the Court of the aforesaid Bishop, whereby the same Musgrave Bibby was required to appear before the same Bishop at his Prerogative Court held at Doctors Commons Hall, within three days after service, then and there to answer on oath to certain matters: And that further the same Edward Wilkinson required the same Musgrave Bibby to pay him the sum of thirty-one pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence, and promised in consideration of the payment to stay the further prosecution of the said process. S. P. West. R., 9 Jan., 33 Charles II.

2 DECEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—A lengthy and interesting memorandum touching the office, functions and emoluments of the Raker or General Undertaker for the cleansing of the streets lanes and other open passages of each ward and division within the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Martin-in-the-Fields co. Middlesex: comprising (1) the Petition made by "Thomas Rowe esq." to the Justices of the Peace assembled at G. Q. S. P. on 14 January 32 Charles II., (2) the Order of the said Court referring the said Petition to a special committee of the same Justices of the Peace, to consider and report thereon, (3) the Report of the committee so appointed to consider examine into and report upon the said Petition of Thomas Rowe esq., and (4) the Final Order made by the Court after due consideration and on deliberate approval of the report of the select committee.—1. Setting forth that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of 13 & 14 Charles II., the Commissioners of Scotland Yard by deed poll disposed to Winsor Sandys esq. his executors and administrators the employment of Raker or General Undertaker for cleansing the streetes lanes and other open passages of the afore-mentioned two parishes for the terme of one-and-twenty years, and that since the determination of the said Act the aforesaid parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on experience of the benefit of the said contract made between Winsor Sandys esq. and the commissioners of Scotland Yard, did at general vestry assent unto and continue the same contract for the whole number of the unexpired years of the same agreement, the Petition sets forth how, on the death of the same Winsor Sandys esq., his interest in the said office of Raker or General Undertaker devolved upon his widow, "who did enjoy the same and received salaryes thereuppon from the said parishes." Further the Petition sets forth, how at the invitation of the said Mistress Sandys, and with consent of the two parishes, the Petitioner purchased the widow's interest in the said office, and entered upon the enjoyment of it, and in order to do the work of the same office bought the goods and

horses of the same widow, and so laid out above a thousand pounds, and since having entered upon it laid out near upon another thousand pounds on the work of the undertaking, and moreover how the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields wrongfully with-holds the money due to him the petitioner for good service and work rendered and done to the said parish, in cleansing its streets lanes and other open passages.—2. The report made by the select committee of Justices of the Peace to the Court of G. Q. S. P. held on 2 December, 33 Charles II., ran in the ensuing words, to wit, “That the right hon^{ble} William Earle of Craven and other Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament intituled *An Act &c. for repairing the highwayes and sewers and paving and keeping cleane of the streetes &c.* made in the 13 & 14th of King Charles the Second, constituted and appointed Winsor Sandys esq. Scavenger or Raker of the said parishes of St. Martin and St. Giles and other parishes for one and twenty yeares, and granted the said office to him his executors and administrators for the said terme; That afterwards for the avoiding of controversies and all disputes M^r Sandys applyed himselfe to the Vestryes of St. Martin and St. Giles, who made an order and agreed at their vestryes that M^r Sandys should have and continue the said office and performe the said imployment for that time soe as afore-said to him granted, as by the said Lease and Vestry Orders may more fully appeare: That after the death of Winsor Sandys, his widdow and executrix as his executrix continues the said imployment, and the severall parishes sent to her soe to doe, and did declare shee should have consideration, and that those that came into it should buy her stocke, whereuppon she offered to assigne her interest to Capt. Whitcombe, who refused it, and afterwards proposed to assigne the said Office to the said Thomas Rowe, who enters into a Treaty with her about the same: That pending that Treaty Mr. Rowe made application to the said Vestreys of the said parishes of St. Martin and St. Giles, and acquaints them with his intencions to conclude with Mrs. Sandys, if hee may have the concurrence and consent. And thereuppon the severall Vestryes doe declare their concurrence therein, and doe agree with the said Mr. Rowe that he shall have the said Office at the same rates formerly made with Mr. Sandys: That William Whitcombe was actually one of the vestry for the parish of St. Giles and gave his consent thereunto, and the said imployment beeing there proposed to him hee refused to meddle therewith: That thereuppon Mr. Rowe concluded with Mrs. Sandys, tooke all her laystalls, bought all her horses, carts and utensils, which cost him neare one thousand pounds out of purse, That after concurrence of the said vestryes whereby the said Thomas Rowe was induced to come to a final conclusion with Mrs. Sandys and after the said Thomas Rowe entred uppon the said

Employment, the said William Whitcombe, notwithstanding hee was one of the vestry of St. Giles that did consent with Mr. Rowe's undertaking thereof, did sette on cartes and workemen and tooke upon him to execute the employment of scavenger with an intencion, as appears to the Justices last-named to prejudice the said Mr. Rowe, for that it is proved to the same Justices that hee declared and said, 'If I can but difficult Mr. Rowe in his employment, I will buy all the horses and cartes and other things I have occasion for at my owne price': And that by the said Mr. Whitcombes meanes the said Mr. Rowe is obstructed in receiving the salary agreed upon whereby the said Mr. Rowe will be dampnified neare one thousand pounds, hee haveing disbursed a great deale of money in buying horses and utensills for the said employment and laid out a great deale more in performing the said worke; And that the said Justices further find that the said Thomas Rowe hath performed the said worke from Michaelmas to Lady Day past, and hath carryed away out of the parish of St. Giles this last quarter betweene Christmas and Lady Day neare twoe thousand loades of dirt and ashes, And that the truth of the aforesaid matters is evidenced to the said Justices last-named by the deeds and writings relateing thereunto, and by the oathes of severall credible persons, who alledge they are well acquainted with the said transactions and have proved the same to them, from whence they are induced to believe that the business of the scavenger is more conveniently and properly put into the management of one person or interest then many, For that by the same rule that Mr. Whitcombe settts upp against Mr. Rowe, others may sett upp against Mr. Whitcombe, which will tend to confusion and bee a prejudice to the worke, besides it appears very injurious to Mr. Rowe, for that he proceeded with all possible prudence in concluding with Mrs. Sandys till hee had the concurrence of the Vestryes, and considering the great charge and expence hee was at, whereinto he was induced by the Vestryes concurrence, And the said Justices do conceive it is highly unjust that the said Rowe should receive any obstruccion in his said employment, or be debarred of the salary or benefit thereof, And that the said Justices last named doe further find that the scavengers have raised severall summes of money into the Vestrys and to Mr. Whitcombe, which the same Justices conceive ought in reason and justice to bee paid to Mr. Rowe, as in and by the said Report whereunto relacion being had more fully appeareth."—Adopting this report and its recommendations in every particular, The Court ordered that Thomas Rowe should continue to enjoy the office of Raker or General Undertaker &c. for the two parishes, that all moneys due to him from St. Giles's should be forthwith paid, and that hence he should be punctually paid for his labour in

cleansing the streets &c. out of the moneys raised for that purpose within the parishes by the collectors of the Rate or Duty commonly called the Scavengers Rate." S. P. R., 2 Dec., 33 Charles II.

6 DECEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Harriot esq. J.P., of Alexander Mason of Islington cordweynor, in the sum of ten pounds, and of . . . Cole yeoman and Christopher Binckes victualler, both of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of five pounds each ; For the said Alexander Mason's appearance at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer the complaint of George Little his master, for running away several tymes being his apprentice, and refusing to doe the worke of his trade, and disobeying his master's commands, and instead of soe doing for calling his master foole, cursing and swearing at him ; but especially for prophanation of the Lord's Day by fighting, swearing and drunkenes and other debaucherie." He appeared and was committed to the House of Correction. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 33 Charles II.

12 DECEMBER, 33 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Hoss of Stepney co. Midd. cook, in the sum of forty pounds, and of William Wythe weaver and Robert Hooper barber-surgeon, both of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of twenty pounds each ; For the appearance of the said Thomas Hoss at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for speaking dangerous and scandalous words of his Majestie, vizt., that they were all rogues that wore the King's cloth." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 33 Charles II.

9 JANUARY, 33 CHARLES II.—Memorandum of the conviction of Musgrave Bibby late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer during one month beginning on 13 June, 33 Charles II., the said Musgrave Bibby having been indicted for the said misdemeanour at G. Q. S. P. held for the City and Liberties of Westminster on 13 October of the aforesaid year, and having failed to surrender his body to the Bailiff of the said Liberties, in compliance with due proclamation for him so to surrender himself. S. P. West. R., 9 Jan., 33 Charles II.

9 JANUARY, 33 CHARLES II.—Informations against the following Catholic Recusants for remaining within ten miles of the city of London against the form of a certain Act of Parliament of 5 November, 3 James I. to wit, (1) James Pollard late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields cook, (2) Gabriel Coxe late of St. Paul's Covent Garden linen-draper, (3) Adrian Vanneir late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields brasier, (4) Christopher Collinge of St. Paul's Covent Garden goldsmith, (5) Anna Maria the Countess of Shrewsbury late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (6) Ann Gregson late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields widow, (7) Henry (?) Starsaire late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields yeoman. These seven

informations were laid before William the Earl of Craven and other Justices of the Peace for Westminster, assembled in General Quarter Session of the Peace, by William Willis who in laying the informations claimed in each case the one-half of the penalty of one hundred pounds accruing to the Lord now King and the informer from each of the recusants, and sought due process of law alike for the king and for himself against the misdemeanant. S. P. West. R., 9 Jan., 33 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 33 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, William Iles leather-cutter, Martha Humphreys widow, Benjamin Elderkin yeoman, Henry Smith wharfinger, Thomas Hudspeth taylor, John Ceade cordwayner, all *six* late of the said parish, together with divers other persons to the jurors as yet unknown, to the number of one hundred persons gathered and assembled themselves tumultuously, under colour of doing acts of religious worship otherwise than is permitted and ordained by the law of this kingdom of England, to the terror of the people of the Lord now King and in breach of his laws. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 7 July, 34 Charles II.

12 FEBRUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, George Boroscki *alias* Borodzie laborer, Christopher Fratz gentleman and John Sterne gentleman, all three late of the said parish assaulted Thomas Thyme esq., and that George Boroscki *alias* Borodzie slew and murdered the said Thomas Thyme by then and there discharging and shooting off at him a blunderbusse, charged with gunpowder and four leaden bulletts, and thereby giving him four mortal wounds on the right part of his body, over the ribs of the said part, of which mortal wounds the said Thomas Thyme died on the day next following :—And That Christopher Fratz and John Sterne were present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged the said George Boroscki to do and perpetrate it. Found 'Guilty,' all three culprits were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 24 Feb., 34 Charles II.

14 MARCH, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, whereas our most serene and christian Lord Charles the Second is Supreme Governor in all causes as well spiritual as temporal, and under God is the Governor of the Church in this Kingdom of England (et sub Deo gubernator Ecclesie in hoc regno Anglie) and during the thirty-four years last past, to wit, throughout the whole time of his rule of England has reigned and governed his people of his kingdom of England in the true worship of God, and has been fitly and deservedly entitled the Defender of the Faith, who with strenuous effort and zeal defends and protects the Church of God, and the true and pure and sincere religion against all heretics and schismatics and the whole power and religion of Rome,

nevertheless at St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd. on the said 14 March, 34 Charles II. a certain Katherine Johnson late of the said parish spinster, designing to overthrow the state and quiet government of this Kingdom of England, and to excite sedition and rebellion against the said Lord the King, and also to bring the most illustrious James the Duke of York into odium, seditiously and advisedly spoke uttered and proclaimed these malicious and seditious words, to wit, "The King is a papist, and the Duke of York is a popish dogg." Katherine Johnson put herself on the country, and on 10 July, 1682, a jury declared her 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 31 May, 34 Charles II.

1 APRIL, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during six months beginning on the said day, against John Plater cheesemonger and William Rumball brewer, both late of St. Paul's Shadwell. On 15 Jan., 1682 each put himself 'Not Guilty;' and on 16 April, 1683 each was found 'Guilty' and declared to have forfeited one hundred-and-twenty pounds. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

1 APRIL, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill (so greatly defaced as to be legible only in places) for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during six months beginning on the said day, against some nine or ten persons whose parish or parishes can be no longer discovered from the worn and darkened document. Four of the persons, to wit, Dennis tobacconist, apothecary, Richard, and Andrews brewer, were found 'Guilty,' and fined one hundred and twenty pounds each. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

18 APRIL, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Batesby of Shore-ditch victualler, Thomas Hopkins of Stepney glasier, and John Barnes of St. James's Clerkenwell laborer, in the sum of one hundred pounds each, and of John Kennian of Edmonton laborer, in the sum of two hundred pounds; For the appearance of the said John Kennian at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, then and there "to answer &c. for saying to John Hargrave a soldier, 'You are a redcoat rogue, and the King keeps none but rogues and whores about him.'" S. P. R., 24 April, 32 Charles II.

12 MAY, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stanwell co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Bartlett late of the said parish yeoman, designing to bring the Lord now King into odium and contempt, wickedly and scandalously in the presence and hearing of divers of the said king's lieges and subjects spoke these malicious words, to wit, "God damne the King." No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 31 May, 34 Charles II.

14 MAY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Henry Hawley

. . . J.P. on the said day, of John Villers foot-soldier in the company of the Hon. John Barclay esq., in the sum of forty pounds; For the appearance of the said John Villers at the next Session of Oyer and Terminer to be holden for Middlesex, to answer "for speaking treasonable and prophane words against his Majesties sacred person." S. P. R., 31 May, 34 Charles II.

25 MAY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Peter Sabbs esq. J.P. on the said day, of Jeremiah Comyne of Grayes Inn co. Midd., in the sum of forty pounds, For the appearance of the said Jeremiah Comyne at the next Session of Peace and Gaol Delivery for Middlesex, to "prosecute and give evidence with effect against Katherine Johnson the Younger, for being a person of vile fame and lewd conversation, and for revileing our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second, sayeing that his Majesty was a papist, and that his brother the Duke of Yorke was a popish dogg." S. P. R., 31 May, 34 Charles II.

1 JUNE, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill, for not going to church, chapel, or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Thomas Goldson yeoman, his wife . . . Goldson, John Cooper yeoman, his wife Elizabeth Cooper, Simon Sanders yeoman, his wife . . . Sanders, John Hubbard yeoman, his wife Martha Hubbard, Jeremiah Froysell yeoman, and his wife . . . Froysell, *all ten persons* late of Staines co. Midd. No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceedings against the women. Of Jeremiah Froysell the annotator only says "xv Jan. '82, po. se." Clerical minutes show that, after pleading 'Not Guilty' on 15 Jan., 1682, all others were subsequently acquitted by verdict of jurors. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

1 JUNE, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Richard Kempe yeoman, his wife Millicent Kempe, William Gibbons the elder yeoman, William Gibbons the younger yeoman, John Estwick yeoman, his wife Susan Estwick, Martha the wife of Michael Dorsett yeoman, John Andrewes yeoman, *all eight persons* late of Staines co. Midd. No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceeding in the cases of Martha Dorsett and Susan Estwick. Of John Andrewes the clerical annotator of the indictment says only "xv Jan. '82, po. se" = on 15 Jan., 1682, he put himself 'Not Guilty.' Clerical minutes show that all the others pleaded 'Not Guilty' in Jan. 1682, and were acquitted by verdict of jurors on the 16th of April next following. S. P. R. 5 Oct. 34 Charles II.

30 JUNE, 34 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at Chelsey co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Sir William Throckmorton bart., then and there lying dead; With verdict of jurors saying, that on the 29th inst. David Stamer late of Chelsey

aforesaid gentleman assaulted Sir William Throckmorton in the said parish, and slew and murdered him by then and there with a rapier giving him a mortal wound in the left part of his body, of which wound the said Sir William Throckmorton died on the following day in the aforesaid parish; And That as soon as the aforesaid David Stamer had committed and perpetrated the aforesaid felony and murder he made his flight and withdrew himself to places to the jurors unknown, and that the jurors are ignorant what goods or lands, chattels or tenements the said David Stamer had at the time of the doing of the said felony and murder (*quod predictus David Stamer tam cito quam ipse idem David Stamer feloniam et murdrum predictum modo et forma predictis felonice voluntarie et ex malitia sua precogitata fecisset et perpetrasset pro feloniam et murther ille felonice fugam suam fecit et in loca juratoribus predictis adhuc incognita se retraxit &c.*)—Also on the same file, the True Bill found against the said David Stamer gentleman for slaying and murdering the said Sir William Throckmorton bart., the indictment bearing on its face the clerical record of the outlawry of the said David Stamer, in consequence of his failure to appear to the indictment. G. D. R., 12 July, 34 Charles II.

1 JULY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Hariot esq. J.P. on the said day, of William Grave of Islington yeoman, and of Mary Beazly of Islington (servant to the said William Graves) in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of the said Mary Beazley at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, "To answer the complaint of Henry Charge her late master, a man of a plentiful estate, having bin lately punished in the House of Correction, for inveigling his only child and daughter of about 13 years of age and endeavouring to persuade her by many arguments to a clandestine marriage with one Richard Browne, a sorry young fellow, a poore manservant, to her utter undoing, for which purpose using to get her abroad to frequent meetings with him in her parents absence, debauching her mind with . . . songs swearing and drinking, having received rewards for her good service, and being promised more when the business [should be] effected. Notwithstanding all which, upon the applications of some persons for a release, her seeming sorrow for her great fault, and fained promises not to offend any more in the same kind, was soone discharged out of the House of Correction, for being soe impudent as to meete the said Browne againe at an ale-house under her master's nose in consultation about the same matter." S. P. R., 10 July, 34 Charles II.

14 JULY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Thomas Hariot esq. J.P. on the said day, of William Grave yeoman and John Barnes husbandman, both of Islington, in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of Isaac Bilt at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex,

"then and there to answer the complaint of Job Tapping and John Rust for maliciously calling unto and forewarning several persons who (instead of applying themselves to the observation of Sunday or the Lord's Day the ninth of this present month by exercising themselves thereon in the duties of piety and true religion publicly and privately) were travelling on the road with their portmantues and other carriages on their worldly business, and directed them to go back agen, and turn into another road, for prevencion of their being seized by the Watch, set out the said Lord's Day for the apprehending of persons offending against the late Act of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day called Sunday,' thereby obstructing the execution of the Law, to the lett of Justice, injury of the poor and the evill example of others." Isaac Bilt appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 4 Sept., 34 Charles II.

23 JULY, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Richard Newman . . . J.P., that John Alsopp of Gardners Lane in St. Margarets Westminster gentleman, and Thomas Dunbarr glover, George Carnegy glover and John Allen butcher, all three of the city of Westminster were convicted of attending an unlawful assembly or conventicle, held on the said day in a place called the New Way within the Liberty of the said city, under colour of exercising religion otherwise than &c., and that each forfeited for his first offence in that respect the sum of five shillings. S. P. West. R., 2 Oct., 34 Charles II.

27 JULY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Henry Reynell esq. J.P., of John Hubbard of Staines co. Midd. miller, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Brian Allely butcher and Edward . . . miller, both of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the said John Hubbard's appearance at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex to be holden at Hickes Hall, then and there to answer &c. "for, speaking very abusive words reflecting upon the Right Reverend Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of London, and also several speeches in derogation and defamation of the Booke of Common Prayer, established by Act of Parliament." S. P. R., 4 Sept., 34 Charles II.

28 JULY, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of . . . Straton of . . . co. Midd. gentleman of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach some hundred persons, assembled at a certain unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion, &c. at the house of an unknown person in St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the 9th inst.: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on the said Mr. Straton for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . JULY and AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates of the conviction of John Humphrys of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-

Fields co. Midd. gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons (numbering some hundred individuals on each occasion), assembled at three several conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of a certain unknown person in the said parish on three several days, to wit, the 23rd July, and the 6th and 20th Aug. 34 Charles II.: Certifying also the imposition of three several fines on the said John Humphrys for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the two subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . JULY and AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Five several certificates of the conviction of Benjamin Agas of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman, of having taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons (numbering some hundred individuals on each occasion), assembled at five several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of an unknown person in the said parish on five several days, to wit, the 23rd and 30th July and the 4th, 6th, and 20th Aug., 34 Charles II.: Certifying also the imposition of five several fines on the said Benjamin Agas for the said five offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . JULY and AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates of the conviction of Stephen Lobb of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons (numbering some hundred individuals on each occasion) assembled at four several unlawful conventicles held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the said parish on four several days, to wit, 2nd July, and the 6th, 13th, and 20th Aug., 34 Charles II.: Certifying also the imposition of four several fines on the said Stephen Lobb for the said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

6 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hands and seals of Richard Newman . . . and J. Cutler . . . Justices of the Peace for the city and liberties of Westminster, that Benjamin Anthrobus of Cheapside in the city of London linen-weaver was duly convicted before them on the said day of attending an unlawful conventicle held on the same day at a place called 'Le Little Amery' within the same liberties under colour of exercising religion, &c., and also of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the said assembly, for which first offence in that respect he forfeited the sum of twenty pounds. Also on the same file, the certificate, under the hands and seals of the same Justices of the Peace, of the conviction of Benjamin Freeman of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields within the said Liberties apothecary of having been present on the same 6th of August at an unlawful conventicle, held at "Le Little

Amery" aforesaid under colour &c., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the same conventicle, for which first offence in that respect he forfeited the sum of twenty pounds. S. P. West. R., 2 Oct., 34 Charles II.

20 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, George Morris late of the said parish, intending to lower the authority of Sir William Smith J.P. for Middlesex and to bring him into contempt, in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects openly spoke these opprobrious words, to wit, "Sir William Smith is a very pitifull fellow, and that he" (meaning himself George Morris) "had arrested him" (meaning the said Sir William Smith) "and pluckt him out by his ears, and that he was not worth forty shillings if all his debts were paid, and that once when he arrested him, he waited upon him at a Victualling-House in Stepney and had forty shillings for his panes." George Morris confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of three pounds six shillings and eight-pence, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates of the conviction of Joseph Read of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons (numbering on each occasion some hundred individuals), assembled at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of an unknown person in the said parish on four several days, to wit, the 23rd and 30th of July and the 6th and 20th Aug., 34 Charles II.; Certifying also the imposition of four several fines on the said Joseph Read for the four offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of Thomas Quick of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach some hundred persons, assembled on the 30th inst. at an unlawful assembly, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of an unknown person in the same parish, and of having been fined 20£. for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of . . . Alsopp of St. Margaret's Westminster gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach some hundred persons assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of an unknown person in the said parish on the 20th inst.; Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on the said Mr. Alsopp for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of . . . Greenwood of . . . gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach some hundred persons, assembled at a certain unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in . . . co. Midd. on 30th July, 34 Charles II.; Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on the said Mr. Greenwood for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of William Gibson of . . . co. Midd. gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach some hundred persons, assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of a certain unknown person in St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on 3rd Aug., 34 Charles II.; Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on the said William Gibson for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction of . . . Parsons of . . . co. Midd. gentleman, of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons (numbering some hundred individuals on each occasion), assembled at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of an unknown person in St. Paul's Covent Garden on two several days, to wit, the 6th and 20th Aug., 34 Charles II.; Certifying also the imposition of two several fines on the said Mr. Parsons for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 40£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Finchley co. Midd. within the diocese of the Bishop of London on the said day and continually afterwards even to the day of the taking of this inquisition, to wit, 11 Oct., 34 Charles II., Austin Swift took upon himself to keep and then and there throughout all the aforesaid time kept a school for the education and discipline of young men, and in the same school was schoolmaster, the said school not then being within any university or college of this kingdom of England, nor then being a publick grammar school and the said Austin Swift not then keeping the said school in any house of any such nobleman or noblewoman or gentleman or gentlewoman as was not then a recusant, and the same Austin Swift not being then specially licensed in that respect by the Archbishop, the bishop or the guardian of the spiritualities of the same diocese. On 4 Oct., 1683 (*sic*), Austin Swift put himself 'Not Guilty' on the country and on 14 January, 1683 (*sic*), a jury found him 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

3 SEPTEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church chapel, or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Margaret Salvin widow, Mary Salvin spinster, Elizabeth Salvin spinster, Katherine Chapman widow, Hugh

Flammingham tayler, all *five* late of St. Clement's Danes', and Christopher Richardson late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeoman and his wife Jane Richardson. No clerical minute touching any proceedings subsequent to proclamation. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

27 SEPTEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Finchley co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Stanbridge the wife of Richard Stanbridge late of Finchley aforesaid yeoman *alias* Elizabeth Stanbridge late of the said parish spinster assaulted Austin Swift gentleman, and with a brick called a tyle which she threw at him struck him upon the left arm, so as to give him "a grievous bruise" on the same arm &c. On 4 Dec., 1682 (*sic*), Elizabeth Stanbridge was fined in the sum of six shillings and eight pence, which she paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

29 SEPTEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Partridge late of the said parish bookseller, an impious man having no fear of God in his heart &c. wickedly and maliciously and scandalously uttered, published and sold a vicious libel entitled *A Satyr against Marriage: Directed to the inconsiderable Animal called Husband*, and containing theses false, scandalous and seditious words, to wit, "Married! O Hell and Furies! Name it not, Hence, Hence you holy cheats; a Plott, a Plott. Marriage is but a licensed way to sin, A nooze to catch religious woodcocks in: Or the nick name of some malicious Freind, Begot in Hell to prosecute mankind. 'Tis the destroyer of our peace and health, Mispender of our precious time and wealth, The enemy to wit, valour, mirth, all that we can virtuous good or pleasant call," and containing these scandalous and seditious sentiments, to wit, "Thus whether illegitimate or not, cowards and fools in wedlock are begot: Lett no enobled soul himselfe debase by lawfull wayes to dasterdize his race: But if he must pay Nature's debt in kind, To check the growing danger let him find some willing female out, what though she be the very scum and dregs of infamy," and yet further containing these scandalous and seditious sentiments, to wit, "What then? She's better than a wife by half, And if thou'rt still unmarried thou art safe, with whores thou could'st not venture, what is lost may be redeemed again with care and cost, But a damned wife, inevitable state, destroys soul, body, credit, and estate." No other exemplary passages of the poor satire are given in the indictment. Thomas Partridge confessed the indictment and was fined thirteen shillings and four pence, which sum he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

1 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during three months beginning on the said day, against twenty persons, whose names appear

in previous summaries of similar indictments, and to no one of whom is any degree of gentle quality assigned by the draughtsman of the bill. . . . S. P. West. R., 11 April, 35 Charles II.

8 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Defective certificate, under the hand and seal of James Dewy esq., J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of “The Old Doctor . . . of the parish of . . . gentleman” before the said J.P., of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c., on the same 8 Oct., 34 Charles II., at a certain house called “Meggs Meeting House” in St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields and St. Paul’s Covent Garden, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons, assembled at the same conventicle: Certifying also that James Dewy esq. J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on “The Old Doctor . . . of the parish of . . . gentleman” for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

8 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of James Dewy esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Weight of . . . saylesman and John Edges of . . . , of having assembled on the said day under colour of exercising religion &c., together with ten other persons (cum multis aliis in toto se attingentibus ad numerum decem personarum) in the Savoy: Certifying also that said J.P. imposed a fine of five shillings on the said . . . Weight and the said . . . Edges. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

15 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of James Dewy esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Weight saylesman and John Edges tinman, of having assembled with others to the number of ten persons in the Savoy under colour of exercising religion &c. . . . and of having been fined five shillings each for their said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

19 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Ealing co. Midd. on the said day, John Whitehouse late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Elizabeth Underwood, the wife of John Underwood, and then and there with his right hand struck the said Elizabeth upon her mouth so as to bruise her, and so that she has languished from the said ill treatment from the day of the said assault even to the day of this inquisition. John Whitehouse gentleman confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of six shillings and eight pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R. 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

21 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Memorandum of the injunction laid on Alice Lamb, wife of William Lamb of Stepney co. Midd., sailor, under penalty of imprisonment, to appear at the next Session of the Peace, to prefer a bill and give evidence against Alce Sarvant “for trepanning on ship board and selling Alce Flax into Virginia partes beyond the seas &c.” S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

21 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill against John Hutchins, Joseph Redwell, Henry Pavett, Richard Rent, Thomas William and Abraham Casteile, all five late of Stepney co. Midd., for assaulting one William Johnson in the high-way at the said parish on the aforesaid day, and then and there robbing him of a steele tobacco-box worth sixpence, a 'renting hand-kerchief' worth a penny, and five pounds in numbered moneys, of the goods, chattels, and moneys of the said William Johnson. Found 'Guilty' all five highwaymen were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 6 Dec., 34 Charles II.

21 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Five several certificates, under the hand and seal of John Phelips J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before him of Nathaniel Partridge (otherwise spelt Partriche) of Old Street in St. Giles's Cripplegate co. Midd. gentleman, of having been present at five several conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at his house in the said street on five several days, to wit, on 13th, 20th, and 27th Aug. last past, and 2nd and 3rd Sept. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles, numbering more than five persons over and above the members of the household of the said Nathaniel Partridge: Certifying also the imposition by the said certifying J.P. of five several fines upon the said Nathaniel Partridge, for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

22 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of James Dewey esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying (1) that on the said Sunday Smith of gentleman, Thomas Middleton, Day the younger of, Ellett of, Webb of, Cole of, Sheafald of, his wife Sheafald, his son Sheafald, the younger Sheafald's wife, and Chinn of assembled themselves with twenty other persons (cum multis aliis in toto se attingentibus ad numerum viginti personarum) in a certain house called "Meggs Meeting House," (2) that the aforesaid Smith gentleman took upon himself to preach to and teach the same slender assembly, (3) that the said certifying J.P. fined each of the above-named persons five shillings for being present at the said assembly, and further imposed a fine of 20£. on Smith gentleman for having taken upon himself to preach and teach. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

22 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate that, at the Savoy in St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, James Cockrell, his son Cockrell, the younger Cockrell's maidservant, Waite of St. Mary's-le-Savoy, Daniel Waite boddismaker, goldsmith, and Daniel Higbey of St. Clement's Danes' cheesemonger, assembled them-

selves with some twenty other persons at an unlawful conventicle under colour of exercising religion &c., and were each fined five shillings for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

25 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate under the hand and seal of Joshua Gallard esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying (1) That, on the 8th inst. Oct., William Sanders tallowchandler, William Belton mealman, Henry Hodge butcher and Thomas Watts *alias* Watson haberdasher, all *four* of Chipping Barnett co. Herts, and Henry Nicolls goldsmith, William Wild *alias* Bull chandler and his wife . . . Wild *alias* Bull were present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the dwellinghouse of Samuel Hodge of South Mymys co. Midd. butcher, and (2) That the said Samuel Hodge wittingly and willingly allowed the said conventicle to be held in his said dwellinghouse, and (3) That two unknown men took upon themselves to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle, and (4) That, the above-named misdemeanants having been duly convicted of their respective misdemeanours before the above-named certifying Justice of the Peace, he the said Joshua Gallard imposed fines upon them, including a fine of 20£. on the said Samuel Hodge. The long and verbose certificate is so defaced and decayed, as to be illegible in places. On appeal to G. Q. S. P., William Wild *alias* Bull and Henry Nicolls were acquitted by jury. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

27 OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Robert Francklyn of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate clerk, of having been present at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Blew Anchor Alley in the said parish on two several occasions, to wit, in the morning and the afternoon of the 8th of inst. Oct., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of two several fines on the said Mr. Robert Francklyn for his said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for the second offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . OCTOBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at private S. P. held at the sign of The Three Pidgeons at New Braintford co. Midd., of William Gates of Braintford cordwayner, in the sum of two hundred pounds, and of John Townsend grocer and William Waller brick-layer both of Braintford, in the sum of one hundred pounds each; For the appearance of the said William Gates at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, "to answere the promoting a seditious petition presented to the Lord Mayor of London and the Court of Aldermen." S. P. R., 5 Oct., 34 Charles II.

. . . . OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several defective certificates, under the hand and seal of James Dewy, esq. J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before him of one . . . Persons gentleman of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house called “Meggs Meeting House” in the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Paul Covent Garden on four several days, to wit, the 1st, 15th, and 29th Oct. and 5th Nov., 34 Charles II., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles : Certifying also the imposition by the same magistrate of four several fines on the said . . . Persons for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . . OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four defective certificates, under the hand and seal of James Dewy esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying the conviction of “The Scotchman of . . . gentleman,” of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house called “Meggs Meeting House” in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields on four several days, to wit, the 8th, 15th and 22nd October and 5th Nov., 34 Charles II., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicles ; Certifying also the imposition of four several fines on “The Scotchman of . . . gentleman” for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . . OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II. — Five several defective certificates, under the hand and seal of James Dewy esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of “A stranger of the parish of . . . gentleman” of having been present at five several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house called “The Old Playhouse” in St. Clement’s Danes’ co. Midd., on the five several occasions, to wit, on the morning and afternoon of the 8th and 29th Oct. and on 5 Nov., 34 Charles II., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons present at the same conventicles : Certifying also that the said Justice of the Peace imposed five several fines on “A Stranger of the parish of . . . gentleman” for his said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for each offence. The five successive congregations to which the Stranger preached numbered respectively 11, 11, 15, 18, 25 persons. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

. . . . OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates of the conviction of . . . Strattle of . . . gentleman of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons, assembled at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising

religion &c. at "The Old Playhouse" in St. Clement's Danes', on four several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 22nd Oct. and 5th Nov., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition on the aforesaid Mr. Strattle of four several fines for his said offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. Each of the four congregations numbered some 22 individuals. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

1 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Clerk of Edmonton co. Midd. chandler, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Thomas Martin gentleman and John Bellis wheelwright, both of Edmonton aforesaid, in the sum of twenty pounds each ; For the said John Clerke's appearance at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for that he (being one of the constables of the said parish of Edmonton) did on the one and thirtieth day of October last past obstinately refuse to execute and be assisting to John Foulkes one of the head-boroughs of the said parish of Edmonton in the execution of one warrant to them and others directed, commanding them to levy the sum of twenty pounds by distresse and sale of the goods and chattells of Richard Chaire of Edmonton aforesaid smith, which was by him forfeited for that he was lawfully convicted of wittingly and willingly suffering a seditious conventicle to be held in his house in Edmonton aforesaid on the first day of October last past contrary to the statute in that case &c." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of George Hockenhull of Hackney co. Midd. esq., of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his dwelling-house in the forenoon of 29th Oct. last past : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said offender, for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Seven several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. of George Hockenhull of Hackney co. Midd. esq., of having wittingly and willingly permitted seven several unlawful conventicles to be held in his house under colour of exercising religion &c. on seven several occasions, to wit, in the forenoon and afternoon of 1st and 8th Oct., the forenoon of 15th Oct., and the afternoon of 29th Oct., 34 Charles II., and on some one day whose date is no longer legible : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed seven several fines of 20*£*. each on the said George Hockenhull for the said seven offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Twenty several certificates under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, to

wit, ten certificates of the conviction, before the said J.P., of George Barham of Hackney co. Midd. clerk, of having preached to and taught the persons, assembled at ten several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his dwelling-house in the said parish on ten several occasions, to wit, in the forenoon and the afternoon of each of the following days, viz. 24th Sept., and 1st, 8th, 15th and 29th of Oct., 34 Charles II., certifying also that the said J.P. imposed ten several fines of 40£. each on the said George Barham for the said ten offences, to wit, a fine of 40£. for each offence, amounting in all to 400£.: Also, ten several certificates of the conviction, before the same J.P., of the same George Barham of having wittingly and willingly permitted the aforesaid ten unlawful conventicles to be held in his aforesaid dwelling-house in Hackney: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed ten several fines upon the said George Barham for the last-named ten offences, amounting in all to 200£., to wit, a fine of 20£. for each offence. The 600£. of the fines thus imposed on Mr. George Barham for twenty several offences may be computed at 3,000£. of Victorian money. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger, knt. and J.P., of . . . Woodcocke of Hackney co. Midd. . . . , of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Hackney aforesaid, in the morning of 1st Oct., 34 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said . . . Woodcocke for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of . . . Wiggons *alias* Wiggins of Hackney co. Midd. clerk of having preached to and taught the persons, assembled at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the dwelling-house in the said parish of George Hockenhull of Hackney esq. on two several days, to wit, in the afternoon of the 1st and the afternoon of the 8th Oct. last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed two several fines on the said Mr. Wiggons for his said offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence and a fine of 40£. for the second offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. of . . . Dent of Hackney co. Midd. clerk of having preached to and taught the persons, assembled at a certain unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the dwelling-house in the said parish of George Hockenhull of Hackney esq., on the afternoon of 15th Oct. last past: Certifying

also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Mr. Dent for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of Dr. Bates of Hackney co. Midd. of having preached to and taught the persons, assembled at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the dwelling-house in Hackney aforesaid of George Hockenhull of Hackney esq. on three several days, to wit, 8th, 15th and 29th Oct. last past, in the forenoon of each day: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed three several fines on the said Dr. Bates for his said three offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for the first offence and a fine of 40*£*. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. of Onesiphorus Rood of Hackney co. Midd. clerk, of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the dwelling-house in the said parish of George Hockenhull esq. of Hackney on two several days, to wit, the 24th Sept. last past and 29th of Oct. last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed two several fines on the said Onesiphorus Rood for his said two offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for the first offence and a fine of 40*£*. for the second offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex of the conviction of . . . Asher, of Clapton in the parish of Hackney co. Midd. widow, of knowingly and willingly permitting two several unlawful conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. at her dwelling-house in Hackney aforesaid on two several days, to wit on the 15th and 29th of October last past, and of the imposition of two several fines of 20*£*. on the said widow Asher for the said two offences, i.e. a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of the conviction of John Lane of Clapton in the parish of Hackney co. Midd., alderman of the City of London, of knowingly and willingly permitting four several conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. at his dwelling-house in Clapton aforesaid on four several days, to wit, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 29th October last past, and of the imposition of four several fines of 20*£*. on the said John Lane for the said four offences, i.e. a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction

of . . . Wiggons of Clapton in the parish of Hackney co. Middlesex, of being present at an unlawful conventicle, held at the meeting house (apud domum convencionis) in Clapton aforesaid on the 15th of October last past, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful conventicle, and of the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said . . . Wiggons for his said and first offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Warren of Clapton in the parish of Hackney co. Middlesex, of being present at an unlawful conventicle held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the meeting-house in Clapton aforesaid in the afternoon of the 8th of October last past, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful conventicle, and of the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said . . . Warren for his said first offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Woodcock of Clapton in the parish of Hackney co. Middlesex, of being present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the meeting-house in Clapton aforesaid on three several days, to wit, on the 8th, the 15th, and the 29th days of October last past, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at each of the said unlawful conventicles, and of the imposition of three several fines on the said . . . Woodcock for each of his said offences, i.e. a fine of 20*£*. for the first, a fine of 40*£*. for the second, and another fine of 40*£*. for the third offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of "Mr. Morland" of Clapton in the parish of Hackney co. Midd., of being present at two certain unlawful conventicles, held on two several days, to wit, the 1st and 29th days of October last past under colour of exercising religion &c. at the meeting-house (domum convencionis) in Clapton aforesaid, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same unlawful meetings, and of the imposition of two several fines on the same Mr. Morland for the same two offences, i.e. a fine of 20*£*. for the first offence, and a fine of 40*£*. for the second offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Sixteen several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Gilbert the Earl Clare of wittingly and willingly permitting sixteen several unlawful conventicles to be held under colour of

exercising religion &c. in his house called the Old Playhouse, in Vere Street in the parish of St. Clement's Danes', on sixteen several occasions, to wit, on the morning and afternoon of 20th August last past, on . . . of 3rd September last past, the morning and the afternoon of 10th September last past, the morning and afternoon of 17th September last past, the morning and afternoon of 24th September last past, the morning and afternoon of 1st October last past, the morning and afternoon of 8th October last past, the morning and afternoon of 15th of October last past, and the afternoon of the 22nd October last past, and of the imposition of sixteen several fines of 20£. on the said earl for each of his said sixteen offences, i.e. a fine of 20£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Eleven several certificates, under the hand seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Benjamin August of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk, of being present at eleven unlawful conventicles held under colour of exercising religion &c. at his house or place of meeting in the said parish on eleven several occasions, to wit, on the morning and afternoon of 17th Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of 24th Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of the 1st October last past, the morning and afternoon of 8th October last past, the morning and afternoon of the 15th October last past, and the afternoon of the 22nd October last past, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at each of the said conventicles, and of the imposition of eleven several fines on the said Benjamin August for the said eleven offences, to wit, a fine of 40£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Joseph Read of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk of having been present at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the afternoon of the 22nd and the afternoon of the 29th Oct. last past at a certain house or place of meeting in the said parish, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same unlawful meetings, and of the imposition of two several fines on the same Joseph Read for the said two offences, to wit, a fine of 40£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Thomas Quicke of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk of having been present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on three several

days, to wit, the 1st, 8th, and 15th of October last past, at a certain house or place of meeting in the said parish, and having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful conventicles, and of the imposition of three several fines on the same Thomas Quicke for the same three offences, to wit, a fine of 40£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Five several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Parsons of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk of having been present at five several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house or place of meeting in the said parish on five several occasions, to wit, on the morning of 23rd August last past, the morning of 17th Sept. last past, the morning of 24th Sept. last past, the morning of 1st Oct. last past, and the morning of 15th Oct. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons present at the said conventicles, and of the imposition of five several fines on the same . . . Parsons for his said offences, to wit, a fine of 40£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Thomas Quick of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk of having been present at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house or place of meeting in the said parish on the 10th and 17th of September last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful meetings, and of the imposition of two several fines on the said Thomas Quick for his said two offences i.e. a fine of 40£. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Benjamin August of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk of having been present at six several unlawful assemblies, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house or place of meeting in the said parish (apud quamdam domum seu locum conventionis in parochia predicta) on six several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 20th Aug. last past, the morning and afternoon of 3rd Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of 10th Sept. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled, at the said unlawful conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of six several fines on the said Benjamin August for the said six offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Stratle of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. clerk of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the morning of the 8th of October last past, at a certain house called the Old Playhouse in the said parish, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle, and of the imposition of a fine of 20 £ . on the said Stratle for his said first offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Fifteen several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Benjamin August of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. of having wittingly and willingly permitted fifteen several conventicles to be held in his peculiar dwellinghouse (in sua domo peculiari mansionali) in the said parish, under colour of exercising religion &c. on seventeen several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 20th Aug. last past, the morning and afternoon of 3rd Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of 10th Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of 17th Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of 24th Sept. last past, the morning and afternoon of 1st Oct. last past, the morning and afternoon of 8th Oct. last past, and the afternoon of 22nd Oct. last past: Certifying also the imposition of fifteen several fines upon the said Benjamin August for the said fifteen offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Nine several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Meggs of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. of having wittingly and willingly permitted nine several unlawful conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his own peculiar dwellinghouse in the said parish, on nine several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 20th Aug. last past, on of 3rd and 10th Sept. last past, in morning and afternoon of 17th and 24th Sept. last past, and the morning of 1st Oct. last past: Certifying also the imposition of nine several fines on the said Meggs for the said nine offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Eighteen several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Joseph Read of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. of wittingly and willingly permitting eighteen several unlawful conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c., at a certain meeting-house adjoining his dwellinghouse in the said parish, on eighteen several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 20th

Aug. last past, on . . . of 3rd Sept., 10th Sept., the morning and afternoon of 17th Sept. and the morning and afternoon of 24th Sept. last past, and in the morning and afternoon of 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th Oct. last past: Certifying also the imposition of eighteen fines on the same Joseph Read for the same eighteen offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Eight several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Joseph Read of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. clerk of having been present at eight unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house or place of meeting in the said parish, on eight several days, to wit, . . . August last past, 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th Sept. last past, and 1st, 8th, and 15th October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of eight several fines on the said Joseph Read for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 40 £ . for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Meggs of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., of wittingly and willingly permitting six several unlawful conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. at his own peculiar dwellinghouse in the said parish, on six several occasions, to wit, in the morning of 1st Oct. last past, the morning and afternoon of 8th Oct. last past, the morning and afternoon of 15th Oct. last past, and the afternoon of 22nd October last past: Certifying also the imposition of six several fines on the said . . . Meggs for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for each offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

4 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Harmondsworth co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Browne *alias* Deane, Thomas Harris *alias* Padgeum, John Foster *alias* Page, John Davies and Henry Layfield *alias* Lyfield, all five late of the said parish laborers, assaulted Samuel Doody in the highway, and then and there robbed him of a bridle worth six pence, a saddle worth twelve pence, a gray stone-horse worth ten pounds and thirty shillings in numbered moneys, of the goods and chattels of the said Samuel Doody. Found 'Guilty,' all five highwaymen were sentenced to be hanged.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the same robbers, for assaulting one Andrew Neale on the highway at Heston co. Midd., and then and there robbing him of a hat worth five shillings, a sword worth ten shillings, a cloth coat worth ten shillings, a stuffe coat worth twenty shillings and two broad pieces of gold worth forty-and-seven shillings. All five highwaymen were found

'Guilty' and sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 6 Dec., 34 Charles II.

7 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Five several certificates, under the hand and seal of John Phelips J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mathew Mead of Stepney co. Midd. gentleman of having been present at five several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of the said Mathew Mead in Stepney aforesaid on five several occasions, to wit, on 1st, 8th, 15th, and 29th Oct. last past, and 5th inst. Nov., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicles, numbering some twenty individuals over and above the members of the said Mathew Mead's household: Certifying also the imposition of five several fines on the said Mathew Mead for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for the first offence, and a fine of 40*£*. for each of the subsequent offences. In each of the five certificates Mathew Mead is described as a gentleman. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

7 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of John Phelips J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Collins of Stepney co. Midd. gentleman, of having been present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the house of the said William Collins in Old Gravell Lane in Stepney aforesaid on three several days, to wit, on the 1st, 15th, and 29th October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicles, numbering some twenty individuals over and above the members of the family of the said William Collins: Certifying also the imposition by the said certifying magistrate, of three several fines upon the said William Collins for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for the first offence, and a fine of 40*£*. for each of the subsequent offences. In each certificate William Collins is described as "gentleman." C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

9 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Five several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir George Treby knt. and Recorder of the city of London, and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before him of Samuel Ainsley the Elder of Spittlefields co. Midd. of having been present at five several conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion, &c. at the said Samuel Ainsley's house in the said parish on five several occasions, to wit, on the 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th, and 29th of October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the twenty or more persons assembled at the same conventicles: Certifying also the imposition by the said certifying J.P. of five several fines on the said Samuel Ainsley for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each of the first two offences, a fine of *£*40. for the third offence, and a fine of *£*60. for each of the two last offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

12 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several Recognizances, taken before Sir Clement Armiger knt. J.P., on the said day, of William Tasborough of Green Street in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, each recognizance being of the sum of forty pounds; For the appearance of three persons, to wit, Mary the wife of Thomas Maybanke . . . , Mary the wife of Robert Webb labourer, and Dorothy Burgess "single woman," all three women of the said parish, at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, so that each of the same three women may then and there answer, &c, "for being taken by Mr. Thomas Atterbury one of his Majesties Messengers, and suspected to have been at Mass, and likewise for refusing to take the Oaths of Alleageance and Supremacy." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

15 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before Sir Clement Armiger knt. J.P., on the said day, of Samuel Gardiner of St. Clement's Danes' gentleman and Samuel Danis of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West fringe-maker, in the sum of forty pounds each; For the appearance of Richard Jones of St.-Giles's-in-the-Fields labourer at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for keeping an unlawfull game called a Whimsey Board in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which causes severall idle persons to assemble together to the great disturbance of the neighbourhood." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances for the appearance of Richard Mason of South Mymms victualler, one of the constables of the said parish, at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. for obstinately refusing to execute one warrant directed to him and others and delivered to him on the fourteenth instant, "whereby they were commanded to levy the summe of twenty pounds by distresse and sale of the goods and chattells of Samuel Hodge of the same parish butcher, which was by him forfeited, for that he was lawfully convicted of wittingly and willingly suffering a seditious conventicle to be held in his house on the eighth day of October last past &c." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Noy of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held at a certain meeting-house in Stepney in the morning of 1st Oct. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on the said Mr. Noy for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Harris of having been present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain

meeting-house in Three Colt Street on three several occasions, to wit, in the morning of 1st Oct. last past, the afternoon of 8th Oct. last past, and the morning of 15th Oct. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of three several fines on the said Mr. Harris for the said three offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first offence, and a fine of 40 £ . for each of the two subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Mathew Meade *alias* Mr. Maid of having been present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Stepney on three several occasions, to wit, in the afternoon of the 1st, 8th and 15th of Oct. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of three several fines upon the said Mr. Meade for his said three offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first offence, and a fine of 40 £ . for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Collins of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Old Gravel Lane on four several occasions, to wit, in the afternoon of 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd of October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of four several fines on the said Mr. Collins for his said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first offence, and a fine of 40 £ . for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Wilson of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Old Gravel Lane on four several occasions, to wit, in the morning of the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd of October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same unlawful conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of four several fines on the said Mr. Wilson for his said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first offence, and a fine of 40 £ . for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the con-

viction of Mr. Lawrence of having been present at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at Stepney on two several occasions, to wit, in the morning of the 8th and the morning of the 15th of October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of two several fines on the said Mr. Lawrence for the said two offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first, and a fine of 40 £ . for the second offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Thomas Day of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in School-House Lane on four several occasions, to wit, in the morning of 1st Oct. last past, the morning and afternoon of 8th Oct. last past, and the morning of the 15th Oct. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful conventicles: Also certifying the imposition of four several fines on the said Mr. Thomas Day for his said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first offence, and a fine of 40 £ . for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Isaac Lambe of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house over against Well Close, on four several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 1st Oct. last past, and the afternoons of the 8th and 15th of the same month, and of preaching and teaching at the same conventicles: Also Certifying the imposition of four several fines on the said Mr. Isaac Lambe for the said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20 £ . for the first offence, and a fine of 40 £ . for each of the three subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Knowles of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Nightingale Lane in the morning of 1st Oct. last past: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20 £ . upon the said Mr. Knowles for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Gerrett *alias* Gerratt of having been present at two unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house of meeting in Meeting-House Alley on two several

occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 1st Oct. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of two several fines on the said Mr. Gerrett for the said offence, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first, and a fine of 40£. for the second offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Mince (or Minte) of having been present at six several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Meeting House Alley on six several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of the 8th, 15th, and 22nd of October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Also certifying the imposition of six several fines upon the said Mr. Mince for the said six offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. Furgison *alias* Fargison of having been present at six several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house called Rider's Meeting-House in Meeting House Alley on six several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of the 8th, 15th, and 22nd of October last past, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of six several fines upon the said Mr. Fargison for the said six offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mr. James of having been present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in Nightingale Lane on three several occasions, to wit, in the afternoon of the 1st day, and the morning and afternoon of the 2nd day of October last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles: Certifying also the imposition of three several fines on the said Mr. James for the said three offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for the first offence, and a fine of 40£. for each of the two subsequent offences. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

16 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of a

'Kinsman of Mr. Thomas Day' of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the afternoon of 1st Oct. last past at a certain meeting-house in Schoolhouse Lane, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. upon the aforesaid 'Kinsman of the said Mr. Day' for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

17 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at a private Session of the Peace for the Holborne division of Middlesex (ad privatam Sessionem Pacis domini Regis tentam pro Holborne divisione in comitatu Middlesexie), of Henry Tayler joyner, Charles Hadley victualler and Thomas Young victualler, all three of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Henry Tayler, Charles Hadley and Thomas Young at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to give evidence against Thomas Ludlam "for saying the Church of England and the papists cutt off the late King's head." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

17 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken at a private Session of the Peace for the Holborne Division of Middlesex on the said day, of Thomas Ludlam yeoman and Thomas Lucas tobacconist, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of the said Thomas Ludlam at the next General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for saying that the people of the Church of England and the Papists cutt off the late King's head, and for confessing that he signed the late Petition to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and that there was noe harme [in] itt." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

17 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Ludlam late of the said parish yeoman, a man diabolically disposed towards our most serene Lord Charles the Second &c. . . . and despising and envying the said king and his government and the church and state within this kingdom of England, in the course of conversation with a certain Henry Benett willingly and seditiously in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects spoke these false, scandalous, malicious, and seditious words about the said Lord the King and his government within this kingdom of England, to wit, "I hope that in a month's time I shall have a better commission then any other man in the parish under the King, and I hope to see the tide turn in a month's time, and that the Church of England and Papists were the persons that cutt off the late King's head, and that the Presbyterians had noe hand in itt, and that the Presbyterians were the King's only Freinds, and that he was crowned a Presbyterian." On his arraignment, Thomas Ludlam con-

fessed the indictment and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds. S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

19 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before William Bridgeman esq. and J.P. on the said day, of Mary Bradshaw spinster and Richard Lock surgeon, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Mary Bradshaw at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer what may be objected against her by Mr. Evans one of his Majesties Messengers, being suspected to have been at Mass upon the said 19th day of November."—Also Recognizances, taken on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of Robert Rusholme of St. Margaret's Westminster . . . at the next S. P. for Middlesex "to answer what shall bee objected against him by Mr. Evans one of his Majesties Messengers, being suspected to have been at Mass upon the said nineteenth day of November." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

20 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Wise of St. Buttolph-without-Algate clerk, of having been present at a certain unlawful conventicle held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his own house on the 19th of inst. November, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on the said . . . Wise for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

24 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. on the said day, James Lashley late of the said parish esquire assaulted Henry Glover gentleman, and then and there slew and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound near the right shoulder, of which wound he then and there instantly died. Found 'Guilty,' James Lashley esq. was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 6 Dec., 34 Charles II.

26 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Sir Clement Armiger knt. J.P. on the said day, of William Potter of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields taylor, in the sum of forty pounds: For the said William Potter's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken by Mr. Henry Leggatt and Mr. William Howell his Majesties Messengers, comeing out of Weld House and suspected to have been there at Mass, and likewise for refusing to take the Oathes of Alleageance and Supremacy." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

28 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Robert Sunderland of . . . of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in St.

Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on 26th of inst. November, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20 £ . on the said Robert Sunderland for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

29 NOVEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizance, taken before Sir George Treby knt. and J.P. on the said day, of James Parsons of Holland Street in St. Leonard's Shoreditch, in the sum of ten pounds: For his appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. he being "accused by John Cartwright constable of that Liberty for playing in the night-time on musick as waites." S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

2 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Benjamin Antrobus of Cheapside in London linnen-draper of having been present at two unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in St. Mary's-le-Strand *alias* St. Mary's-le-Savoy on two several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 26th Nov. last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicles; Certifying also the imposition of two several fines on the said Benjamin Antrobus for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 40 £ . for each offence. A note on one of these certificates certifies that Benjamin Antrobus had been in former times convicted before Sir John Cutler knt. of a like offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

3 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Thomas Smith esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Roger Longworth of Boulton co. Lancaster cordwainer, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in St. John's Lane co. Midd. on . . . last past, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the fifty or more persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20 £ . on the said Roger Longworth for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

4 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Fryanbarnett co. Midd. on the said day and afterwards until the seventh day of the same month, George Husbands late of the said parish yeoman took upon himself to keep a school for the education and government of young men, and was schoolmaster of the said school, not being within any university or college of this kingdom of England, nor being a publick or free Grammar School, nor being a school within the house of a nobleman or noblewoman, or gentleman or gentlewoman who was not then a recusant, and the said George Husbands not being licensed so to do by the archbishop, bishop or guardian of the spiritualities of the

diocese of London. No clerical minutes touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 4 Dec., 34 Charles II.

5 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hands and seals of Henry Reynell and John Phelips, Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, of the conviction of Jeremiah Froysell of Stanes co. Midd. clerk of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on 7th Sept. last past in a certain barn in the said parish, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the thirty or more persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition by the said certifying magistrates of a fine of 40*£*. on the said Jeremiah Froysell for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

7 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Vaughton of Clare Market co. Midd. . . . of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd., on the 3rd of the instant December, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said John Vaughton for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

7 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Gibson of Lombard Street in London, of having been present at a certain unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in St. John Street St. James's Clerkenwell on the . . . of the instant December, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said William Gibson for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

7 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Seeton *alias* Steeton of Woodstreet . . . , of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, on the . . . of the instant December, and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said Richard Seeton for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 Charles II.

10 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Katherine's co. Midd. on the said day, Mathew Trim yeoman and Sarah Falconer wife of . . . Falconer yeoman *alias* Sarah Falconer spinster, both late of St. Katherine's aforesaid assaulted a certain Elizabeth Partridge spinster,

and afterwards on the same day did convey her against her will on board a certain ship called *The Indee*, then lying in the river Thames, and that afterwards the said Mathew Trim did transport the same Elizabeth Partridge against her will in the said ship to a certain island called Virginia (in quendam insulam vocatam *Virginia*) in parts beyond sea, and there for his gain and profit and to her ruin sold her. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case appear upon the bill. S. P. R., 24 Aug., 1 James II.

30 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that a certain Crestus, late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields an Indian, on 28 May, 34 Charles II. bound himself as an apprentice for seven years to a certain William Budd of the said parish musician, in order to learn the musical art of the same William Budd, And that afterwards, to wit, on the said 30 Dec., 34 Charles II. he without leave or reasonable cause unlawfully withdrew himself from the service of his said master, and that afterwards on the said 30th Dec. and from the said day even to the day of the taking of the present inquisition a certain Robert Marshall late of St. Paul's Covent Garden, in full knowledge of the facts of the case, received and harboured the said Crestus and detained the said Indian from his said master. On 20 Feb., 1682, Crestus was declared by a jury 'Not Guilty' of deserting his lawful master, and Robert Marshall was in like manner acquitted of unlawfully harbouring and detaining the same Indian. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Joseph Holby late of the said parish yeoman, being one of the constables of Stepney co. Midd., was present at a certain private Session of the Peace held for the division of the Tower in the said county at the Court House on Milend Green in Whitechappell before Sir William Smith Bart. J.P., Sir John Berry knt. J.P., and other Justices of the Peace, and was then and there charged with other constables to strenuously endeavour to dissolve and prevent all unlawful assemblies and conventicles, and afterwards on the same day in the same open private Session of the Peace (in aperta privata Sessione Pacie predicta) in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects spoke these false, scandalous and factious words, to wit, "The law for suppressing of conventicles is against the law of Christ." Joseph Holby pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but on 16 April, 1683 (*sic*), he was declared 'Guilty' by a jury, and was fined in the sum of one hundred pounds, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain till he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

14 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on twenty-one several parchments, for the appearance at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex of

the under-named twenty-one persons, to wit, (1) John Stanborough of St. Giles's-without Cripplegate London tailor, who did not appear, (2) Joslin Roberts of St. Buttolph's-without Bishopsgate London silkman, who appeared on 20 Feb. 1682, when the matter was deferred, (3) John Denham of Cripplegate London "Blackwell-hall factor," who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (4) Robert Orman of Bread-street London salter, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (5) William Noble of Bread-street London grocer, who did not appear, (6) Benjamin Poole of Bishopgate London, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (7) John Rich of Grub Street in St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate London, who did not appear, (8) John Wise of St. Gabriel's Fenchurch Street London, clockmaker, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (9) Godfrey Webster citizen and packer of London, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (10) John King of Fenchurch Street London woolen-draper, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (11) Edward Blagrove of St. Leonard's Foster Lane London goldsmith, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (12) William Dickens of Eastcheap in the city of London draper, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (13) Stephen Bull of St. Bartholomew's Close London plaisterer, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (14) John Cliff of Fanchurch Street London chandler, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (15) Woolstone Abbott of St. Saviour's Southwarke warehouseman, (16) Joseph Poole of Bishopgate Street London frame-work-knitter, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (17) Thomas Woodrooff of St. Bartholomew's Minor London gentleman, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (18) Henry White of Trinity Minories London stationer, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (19) William Carlill of Miles Lane London taylor, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (20) John Jordan of Bishopgate Street London . . . , who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred, (21) Joseph Drades of Fanchurch Street London gentleman, who appeared on 20 Feb., 1682, when the matter was deferred:—each of the afore-named persons being bound to appear at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, then and there to answer &c. "for coming out of his own county and for being taken att an unlawful conventicle." On some of the parchments Spittlefeilds is mentioned as the place where the unlawful conventicle was held; and on some of the parchments the person charged with religious misdemeanour is spoken of as "wandering out" instead of merely "coming out" of his own county. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

14 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, when Sir William Smith bart., Sir John Berrey knt., Thomas Rowe esq. and John Balch esq., Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, were doing their endeavour to dissolve and disperse a certain unlawful conventicle, held at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, a certain Sara Annesley of Stepney aforesaid spinster was present at the said conventicle, and then and there in the presence and hearing of divers persons assembled at the said unlawful meeting spoke the following words, to wit, "The Justices come to break the lawes." Sara Annesley at first put herself 'Not Guilty,' but on 20 Feb., 1682, she abandoned the plea, confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence, which she paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

14 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, John Cliff Chandler, Thomas Woodroffe gentleman, John Poole frame-work-knitter, Benjamin Poole gentleman, Henry White stationer, Edward Blagrove goldsmith, Stephen Bull plaisterer, John King draper, Joseph Drades gentleman, John Jordan weaver, William Carlill taylor, John Denham yeoman, William Dukery draper, Robert Orman salter, Godfrey Webster packer, John Rich yeoman, William Noble grocer, Jocelin Roberts silkeman, John Stanborough taylor, John Wise clockmaker, Woolstone Abbott yeoman, all *twenty-one* late of the said parish, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled themselves, under colour of performing acts of religious worship otherwise than is permitted by the laws of this kingdom of England. At Session held on 20 Feb., 1682, each of the twenty-one misdemeanants confessed the indictment, and was fined in the sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence, which fine he forthwith paid to the Sheriff in court. This indictment should be considered in connection with the summary of the twenty-one recognizances, binding them to appear at the next General Sessions. In the indictment the misdemeanants, who had wandered out of their proper counties to the scene of their misdemeanour, are all described as late of Stepney co. Midd. where their offence was committed. Moreover it is worthy of remark that the matter, about which they were bound to appear &c., was deferred on 20 Feb., 1682, so that they could be conveniently arraigned on the same day. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—In the file of this date are preserved certificates on two several parchments that Sampson Puller conformed to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England and took the sacrament of the Lord's Supper on 10 Dec., 34 Charles II. and John Deacle in like manner conformed to the requirements of the church and took the same sacrament on 5 Nov. last past. S. P. R., 15 Jan., 34 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, Certifying that John Lanc of Hackney co. Midd. esq., citizen and alderman, had been convicted before the said J.P. of having been present at six several conventicles held under colour of exercising religion &c. on six several occasions, to wit, three conventicles held at the house of . . . Asher of Hackney widow in the mornings of 22nd and 29th of October and 5th November, 34 Charles II., and three conventicles held in the afternoons of the same three days at his own house in Hackney ; and that for the said offences he had been sentenced by the same magistrates to pay fines amounting in all to 110*£*. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Webb of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. salesman of having been present at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-house in the house of Mrs. Meggs in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on two several occasions, to wit, the afternoon of the 15th and the afternoon of the 22nd of October, 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed two several fines upon the said offender for the said two offences, to wit, a fine of 5*£*. for the first offence, and a fine of 4*£*. for the second offence. It should be noticed the fine for the second offence was less than the fine for the former offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of Mrs. Meggs of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, of having permitted two several conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in her dwelling-house in Bridges Street on two several occasions, to wit, in the forenoon and afternoon of 5th Nov. last past : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed two several fines on Mrs. Meggs for the two said offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of James Cockerell of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields . . . , of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain meeting-place in St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on 22nd October, 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of *£*6 18*s*. 4*d*. on the said offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction, before Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of Daniell Waite of St. Mary's-le-Savoy bodies-maker, of having been present at two unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain meeting-place in the said parish on 22nd Oct., 34 Charles II. : Certi-

fying also that the said J.P. imposed two several fines on the said Daniell Waite for his said two offences, to wit, a fine of £6 18s. 4d. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of the conviction of Weigh of St. Mary's-le-Savoy salesman and John Edges of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields bricklayer, of having been present at a conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on the 15th Oct. last past at a certain meeting-place in St. Mary's-le-Savoy: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10£. on each offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of Webb of St. Clement's Danes' salesman, of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at Mrs. Megg's House in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on four several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 5th Nov., and on 15th and 22nd Oct., 34 Charles II.: the fines imposed on the said offender for the said offences being respectively 3£., 3£., 4£., and 5£. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

21 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Charles Hinton, esq. and J.P. for the city and liberties of Westminster, that Robert Murden of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gunsmith, Alexander Graham of the same parish tailor, Nicholas Reives of St. Mary's-le-Savoy tailor, Mary . . . of Jarman Street in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields spinster, and Dorcas London of St. Clement's Danes' . . . , have been convicted of being present on the said 21 Jan., 34 Charles II., together with persons unknown to the number of one hundred, at an unlawful conventicle held in a building of an unknown person within the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields under colour of exercising religion otherwise than according to the liturgy and use of the Church of England, and for their said offence have been adjudged to forfeit five shillings each. S. P. West. R., 11 April, 35 Charles II.

21 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizance of Randall Murrey of Oxendon Street cordwainer, in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Randall Murrey at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex to be holden at Hicks Hall, "to answer for being at a seditious conventicle in Swallow Street."—On the same file the Recognizance of Richard Meacher of Monmouth Street tailor, in the sum of forty pounds, for his appearance at the same next S. P., "to answer for being at a seditious conventicle in Swallow Street."—Also, on the same file, similar Recognizances, on seventy-four several parchments, for the appearance of as many male persons—tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen,

laborers—to answer for being present at the same seditious conventicle in Swallow Street. — It is worthy of remark that, whilst they are described in these recognizances by their respective trades and industries, most of these conventiclors are styled “yeomen” in the great indictment against them, and that though they belonged respectively to three different parishes, they are all styled in the indictment as “late of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields,” the parish in which their offence was committed. S. P. R., 20 Feb., 35 Charles II.

21 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—True Bill against John Roberts yeoman, John Harrison yeoman, Walter Stephens yeoman, Richard Walker yeoman (who was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury on 22 May, 1683, fined £13 6s. 8d. and committed to the New Prison, there to remain till he should have paid the fine), John Brackford yeoman, Richard Andrewes yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’ by a Jury and fined £13 6s. 8d.), William Matthews yeoman (who confessed the indictment and was fined 3s. 4d. which he paid to the Sheriff in court), Thomas Hooker yeoman, John Bennet yeoman, Edward Farr yeoman, Charles Coleburne yeoman, Samuell Webly yeoman, Thomas Johnson yeoman, Henry Slade yeoman (who was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury on 22 May, 1683), George Hunter yeoman, Richard Dover yeoman, George Nemoe yeoman, John Dodrick yeoman, Thomas Himes yeoman, Charles Mathews yeoman, Alexander Arter yeoman, James Mills yeoman, John Champion yeoman, William Tailor yeoman, Richard Wells yeoman, Henry Hoddon yeoman, Robert Bradsmith yeoman, John Harvey yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury, fined £13 6s. 8d., and was committed to the New Prison until he should have paid the fine), James Ireland yeoman, James Ogleby yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury, fined 20£., and committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine), William Searle yeoman (who confessed the indictment, and was fined 3s. 4d. which he paid to the Sheriff in court), Michael Meacher yeoman, Stephen Whitehead yeoman (who confessed the indictment, and was fined 3s. 4d. which he paid to the Sheriff in court), Richard Allen yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’), Samuel Stokes yeoman, Darby Helly yeoman, Joseph Simson yeoman, Robert Smith yeoman, Mallica Lloyd yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury, and was fined 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court), Thomas Oldum yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury and was fined 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court), James Williams yeoman, James Groves yeoman, John Jones yeoman, Henry Willis yeoman, James Lucas yeoman, John Burton yeoman, William Burnett yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found ‘Guilty’ by a jury, and was fined 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in

court), John Allant yeoman, Thomas Freind yeoman, William Browne yeoman, William Dunbarr yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, and was fined 6s. 8d.), Henry King yeoman, John Binne yeoman, Robert Hill yeoman (who first pleaded 'Not Guilty' and afterwards, to wit, on 16 April, 1683, confessed the indictment and was fined 3s. 4d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court), Peter Compton yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, was fined £13 6s. 8d. and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain till he should have paid the fine), John Roberts yeoman, Benjamin Garraway yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, and fined 6s. 8d.), Thomas Hawe yeoman, George Funderbarton yeoman, Edward Nation yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury), Thomas Cradock yeoman, Samuel Hutchings yeoman, Fell Nicolls tailer, John Beale ironmonger (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, fined £13 6s. 8d., and committed to the New Prison until he should have paid the fine), Richard Davis chandler (who on 22 May, 1683, was convicted on his failure to appear), Joseph Rayson yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, fined £13 6s. 8d., and committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine), William Lennill yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, and was fined 6s. 8d.), Henry Brookes yeoman, John Jones yeoman, John Ekins, yeoman, Thomas Stubbs yeoman, Joseph Beale yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was convicted on his failure to appear), David Evans yeoman, Richard Meacher yeoman (who on 22 May, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, fined £13 6s. 8d., and committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine, and Randall Murrey yeoman :—the aforesaid persons being all described as late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in the indictment which charges them with having unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled in the said parish, on the said 21 Jan., 34 Charles II. under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than is ordained and permitted by the laws of this kingdom of England. From the recognizances, on seventy-six several parchments, for the appearance of these misdemeanants at the next S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hicks Hall, it appears that the persons, described as yeomen of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in the indictment, were tradesmen, artisans, craftsmen, labourers having their places of abode in one or another of the parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. Paul's Covent Garden; and that the place of assembly was Swallow Street. S. P. R., 20 Feb., 35 Charles II.

23 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Farrer of Harp Ally at Mr. Argent's Broker in St. Bride's London gentleman, in the sum of twenty pounds, and Charles Belwood of Baldwin's Garden

in St. Andrew's Holborn vintner and Roger Carter of Gray's Inn Lane victualler, in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of the said John Farrer at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer what shall be objected against him by John Barnes for falsely pretending he had a precept out of the Prerogative Court against him for begetting a bastard child, when really there was none, to the end that a sum of money might be got out of him." S. P. R., 20 Feb., 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Ten certificates (in printed forms with vacant spaces for the insertion of particulars) under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for the City and Liberties of Westminster, certifying that Timothy Emerson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields oylman, James Beach the Elder of St. Margaret's Westminster vintner, James Beach the Younger of St. Margaret's Westminster vintner, and Robert King of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields mason, had on the afore-said 25th Jan. been convicted of having been present and assisting at conventicles, held on days of the instant January or of the previous month at a certain house in Westminster, under colour of exercising religion otherwise than according to the liturgy and use of the Church of England, and that they had been fined for the several offences in that respect, in sums varying from ten to twenty pounds. That Sir Richard Derham's printed certificate-forms afford some choice examples of dog-and-printer's Latin may be indicated by the following scrap, "*De eo quod ipse Timothy Emerson existen' subdit' de Dom. Regis present' fuit ad quendam Assemblationem Conventionem et Conventiculum illicite et contra form' prædict' Tent' in quondam Dom' in Westminster.*" There are collectors who would gladly give more than a trifle for one of these comical certificates. S. P. West. R., 11 April, 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Spence of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields . . . , and Elias Simes of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. upholder, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy on 31st Dec., 34 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10£. on each of the offenders for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Winch of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. . . . , of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy on 14th Jan., 34 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said

J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on the said Winch for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham *knt.* and *bart.* and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of Pye of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields *co. Midd.*, and of Richard Collit of the same parish vintner, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy *co. Midd.* on 14th Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. upon each of the said offenders for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham *knt.* and *bart.* and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of Willcox of St. Mary's-le-Strand goldsmith and Elias Simes of St. Clement's Danes' upholder, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy on 17th Dec., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on each of the offenders for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham *knt.* and *bart.* and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of Wilcox of St. Mary's-le-Savoy goldsmith, and Elias Simes of St. Clement's Danes' upholder, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy on 10th Dec., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on each of the said offenders for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham *knt.* and *baronet* and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of George Greene and George Satchell, both of St. Mary's-le-Strand salesmen, and Elias Simes of St. Clement's Danes' salesman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in the Savoy *co. Midd.* on 24th, 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on each of the said offenders for his offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of Smith of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields *co. Midd.* *tayler*, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a house in the Savoy on 28th Dec., 34 Charles II., and of the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. upon him for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P., of Timothy Emerson of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields oyleman, of having been present at two unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a house in the Savoy on two several days, to wit, the 17th and 24th Dec., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of two several fines of 10*£*. on the said Timothy Emerson, for his said two offences. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of William Beach of the Strand co. Midd. vintner of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a house in the Savoy on the 31st Dec., 34 Charles II., and of the conviction of Robert King of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields mason of having been present at two unlawful conventicles &c., on the same day at the same place : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on William Beach for his said single offence, and two fines of 10*£*. on Robert King for his said two offences. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. &c. of the conviction of William Beach of the Strand vintner and of Benjamin Freeman of St. Clement's Danes' apothecary, and Robert King of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields mason, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a house in the Savoy on 10th Dec., 34 Charles II., and of the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. on each of the three offenders for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction before the said J.P. of Musgrave Beby of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. vintner of having been present at three several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy co. Midd. on three several days, to wit, the 10th and 17th Dec. and 7th Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed three several fines of 10*£*. on the said Musgrave Beby for the said three offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. for each offence. On appeal to G. Q. S. P., Musgrave Beby was acquitted of all three convictions. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of William Beach of the

Strand co. Midd. vintner and Benjamin Freeman of St. Clement's Danes' apothecary, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in the Savoy on 7th January, 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on each of the offenders for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

25 JANUARY, 34 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Richard Derham knt. and bart. and J.P. for Westminster and Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Ellis of the Strand co. Midd. salesman of having been present at four several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a house in the Savoy co. Midd. on four several days, to wit, the 10th and 17th of Dec., and the 14th and 17th Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed four several fines on the said Ellis for the said four offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

3 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill against Richard Anpery yeoman and one of the headboroughs of Stepney co. Midd., for neglecting on the said day and afterwards to the date of the present inquisition to do his duty, for the execution of a certain warrant, for levying the sum of forty pounds by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of a certain Benjamin Dennis, in accordance with the Act of Parliament for hindering and suppressing conventicles. Found 'Guilty' by a jury on 16 April, 1683, Richard Anpery was fined in the sum of twenty pounds, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 20 Feb., 35 Charles II.

10 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Robert Humes late of the said parish yeoman, a perverse and seditious man, in the course of a conversation about and concerning the affairs and government of this kingdom of England, maliciously and scandalously and in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects, spoke these words to Troth Halton, the wife of William Halton of the same parish gentleman, and a faithful subject of the lord the King, to wit, "Popery is coming into this Kingdome, and if the Duke of Yorke should succede his brother, hee would be a worse popish tyrant then ever Queene Mary was." Found 'Guilty' by a jury of uttering these words, Robert Humes was sentenced to pay a fine of *£*6 3*s*. 4*d*." S. P. R., 27 Aug., 35 Charles II.

10 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill against Edward Wenham yeoman and Surveyor of the Poor of the hamblett of Lymehouse in the parish of Stepney co. Midd., for neglecting on the said day and continually afterwards even to the day of the taking of this inquisition to do his duty, for the execution of a certain warrant that he should levy the sum

of ten pounds by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of a certain Benjamin Andrews, in accordance with the Act of Parliament for hindering and suppressing seditious conventicles. Found 'Guilty' by a jury on 21 April, 1683, Edward Wenham was fined fifty pounds, and committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 20 Feb., 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Marabelle Marter of Thistleworth co. Midd. widow, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at Longford in the parish of Harmonsworth co. Midd., on the 14th Jan. last past, and of having been fined 10*£*. for the said offence. On appeal to G. Q. S. of 17th April, 1683, Marabelle was acquitted. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Edward Swift of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on 7th Jan., 34 Charles II. at the George Inn in Uxbridge, and of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at the same conventicle: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. upon the said Edward Swift for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of James Chapman of Thistleworth co. Midd. . . ., of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in Longford co. Midd. on 31st Dec., 34 Charles II.: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. upon the said James Chapman for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of James Stiles co. Bucks. yeoman, Richard Haeles of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, John Haeles of Stanes co. Midd. yeoman, George Garwell of Heston co. Midd. yeoman, William Garwell of Heston co. Midd. yeoman, and James Polter of Harmonsworth co. Midd. . . ., of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Longford co. Midd., on 11th Feb. 35 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine on each offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying the conviction of Leonard Pitcher of Twitenham co. Midd. yeoman, Thomas

Sherrod of Thistleworth co. Midd. . . . and his wife, William Cottle of Twtenham co. Midd. . . . and his wife, Thomas Fuller of Thistleworth co. Midd. . . ., William Garwell of Heston co. Midd. yeoman, and John Chapman of Thistleworth co. Midd. . . . and his wife, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Longford, on 31st Dec., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of six several fines of 10*£*. for the said offences, to wit, a fine of *£*10. on each married couple, and a fine of 10*£*. on each of the other conventiclors. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before the said J.P. of Richard Haels (*sic*) of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Uxbridge on 28th Jan., 1682 : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on the said Richard Haels for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Ten several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying the conviction of each of the following persons, to wit, . . . Tayler of Uxbridge co. Midd. widow, John Hales (*sic*) of Stanes co. Midd. yeoman, James Chapman of Thistleworth co. Midd. yeoman, . . . Addams of Thistleworth co. Midd. yeoman, Thomas Sherrod of Thistleworth co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, William Cottrell of Twtenham co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, Leonard Pitcher of Twtenham co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, Thomas Pocock of Thistleworth co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, Thomas Fuller of Thistleworth co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, and William Garwell of Heston co. Midd. yeoman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Longford co. Midd. on 14th Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of ten several fines of 10*£*. for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. on each married couple, and a fine of 10*£*. upon each of the other offenders. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Francis Goodall of Draton (*sic*) co. Midd. and his wife, Richard Heales (*sic*) of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, Edward Swift of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, . . . Tayler of Uxbridge co. Midd. widow, William Franklyn of Harmonsworth co. Midd. yeoman, and James Polter of Harmonsworth co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Uxbridge aforesaid on 21st

Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of six several fines for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. on each married couple, and a fine of 10*£*. on each of the other offenders. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying the conviction before the said J.P. of Edward Swift of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, . . . Tayler of Uxbridge co. Midd. widow, Francis Goodall of Dreaton co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, James Polter of Harmansworth co. Midd. yeoman and his wife, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in Uxbridge on the 14th Feb., 35 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of four several fines of 10*£*. for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. for the joint offence of each married couple, and a fine of 10*£*. on each of the other offenders. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Haels of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on 7th Jan., 34 Charles II., at the George Inn at Uxbridge, and of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at the said conventicle : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Richard Haels. In the certificates touching this offender and other conventiclors bearing the same surname, the name is spelt in these five different ways, to wit, Hales, Haeles, Haels, Heales and Heals. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying the convictions before the said J.P. of . . . Tayler of Uxbridge co. Midd. widow, and Francis Goodall of Dreaton (*sic*) co. Midd. yeoman and his wife . . . Goodall, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Uxbridge on 7th Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of two several fines for the said offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. on the widow Tayler, and a fine of 10*£*. on Francis Goodall and his wife. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, certifying the conviction of (1) William Polter of Harmansworth co. Midd. yeoman and his wife . . . Polter, (2) Edward Swift of Uxbridge yeoman and (3) William Hales of Uxbridge yeoman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising

religion &c. at a certain house in Longford on 14 Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also the imposition of fines for their said offence, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. on William Polter and his wife, a fine of 10*£*. on Edward Swift and a fine of 10*£*. on William Hales. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before the said J.P. of Patience Ashfeild of Staines co. Midd. widow, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in Longford on 14 Jan., 34 Charles II., and of the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. on the said Patience Ashfeild for the said offence.—On appeal to G. Q. S. P., Patience Ashfeild was acquitted by a jury. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before him of William Franklyn of Harmondsworth co. Midd. yeoman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house at Longford, on 14 Jan. 1682, and of the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. upon the said William Franklyn for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Gyden of Harmondsworth co. Midd. . . . of having been present at two several conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Uxbridge on two several occasions, to wit, in the morning and afternoon of 21 Jan., 34 Charles II. : Certifying also that the said J.P. had imposed two several fines on the said Richard Gyden for the said two offences, to wit, a fine of 10*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs, esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of . . . Adams of Thistleworth co. Midd. . . . and his wife . . . Adams, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Longford on 31st Dec., 1682, and of the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. upon them for their said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Midd., of the conviction before the said J.P. of Ann Locke of Thistleworth co. Midd. widow of having been present at an unlawful conventicle held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Longford on 14 Jan., 34 Charles II. and of the imposition of a fine of ten pounds on the said Ann Locke for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

15 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of Marabell Marter of Thistleworth co. Midd. widow, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Longford in the parish of Harmonsworth co. Midd. on 31st Dec., 34 Charles II., the preacher at which conventicle forfeited 20*£*.; Certifying also that a fine of 10*£*. was imposed by the said J.P. on the said Marabell Marter for her said offence (Et ego prefatus Petrus Sabbs juxta formam statuti prædicti prædictum finem decem librarum super præfatam Mirabellam Marter imposui per ipsum (*sic*) solvend &c.)” On appeal to G. Q. S. P., in July, 35 Charles II., Marabell Marter was found ‘Not Guilty’ by a jury. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

20 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Arrowsmith, William Williams, Thomas Vyner and William Sturvill, all four late of the said parish laborers, conspired to slay and murder a certain Thomas Robinson, and that John Arrowsmith with malice aforethought laid a certain piece of timber, by him cut and sawed upon and over a certain vault, it being known to the same John Arrowsmith, William Williams, Thomas Vyner and William Sturvill that the said Thomas Robinson would pass over the said vault; And That in passing over the said piece of timber on the said day, the said Thomas Robinson, by reason of the way, in which it had been cut and sawn, fell into the said vault, and in so falling received a mortal wound, of which he languished from the said 20th of February till the 24th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died at the said parish of the said wound; And that in so dealing with the said Thomas Robinson the aforesaid John Arrowsmith slew and murdered him, and that the aforesaid William Williams, Thomas Vyner and William Sturvill were present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged John Arrowsmith to do and perpetrate it. Putting themselves on trial, William Williams, Thomas Vyner and William Sturvill were found ‘Not Guilty.’ John Arrowsmith was ‘at large.’ G. D. R., 18 April, 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of Gregory Tingly of St. Clement’s Danes’ spectacle-maker of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-place in St. Margaret’s Westminster on 24th inst. Feb.; Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on the said Gregory Tingly for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of William Gyles of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields leather-cutter of having been present at an unlawful con-

venticle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-place in St. Margaret's Westminster on 25th inst. Feb.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. upon the said William Gyles for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of James Beech of St. Margaret's Westminster vintner, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held in his dwelling-house in the said parish on the 18th of the inst. Feb.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said James Beech for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of James Beech of St. Margaret's Westminster vintner of having permitted a conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. at his dwellinghouse in the said parish on 25th inst. Feb.; Certifying also that a fine of 20*£*. was imposed by the said J.P. on the said offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of William Gyles of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields leather-cutter, John Lockwood of St. Margaret's Westminster pipe-maker, James Beech of the last-named parish vintner, and Jeremiah Taylor of the same parish taylor, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain house in the Savoy on 25th inst. Feb.; the said four offenders being fined respectively 8*£*., 8*£*., 3*£*., and 2*£*. by the said Justice of the Peace for their said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of Gilbert Latey of St. Mary's-le-Savoy yeoman, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful Conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his dwellinghouse in the said parish: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

26 FEBRUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of . . . Ingram of St. Mary's-le-Savoy glover, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-place in St. Margaret's Westminster; Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 10*£*. on the said offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

. . . FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before the said J.P. of . . . Richardson of Uxbridge

co. Midd. inholder, of having wittingly and willingly permitted six several unlawful conventicles to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain Inn in the said parish, commonly called "The George Inn" and in the occupation of the said . . . Richardson, on four several days, to wit, on the 7th and 21st of January, 34 Charles II. and the 4th and 18th Feb., 35 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said magistrate imposed six several fines on the said . . . Richardson for the said six offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

5 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Peter Sabbs esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before the said J.P. of Richard Haeles (*sic*) of Uxbridge co. Midd. yeoman of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house at Uxbridge aforesaid on 18th Feb., 34 Charles II.; Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on the said Richard Hales (*sic*) for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

10 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bills on . . . several parchments, for not going to church, chapel, or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Edward Roby esq. (who failed to appear), Mathias Hatton compass-maker (who failed to appear), Samuel Gibbs tobacconist, Richard Parman goldsmith (who was found 'Guilty' by a jury on 4 Oct., 1683, and fined twenty pounds), John Gardner instrument-maker (in respect to whom there was a stay of process), Martha Squibb widow (who failed to appear), John Malden cordwayner (who failed to appear), and Margaret Simmons widow, all *eight* being late of Stepney co. Midd.; Rachael Thompson the wife of John Thompson yeoman, Henry Gilbert marriner, Joan the wife of Richard Ewstace cowkeeper, Moses Arkell taylor, Christopher Bartlet taylor, and Thomas Harper taylor, all *six* late of Stepney (who all six failed to appear); John Mason brewer (who was found 'Guilty' by a jury on 4 Oct., 1683, and was fined twenty pounds), Thomas Oakes physitian (who failed to appear), Gowen Berkett goldsmith (who failed to appear), Thomas Uling schoolmaster (who was found 'Guilty' by a jury on 4 Oct., 1683, and was fined twenty pounds), John Child haberdasher (who failed to appear), Alice Jaunce widow (who failed to appear), Mary Woodfeild widow (who failed to appear), John Burgenny cheesemonger (who pleaded his conformity, which plea was allowed), John Coates salesman (who was found 'Guilty' by a jury on 4 Oct., 1683, and was fined twenty pounds), all *nine* late of St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd.; Joseph Davis . . . (who failed to appear), Mehitabel Smith draper (who was found 'Guilty' on 4 Oct., 1683, and was fined twenty pounds), Peter Lawrence haberdasher (who failed to appear),

Abraham Mallory joyner (who failed to appear), James Arkell taylor (who failed to appear), William Bayley bricklayer (who failed to appear), Thomas Noble taylor (who failed to appear), Elizabeth Woodborne widow (who failed to appear), and Mary Hearne widow (who failed to appear), all *nine* late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate; Elizabeth Salvin . . . and Margaret Salvin spinster, *both* of St. Clement's Danes', Ralph Richard yeoman, Hugh Flammingham taylor and Katherine Chapman spinster, all *three* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields (who all *five* failed to appear). Ann Jewars the wife of John Jewars painter *alias* Ann Jewars spinster (who on 9 July, 1683, conformed to the church), John Harris esq. (who on 9 July, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, and was fined twenty pounds), John Hickman cheesemonger (who on 9 July, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury, and was fined twenty pounds), John Weston cowkeeper (who on 9 July, 1683, was found 'Not Guilty' by a jury), John Taylor gentleman (who failed to appear), John Harwood merchant (who on 9 July 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury and was fined twenty pounds), Daniel Gates merchant (who failed to appear), and Hercules Collins taylor (who failed to appear), all *eight* late of . . . co. Midd.; Gregory Page surgeon (who on 9 July, 1683, was found 'Guilty' by a jury for default and was fined twenty pounds), Katherine Shell widow (who failed to appear), Henry Sowerby taylor (who failed to appear), Edward Hunt apothecary (who failed to appear), all *four* late of Whitechappel co. Midd., and William Grocer late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch mealeman (who failed to appear). S. P. R., 16 April, 35 Charles II.

13 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne on the said day, Joseph Agard late of the said parish carman assaulted * a certain John Dixon and threw him to the ground and beat him violently and knelt upon him, whilst he was lying on the ground, so that the said John Dixon had languished &c. from the said 13th of March to the day of the taking of this inquisition, to wit, the 17th of April then next following. On 22 May, 1683, Joseph Agard confessed the indictment and was fined in the sum of three shillings and four pence, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine.—Also, a True Bill against the same Joseph Agard carman for assaulting in St. Andrew's Holborne one Mary Dixon the wife of John Dixon on 13 March, 35 Charles II., and throwing her to the ground, and beating and kicking her on her left arm and on the left side of her body, and on her left eye, so that &c. Found 'Guilty' on 22 May, 1683, by a jury of this assault, Joseph Agard was fined in the sum of six shillings and eight pence, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain till he should have paid the fine. S. P. R., 16 April, 35 Charles II.

16 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—Two several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of the conviction of John Jones of St. Andrew's Holborn glover and Thomas Green of St. Mary's-le-Savoy salesman, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-house in St. Mary's-le-Savoy on the 11th inst. March: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on each offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

16 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P., of the conviction of Samuel Bolton of Lombard Street goldsmith, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under the colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-place in St. Mary's-le-Savoy on 11th of March, 35 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 10*£*. on the said Samuel Bolton for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

22 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, in a certain conversation had between Robert Humes late of the said parish yeoman, a perverse and seditious man, and John Maynard of the same parish yeoman, a faithful subject of the Lord now King, the said Robert Humes, with the intention of disturbing the King's peace and bringing the same king into odium with his subjects, in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges spoke these malicious and scandalous words, to wit, "I care not a turd for any King in England." Found by a jury 'Guilty' of uttering these words, Robert Humes had judgment that he be put in the pillory near the court-house at Milend on the next following Monday and again at Charing *Crosse on the next day Mercurii from 11 a.m. to 12 at noon of both days, with a written paper showing his offence upon his head." S. P. R., 27 Aug., 35 Charles II.

22 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, in a conversation had between William Halton of the said parish gentleman, a faithful subject of the Lord now King, and a certain Robert Humes late of the said parish yeoman, a perverse and seditious man, of and concerning the late treason and conspiracy against the said Lord the King within this kingdom, and of and concerning James the Duke of Monmouth, who had made (*qui fugam fecisset*) upon the said King's proclamation against the same duke and other persons (to the jurors as yet unknown) supposed to be concerned in the said conspiracy, the said Robert Humes, in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects, maliciously and seditiously spoke these words, to wit, "It is false, for when he doth come in he will come in with a Thunder, and I must fight against you." Of this indictment Robert Humes was found 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 27 Aug., 35 Charles II.

24 MARCH, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell co. Midd. on the said day, Jervase Wilkinson late of the said parish baker kneaded, sold and offered for sale to a certain William Kiteley "unam massam panis humani triticei *anglice* one peck houseould loafe" short of proper weight by twenty ounces. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, Jervase Wilkinson was fined £13 6s. 8d., and was committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine.—Also, another True Bill against the same baker for making selling and offering for sale on 24 Jan., 35 Charles II., to divers persons, to the jurors unknown, "ducentas massas panis humani triticei *anglice* two hundred penny household loaves," each of which then and there wanted one ounce of its just and lawful weight (unam unciam de sua justa et debita assisa per statutum &c.). Found 'Guilty' of this indictment also, Jervase Wilkinson was fined twenty pounds and was committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 25 Feb., 36 Charles II.

6 APRIL, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of Thomas Theft of St. Clement's Danes' carrier, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-house in St. Mary's-le-Savoy on the 1st inst.: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 10£. on the said Thomas Theft for his said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

17 APRIL, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bills for negligence in the execution of warrants for the distress and sale of goods of one Thomas Cox of Whitechappell vintner and a convicted conventicler, in accordance with the Act of Parliament for suppressing Conventicles, against Henry Cooke surveyor of the poor of Whitechappell, Benjamin Dismond one of the Headboroughs of Whitechappell, William Moore a Guardian of the Poor of Whitechappell, James Coombe one of the Headboroughs of Whitechappell, and John Martin one of the Constables of Whitechappell. On 27 August, 1683, James Coombe put himself 'Not Guilty' and on 4th Oct. next following was acquitted by verdict of a jury. On the same 27 Aug., 1683, the persons charged by the bills confessed the indictment, and were each fined in the sum of six shillings and eight pence, which fine each of them paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

12 MAY, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, of Mary Ballard of Ratcliff spinster and Eliza Scarborough of Stepney spinster, in the sum of twenty pounds each; For the appearance of Phillip Piercefull at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answeere Edmund Hutton gentleman, for being at an unlawfull assembly or conventicle held in East Smithfeild the day abovesaid."—Also, on the same file, other sets of similar Recognizances, on five several parchments, for five other persons to appear at the same

next S. P., to answer the complaint of the same Edmund Hutton gentleman, "for being at an unlawfull Assembly or Conventicle held in East Smithfeild the day abovesaid." S. P. R., 25 May, 35 Charles II.

20 MAY, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Charles Hinton . . . J.P., of the conviction of *fifty-seven* persons of having been present, together with some sixty unknown persons, at a conventicle, held on Sunday the 20th of May aforesaid under colour of exercising religion, otherwise than according to the liturgy and use of the Church of England, in a certain house called Meggs Meeting House in the parishes of St. Martins-in-the-Fields and St. Paul's Covent Garden, together with certificate that each of the said convicted conventiclers had been fined five shillings for his or her aforesaid misdemeanour. The fifty-seven convicted conventiclers comprised John Prosser of Bowe Street Westminster schoolmaster, Fortuna Phips wife of Henry Phips of Round Court cap-maker, John Curtis a porter in Witch Street at the Hartichoke, William Cammell at the house of Mrs. Bruce a schoolmaster's wife. Consisting chiefly of tradesmén, artisans and servants, these fifty-seven conventiclers did not comprise a single individual to whom the draughtsman of the certificate assigned any degree of gentle quality. S. P. West. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

22 MAY, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Robert Hussey victualler, and Laurence Culliford wyer-drawer, and John Holwell "marthamatician," all three of Stepney co Midd., in the sum of two hundred pounds each; For the appearance of the said John Holwell at the next S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hickshall, to answer &c. "for writeing and publishing a scandalous and seditious libell, tending to the disturbance of the government." S. P. R., 25 May, 35 Charles II.

22 MAY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, John Holwell late of the said parish yeoman, a seditious and designing man &c., wickedly and seditiously by way of prognostication wrote and published &c. a false and scandalous libel entitled "Catastrophe Mundi or Europe's Many Mutations untill the year 1701, being an Astrological Treatise of the Effects of the Triple Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter 1682 and 1683, and of the comets 1680 and 1682, and other Configurations Concomitant, Wherein the Fate of Europe for these next twenty years is (from the most rational grounds of Art) more than probably conjectured . . . By John Holwell, Philomat," and containing these flagitious and scandalous words, to wit, "Now the 10th House signifies all Magistrates viz., Kings, Princes, Governours of Towns and Cities viz. Majors, Bailiffs, all Captains and Conductors in war, likewise all Justices of the Peace, all these shall find great trouble in their place and office, some of them shall exercise tyranny over them they are to rule, and by that means cause their subjects to rebel, and by

that means bring themselves and posterity to great destruction, others of them will act beyond their legall power, and by that means bring themselves under the lash of the Law of the Countreys wherein they live, and shall end their days by publick Justice, others will end their days by plagues, others will end their days by famine, and others by Gunshot. In short there will be a great rout of such men represented by the 10th House," and also in another place, containing these flagitious and scandalous words, to wit, "That which is worth our taking notice of is the Comet that was seen in the year 1680, when it came to be visible all over Europe, it wasn't quartile to the degree of the 9th, as if the beginning of trouble should fall upon matters of faith, from whence may be conjectured, that there shall be a great persecution to those that are of a contrary opinion to those that are established by authority, even to the undoing of many thousands." Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' John Holwell on 9 July, 1683, confessed the indictment, and was fined 3*s.* 4*d.*, which he paid to the Sheriff in Court. S. P. R., 22 May, 35 Charles II.

24 MAY, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Isles of St Martin's-in-the-Fields "quaker," in the sum of one hundred shillings, and Rowland Isles and George Whiteing, bothe of the said parish, in the sum of fifty shillings each: For the appearance of the said William Isles at the next S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hicks Hall on the 25th inst., "to answer there for the contemning an order of the Sessions of the said Courte." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 25 May, 35 Charles II.

28 MAY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Staines co. Midd. on the said day and continually afterwards even to the day of the taking of this inquisition, William Field late of the said parish yeoman and a constable of the said parish, was neglectful of his duty, in respect to the execution of a sufficient warrant for levying a sum of ten pounds by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of Patience Ashfeild of Staines aforesaid widow, in accordance with the Act of Parliament for hindering and suppressing seditious conventicles. On 2 June 1685 (*sic*) William Field confessed the indictment, and was fined 3*s.* 4*d.*, which he paid to the sheriff in Court. S. P. R., 27 Aug., 35 Charles II.

3 JUNE, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for unlawfully and riotously assembling themselves on the said day in St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate, under the colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than &c., against Philippa Sculthorpe spinster, Alexander Ran silk-throwster, John Bunday calender-maker, Elizabeth Goodwin spinster and Sinlia Parker spinster, all *five* late of the said parish. All five confessed the indictment, and each of them was fined in the sum of twenty marks, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until the fine

should be paid.—Also another True Bill for the same offence, committed on the same day in the same parish, against Alice Pont widow, Mary Randall spinster, Margaret Gamon widow, Elizabeth Gray the wife of Joel Gray laborer, Edward Gregory sailor, Mary Smith the wife of George Smith caulker, Hester Cartwright widow, Anne Lee the wife of John Lee gentleman, and Susan Horsley widow, *all nine* late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate. This bill bears no clerical minute touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling themselves at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than is permitted by the laws of the church of England, against Samuel Butter yeoman, John Nory yeoman, William Clerk yeoman, Thomas Treford yeoman, Christopher Holloway yeoman, John Griffin yeoman, Richard Lowe yeoman, John Baker yeoman, and Ralph Oates yeoman, *all nine* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields aforesaid, seven of whom confessed the indictment, and were fined for their misdemeanour. The indictment bears no clerical minute touching Christopher Holloway and John Griffin. John Nory, Thomas Treford and Richard Lowe were fined five shillings, the other four confessors of the indictment being each fined three shillings and four-pence. All the fines were paid to the Sheriff in court.—Also a similar True Bill for the same misdemeanour committed on the same day in the same parish, against Joseph Read junior, John Greene, William Dunbarr, William Morris, Nathaniel Hemings, John Watlington and John Atkinson, *all seven* described as late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields yeomen. All seven confessed the indictment and were fined. Joseph Read and Nathaniel Hemings were each fined five shillings; William Morris, John Watlington and John Atkinson were each fined three shillings and four-pence,—the five fines being forthwith paid to the Sheriff in court. William Dunbarr was fined thirty-three shillings and four-pence. John Greene was fined twenty pounds, and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain till he should have paid the fine. S. P. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Percivall of Drury Lane co. Midd. taylor, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of George Greaves of Newgate Market fruiterer, in the sum of fifty pounds: For the appearance of the said Thomas Percivall at the next S. P. to be holden for Middlesex at Hicks Hall, to answer &c. "for being at an unlawfull assembly at Mr. Read's meeting-house in Bloomsbury." Also, on the same file, similar Recognizances, on twelve several parchments, for the appearance at the same S. P. of the following persons, to wit, George Greaves of Newgate Market fruiterer, Laurence Sells of St. Andrew's Holborn joyner, Archibald Harlden of Duke

Street in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields taylor, William Morris of St. Gregory's near St. Paul's Church baker, Paul Gibbs gardener at Northumberland House in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Samuel Weale . . . , William Noble of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields taylor, Edward Lee of the parish of St. Edmondbury London taylor, Richard Allen of St. Clement's Danes' grinder, William Sales of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields farrier, John Moore . . . , William Dibley . . . , to answer &c. "for being at an unlawfull assembly at Mr. Read's meeting-house in Bloomsbury the 10th day of this instant June." George Greaves, Archibald Harlden, William Noble, Edward Lee, William Dibley, appeared and were discharged. William Sales failed to appear. All the others appeared and confessed the indictment. S. P. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

29 JUNE, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Tockfield of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tallow-chandler, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Benjamin Thody coachmaker, Richard Brayne yeoman and Thomas Boucher founder, all three of the said parish, in the sum of fifty pounds each : For the appearance of the said John Tockfield at the next S. P. for Westminster, "to answer his concealing James Duke of Monmouth (against whom his Majestie's Proclamation for High Treason was awarded), after the said John Tockfield had declared that he believed he knew where to find the said Duke, and could take him before night." S. P. West. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

1 JULY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Benjamin Butler late of the said parish yeoman, with the intention of bringing our most serene lord Charles the Second &c. &c. into odium infamy and contempt, falsely, maliciously and seditiously wrote and published a certain scandalous libel, entitled "This Second Parte of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government, beginning where the former left *viz.* from the year 1677 unto the year 1682. By Philo-veritas," containing these scandalous words, to wit, "Now in all this time of the talk of war and alliances the conspirators were more busy then ever both abroad as well as att home : his R. H. never failed his messages, but posted them backward and forward both to France and Rome to the cardinals there, and this sham war being a good pretence for raying forces, the Pope and the Cardinals and Preists there with the help of the other saints doubted not but their work would be done," and also these scandalous words, to wit, "And though his R. H. was very eager to strike now, when we had all things in this good posture, yet others perswaded him to act privately a little longer, and see if there could be a way founde out to gett more money, wisely considering that he which designs to build a greate house in wisdome first ought to sett down and consider the cost, and in a close Caball att Whitehall upon a courier's coming from France, soon after

the peace was concluded," and also containing these false and malicious words, to wit, "And therefore some of the Grand Conspirators were not made privy to the secrets of some of the Priests' and Jesuits' Councell, for they, still impatient to be in possession and knowing the D of Y was right for their turn, . . . on a secret plot among themselves, to remove the King into another World whilst this army was in being," and also containing these scandalous words, to wit, "We must show how some of the Grand Conspirators had layed their design, for the bringing their devices to passe about the King whom they thought, being obliged otherwayes, could not be so hearty with them," and also containing in another place these scandalous words, to wit, "But the Duke some way or other gott this message sent him to Newgate to be of good chear, a way would be found to secure Sir Edmondbury Godfrey well enough, and bid him " (vizt. Edward Coleman then in custody for divers treasons against the King) "not to be afraid, but rely upon him," And also in another place containing these scandalous words, to wit, "And to facilitate and make the murtherers and conspirators more easie our good-natured Secretaries gave them sure passes and licences for their transportation, Nay the D of Y's confessor and the Preists about him had the good fortune to be helpt to make their escape, by the generosity of the Secretaries," and also containing these scandalous words, to wit, "But now the Majority of voices in Councell were clearly on the conspirators' side," and also containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "The Court being now clear, the Duke he comes over and is resolved for Scotland to settle the Protestant Religion, but the true drift of his comeing was cheiffly to fix the Protestant sham Plott," and also in another place containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "And now the L. H[alifax] having dipped himself so deep amongst the Conspirators," and also in another place containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "And the Conspirators by all these Prorogations had a mighty point, besides the preservacion of the Duke, and the seating him in Scotland," and also containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "And therefore the new Attorney-Generall Sir Robert Sawyer had instruction overnight from some of the conspirators to inform the house that he had order to indict Fitzharris," and in another place containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "In this Committee of Subornation was L—H" (viz. Lord Lawrence Hyde) "and Jenkins" (viz. Sir Lionell Jenkins knt.) "L H—x" (viz. Lord Halifax) "Mr. S" (viz. Edward Seymour esq.) "and the L. C." (viz. Heneage Earl Nottingham then Lord Chancellor) "and one more, who did more in this and all other villanies then all the rest," and in another place containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "and the L H—x and the rest of the

Conspirators with Mr. Attorney put the Question, whether by law the King may not try Shaftsbury by the Courte of Verge," and also in another place containing these false and scandalous words, "Now midsummer is come, and Sir L Jenkins and severall of the Conspirators they are always att the Mayor's house, animating the Mayor to stick to his promise, he resolves he will, the day being come for the precept to be given out, The Conspirators advise his Lordship to alter the precept out of the old form of choosing of Sheriffs," and also containing in another place these false and scandalous words, to wit, "accordingly they carry his Lordshipp to Whithehall before the Councill, and there gett some of the Conspirators to swear a ryott against the Sheriffs, but such a riott England never heard before," and yet further containing in another place these false and scandalous words, to wit, "Only the Duke of Monmouth is seized by Jenkins' warrant, under the notion of being guilty of a riott in the countrey : but the truth was, the Conspirators designed to have him in their custody, for fear he might be a means to spoyle their designs," and also in another place containing these false and seditious words, to wit, "Though the Conspiratours laboured hard with the King in Councill to have him committed to the Tower, which the King would by no means hearken too." This indictment was taken at Session of Oyer and Terminer on 13 July 1683. On the 18th of the same month Benjamin Butler put himself 'Not Guilty' on the jury of the country that in due course declared him 'Guilty,' whereupon it was adjudged by the Court that he should be put in and upon the pillory on the following Monday, to wit, the 23 July, 1683, for one hour, viz. from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m. of the same day near Charing Cross, with a paper on his forehead, inscribed with these words, to wit, "For publishing a false scandalous and seditious Libell against the King and Government his Royal Highness the Duke of Yorke and the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Councill," and that all the libels which had been taken in the custody of the same Benjamin should be then burnt near the said pillory by the common hangman, and that the same Benjamin should be fined in the sum of one hundred pounds, and be committed to Newgate there to remain until &c." S. P. R., 9 July, 35 Charles II.

10 JULY, 35 CHARLES II.—Ignored Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shore-ditch co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Moore late of the said parish weaver, in order to create discord between the Lord the King and his subjects, and with the intention of bringing the memory of the late Queen the very dear consort of the late King Charles I. into odium, in the presence and hearing of divers of the lieges and subjects of the Lord now King spoke these malicious and seditious words, to wit, "The King is a bastard and his mother was a common whore and lay

with her fidlers, and that was the cause of his loveing musick soe well." S. P. R., 27 Aug., 35 Charles II.

15 JULY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney, co. Midd. on the said day, William Serricole late of the said parish yeoman, designing to deprive a certain Roger Pay of his good name and reputation and to put him in peril of life &c., approached a certain Henry Roberts and endeavoured to persuade the same Henry Roberts to accuse the afore-said Roger Pay of the crime of high treason, to wit, the said Roger Pay was with others a traitor guilty of high treason in the last most wicked and traitorous conspiracy against our Lord Charles the Second now King &c. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 7 April, 35 Charles II.

1 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the said day, John Somersett late of the said parish laborer, being a soldier in the king's service and retained to serve the same king in his wars as a soldier, withdrew without permission from the same service. Found 'Guilty,' John Somersett was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

5 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem taken at New Branford (*sic*) co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Edmund Deering then and there lying dead; With verdict of jurors saying that, on the 1st instant, at the said parish, Edward Tanat late of the said parish gentleman and Charles Mackartney late of the said parish gentleman assaulted the said Edmund Deering, and that Edward Tanat slew the same Edmund Deering by giving him then and there with a rapier a mortal wound in the right side of his body near the belly, of which wound he died at the said parish on the 4th day of the same month of August, and that Charles Mackartney was present at the perpetration of the said felony and aided and encouraged Edward Tanat to perpetrate it; and that as soon as they had done the said felony, Edward Tanat and Charles Mackartney feloniously made flight, and withdrew themselves to places to the jurors unknowne (*felonice fugam suam fecerunt ac in loca juratoribus predictis adhuc incognita sese retraxerunt*).—Also, on the same file, the True Bill against the said Edward Tanat and Charles Mackartney for perpetrating the said manslaughter at New Braintford (*sic*) co. Midd. There is noteworthy discrepancy between the annotations on the two writings. According to the clerical annotations on the Inquisition, Edward Tanat put himself on a jury, was found 'Guilty,' and pleaded his clergy: nothing being said by the annotator of subsequent proceedings against Charles Mackartney. The only clerical annotation on the face of the indictment says nothing about Edward Tanat, but records that Charles Mackartney put himself on trial and was found 'Not Guilty,' it being also found by the jury that

he did not make flight and withdraw himself to an unknown place. G. D. R., 29 Aug., 35 Charles II.

5 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Roger Jenyns esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of John Browne of Sunbury co. Midd. fisherman of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the George Inn in Woxbridge co. Midd. on 5th August, 35 Charles II.; Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said John Browne for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 Charles II,

6 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at West Drayton co. Midd. on the said day between 3 and 4 a.m., Nathaniel Hartshorne gentleman and Samuel Starkey gentleman, both late of the said parish, unlawfully broke into and entered the dwelling-house of William Lord Pagett, and made assault against and upon John Smith gentleman, Richard Lawson, Thomas Fells, Joseph Bampfild, Robert Newington, Mary Munney, Margaret Abbott, Thomas Roberts, Jane Flower, Jane Newington, and Elizabeth Rawson, servants of the aforesaid Lord Pagett, and put the said servants in bodily fear and peril of life, to the great injury of the said Lord and his said servants. On 12 Dec., 35 Charles II., Nathaniel Hartshorne and Samuel Starkey put themselves on trial, were found 'Guilty,' and were each sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and to remain in prison until &c. G. D. R., 12 Dec., 35 Charles II.

23 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of William Bridgeman esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction before the said J.P. of Richard Haile of Uxbridge co. Midd. collermaker, of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at the George Inn in Uxbridge aforesaid on the 19th inst. Aug.: Certifying also that a fine of 20£. was imposed on the said Richard Haile for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

27 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Roger Jenyns of Hayes co. Midd. esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of Richard Hale of the George Inn in Woxbridge co. Midd. of having permitted an unlawful conventicle, comprising some twenty persons over and above the members of the said Richard Hale's family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his said inn on the 5th inst. Aug.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said Richard Hale for the same offence. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

29 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, in order to disturb the tranquillity of this kingdom of England, and to bring a certain John Rutland of the

said parish vintner into odium and contempt, John Colly late of the said parish laborer falsely and maliciously made and caused to be printed a libel, entitled *A Satyr on the pretended Ghost of the late Lord Russell*, containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "Then did begin this pleasant Comedie which proved to the Actor almost a Trajedie, as by the sequel you will plainly see. That noble Lord who was but lately try'd for treason by our Law, for which he dy'd, was by a dull Tory vintner bely'd, who not content with his unhappy fate, moved by the devill and his malicious hate t'invent a forgery, for which he'l be famous hereafter, and his infamie to future ages will become as known as if with sacrilegeous hands he'd done despite unto Jove's Holy Priest, or rob'd the sacred temple of some demygod. And now the scene begins, O horrid sight! a dreadfull Ghost appears drest all in white, enough to scare a Tory out of's senses, who loves to see nothing in white but wenches. And thus he . . . begin with hollow voice, and a shrill tone utter'd with dolefull noise, I am the late renown'd Lord Russell's Ghost, that with a lye'n my mouth went off the coast of this vain world, O what a grievous pother is made o' th' speech of which I'm not the author, for though it went disguis'd under my name, Yet Doctor Burnett onely made the same, I cannot rest in quiet in my grave, No, says the honest man, then thou shalt have that which the[e], 'Twas noe sooner said but strait the restles Ghost he bravely laid, not by th'uncertain art of magick spells or pious cheats us'd in religious cells, but the ne'r-failing sovereign remedy did to's jolthead and asses ears apply of Oyl of Club which did him soe deface, St. Dunstan's devil was ne'r in such a case, Thus was the foppish and unthinking sot catcht in the noose of his owne shallowe plot," and in another place containing these false and scandalous words, to wit, "E'en so did our deluded wretched Cully reap the reward of his prodigious folly, left by the devil his Master, and too late for him to scape without some drubbing and a broken pate. O, horrid Villanie . . . as ever can bee perpetrated by perfidious man," And that the same John Colley on the said 29th Aug. and on divers days before and afterwards caused the same libel and divers copies thereof to be published and offered for sale and sold to a certain George Richardson and divers others of the lieges and subjects of the Lord the King &c. &c. A clerical minute certifies that this Bill was taken at Session of Oyer and Terminer held on 9 Oct. and adjourned &c. On 12 Dec., 1683, John Colley was found 'Guilty' by a jury, when he was fined £6 13s. 4d., and was committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, it being further adjudged by the Court that on the next Wednesday in the forenoon of the same day, he should be stripped from the middle upwards, and be publicly flogged on his back until his body should be bloody at the hinder part of a cart, from a certain place called

the End of King Street in Holborn to a certain place called Bloomsbury Square and round about the same place called Bloomsbury Square, and then to and round about the place called Bloomsbury Market and thence to a street called Holborne near the door of a certain house called the Fountain Tavern and be delivered. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month, beginning on the said day, against 7 yeomen, 7 wives of yeomen, and two widows, late of St. Trinity's Minorets. All *sixteen* failed to appear &c. in obedience to proclamation. S. P. R., 4 Oct. 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 6 yeomen, 5 wives of yeomen, 3 widows, late respectively of Stepney Bromley and St. Trinity's Minorets co. Midd. Of these *fourteen* persons, one was discharged of the indictment, on producing evidence of conformity; the others failed to appear. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 9 yeomen and 7 wives of yeomen, late of St. Trinity's Minorets or of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate co. Midd. Of the *sixteen* persons, ten were discharged of the indictment, on producing evidence of their conformity, and the other six failed to appear and surrender &c. in obedience to proclamation. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 8 yeomen and 6 wives of yeomen, late of Whitechappell co. Midd. Of these *fourteen* persons, ten were discharged of the indictment, on producing evidence of their conformity; the four other persons failed to surrender themselves &c. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 10 yeomen and 7 wives of yeomen late of Whitechappell co. Midd. Of these *seventeen persons*, ten were discharged of the indictment on producing evidence of their conformity; three failed to appear; in respect of two of the others, who pleaded 'Not Guilty,' the jury found that each was misdescribed in the indictment in respect to their names. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, against 6 yeomen and 6

wives of yeomen, late belonging respectively to Whitechappell and Stepney co. Midd. Of the *twelve* persons, eight were discharged of the indictment on producing evidence of their conformity: the other four failed to appear &c. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 13 yeomen, 13 wives of yeomen and 1 widow, late respectively of Stepney, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, and Whitechappell. Of these *twenty-seven persons*, fifteen were discharged of the indictment on producing evidence of conformity; the others failed to surrender themselves &c. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Faith Lady Heneage, Hugh Flamingham taylor and Edward Shaftell cooke, all *three* late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. On 14 Jan., 1683, Faith Lady Heneage was discharged of the indictment, on producing evidence of her conformity. Hugh Flamingham failed to surrender himself. Process was stayed against Edward Shaftell, on evidence that he was the domestic servant of the Spanish Ambassador. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, against Richard Garbett yeoman and Margaret Swindall wife of Robert Swindall yeoman, both late St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. They both failed to appear and surrender themselves. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Philip Spicer and George Spencer, both late of Hampton co. Midd. yeomen. They both failed to surrender themselves. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 12 yeomen, 13 wives of yeomen and 4 widows, late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate, Stepney or St. Katherine's co. Midd. Of these *twenty-nine* humble persons, thirteen were discharged of the indictment, on producing sufficient evidence of their conformity. All the others failed to appear and surrender. Two of the persons, who failed to appear &c. were Henry Crump late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate yeoman and his wife Jocosa Crump. One of the persons to give sufficient evidence of conformity was Elizabeth Whiston wife of Edward Whiston late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate yeoman. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel, or any usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Richard Richardson of Stepney co. Midd. esq., who failed to appear and surrender himself &c., and against *twenty-five* humble persons, to wit, 9 yeomen, 14 wives of yeomen, 2 widows, all late of Hackney or of Stepney co. Midd. Eight of these twenty-five persons were discharged of the indictment, on giving proof of their conformity; all the others failed to appear and surrender &c. One of the persons to get quit of the indictment by producing evidence of their conformity was Margaret Iles of Stepney widow. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against 14 yeomen, 13 wives of yeomen, 1 brewer, 1 wife of brewer, all late of Norton Folgate co. Midd. or of Stepney co. Midd. Five of these *twenty-nine* humble persons gave sufficient proof of conformity: one pleaded 'Not Guilty' but died before trial: all the others failed to appear and surrender themselves. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

. . . . AUGUST, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Haslewood of Whitechappell co. Midd. merchant and George Layfield of St. Trinity's Minorites co. Midd. in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said John Haslewood at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer for his detaining one Joseph Scott in his service in Virginia longer than the time contracted for." S. P. R., 27 Aug., 35 Charles II.

2 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Hansell Knowles yeoman, William Varnum yeoman, Thomas Broadfield nailor, Rebecca Webb wife of Thomas Webb victualler, Joan Whitfeild wife of John Whitfeild silke-throwster, Sara Ransom spinster, Mary Leoman spinster and Joan Howlett widow, *all eight* late of Stepney aforesaid unlawfully and riotously assembled themselves under colour of performing acts of religious adoration, otherwise than in accordance with laws of this kingdom of England. On 10 Dec., 1683 Hansell Knowles pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and on 25 Feb., 1683, he was discharged of the indictment because he had undergone three months imprisonment for the same offence. Thomas Broadfield, Rebecca Webb, Sara Ransom and Mary Leoman all confessed the indictment, and were each fined five shillings. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case against William Varnum, Joan Whitfeild and Joan Howlett. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

4 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of Thomas Green of Gracechurch Street in London haberdasher and Thomas Zachary of

London woodmonger of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the house of an unknown person in St. Margaret's Westminster in the afternoon of 26th Aug. 35 Charles II., and of the conviction of Samuel Bolton of Lumbard Street in London goldsmith of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at the same unlawful conventicle: Certifying also that the said Samuel Bolton forfeited 20*£*. for his said offence, and that fines of five shillings each were imposed by the said J.P. on Thomas Green and Thomas Zachary for their offence. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

19 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizance of William Burnham of St. Clement's Danes', in the sum of forty pounds: For his appearance at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hicks Hall, then and there "to give evidence against William Clarke for his speaking treasonable words against the King and Government." S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

20 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Robinson of Shadwell marriner, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of Frederick Challoner of Shadwell tobacconist and Humfrey Dyke of Stepney merchant, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the said John Robinson's appearance at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer for saying to a certain Martin Errington "The Duke of York is a Papist and this is his Plott," and, on being reproved by the same Errington for the rash words, for replying, "I care not a fart for the King of England himselfe; my father was a soldier to Oliver and fought against the King, and I would do the like if there were occasion, or to that effect &c." S. P. R. 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

27 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Maleing of St. Pulcher's London carpenter, and six other persons, for the appearance of the said John Maleing and of William Maleing, William Newman, John Stanley and Richard Cooke at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer for stoping up a street by the name of Bow Streete in Soe Hoe Fields." In some of the several other sets of Recognizances touching this matter, Bow Street is described as "a streete in Soe Hoe feildes being a passage by the name of Bow Streete." S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

29 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Nurse of Kensington victualler, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Robert Howes of the same parish victualler, in the sum of twenty pounds: For the appearance of the said John Nurse at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer for assisting in killing his Majesties geese belonging to St. James's Parke." He did not appear. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir William Smyth bart. and J. P. for Middlesex, of Samuel Annesley

of the Liberty of Norton Folgate co. Midd. clerk of having preached to and taught the persons (numbering some forty individuals over and above the members of the family of the here-under mentioned North Dale), assembled at a certain unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the house of a certain North Dale . . . , in Katherine Wheel Alley in Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said 30th Sept., certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said Samuel Annesley clerk : Together with the certificate of the conviction of the aforesaid North Dale of having wittingly and willingly permitted the said conventicle to be held in his house, and of the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said North Dale for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

I OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir George Treby knt. and Recorder of the city of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Lane late of Sundon co. Bedford carryer, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house in Glasshouse Yard in the parish of St. Buttolph Aldersgate-Without on the 28th August last past at which conventicle a certain person as yet unknown preached to and taught the persons so assembled together, wherefore continues the certifying Justice of the Peace “super prefatum Ricardum Lane imposui finem decem librarum legalis monetæ Angliæ vizt. novem librarum et quindecim solidorum pro offenso Predicatoris predicti existentis ignoti et quinque solidorum pro offenso suo primo coram me convicto &c.—wherefore I have imposed upon the said Richard Lane a fine of ten pounds of the lawful money of England, to wit, a fine of nine pounds and fifteen shillings for the offence of the unknown preacher, and a fine of five shillings for his own first offence proved before me.” C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

I OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir George Treby knt. and Recorder of the city of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of James Harrison of Salisbury Court London hatter, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in Glasshouse Yard in the parish of St. Buttolph Aldersgate-Without co. Midd. on 2nd September, 35 Charles II., at which conventicle a certain person as yet unknown took upon himself to preach to and teach the persons so gathered together unlawfully : Certifying also that the said J.P. had imposed on the said James Harrison a fine of ten shillings for his own offence, being the *second* offence of the kind proved against the offender before the said J.P., and a fine of nine pounds and ten shillings for the offence of the unknown preacher, being in all a fine of 10*£*.:—“Et superinde super prefatum Jacobum Harrison imposui finem decem librarum legalis monete Anglie, vizt. novem librarum et desolidorum pro offenso predicatoris predicti

existentis ignoti et decem solidorum pro offenso suo secundo coram me convicto." C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

8 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. on the said day, John Herrick, the keeper of a tipling-house commonly styled "a Coffee House" in the said parish, a house frequented by night as well as by day by many of the King's lieges and subjects, in order to drink of the liquors there sold by the same John Herrick, wickedly, maliciously and libellously published with the design of disturbing the public peace and defaming Roger Le Strange esquire, J.P. for Middlesex, a certain scandalous libel intituled *Stranges Case strangely Altered*, which libel amongst other things contains the printed picture of a Dog between an effigy of the Devil and an effigy of the Pope (the said Roger Le Strange being signified by the said dog), and in the same part these false and scandalous words, to wit, "Stopp that pernicious Curr good people," and in another part contains these flagitious, scandalous and malicious words, to wit, "He's a hopefull Rogue to make a pillar on," and elsewhere contains these scandalous words, to wit, "Gett home ye hang dogg," and in another place these false and malicious words, to wit, "I appeal to his Holinesse good Devill," and in another part these scandalous words, to wit, "Your case is evill twixt Pope and Devill," and in another place these scandalous words, to wit, "A Hue and crye after a Strange old Yorkish Tike," and elsewhere these scandalous and malicious words, to wit, "He has a thousand dogtricks," and in another place these scandalous words, to wit, "The Devill too's turn'd Cat i'th pan, Now Hodge hath serv'd him all he can," &c. Arraigned on this bill at Session of Oyer and Terminer, John Herrick confessed the indictment, was fined five pounds, and was committed to the prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain till he should have paid the fine. It is worthy of observation that John Herrick's surname is spelt variously, viz. Herrick and Errick in the indictment. S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

8 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate under the hand and seal of Edward Guise esq. J.P. for Middlesex, certifying (1)—That Alexander Parker of St. Clement's Lane London haberdasher, John Clarke of Witney co. Oxon . . . , Thomas Farley of St. Paul's Covent Garden, William Wine of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields glover, Michael Richards of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate weaver, Gregory May of St. Margaret's Westminster . . . , and James Redhead of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields were on the said day convicted before the said J.P. of having been present together with some two hundred unknown persons at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a certain house of an unknown person in the Savoy co. Midd. in the forenoon of the 7th inst. Oct., and (2) That George Foxe then and there took

upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle, and (3) That a fine of 20^s £. was imposed on the said George Foxe for his said offence by the said J.P., and (4) That a fine of 5^s. was imposed upon each of the other aforementioned persons for their said offence of being present at the said conventicle. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

9 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd. on the said day, Mathew Webb late of the said parish laborer, designing to bring the Lord King and his government of this kingdom of England into hatred and contempt &c., in the course of conversation with one Henry Luck and one Richard Wright and divers others of and about the forfeiture of the late charter of the city of London, spoke and uttered in a loud voice these false, malicious diabolical and seditious words, to wit, "If the charter bee lost then it will not bee long before the King looseth his head, And hee will dye as his Father did," and that further in the course of the same aforesaid conversation the same Mathew Webb said in a loud voice these diabolical and seditious words, to wit, "That if the King takes the charter, hee will loose his head," that afterwards, to wit, on 10th Oct., 35 Charles II., declared in a loud voice these devilish and seditious words, to wit, "If the City loose the Charter, the King would loose his head," and yet further on the same 10th Oct. 35 Charles II., uttered in a loud voice these seditious words, to wit, "If the Charter of the Citty of London were lost the King's head would go off" &c. A marginal note on this bill certifies that it was taken and tried at Session of Oyer and Terminer. Found 'Guilty' by a Jury, Mathew Webb was sentenced to pay a fine of £3 6^s. 8^d., to be committed to prison at Clarkenwell, and on the following monday in the forenoon to be flogged on his naked back until it should be bloody at the posterior part of a cart from a certain place called Smithfeild Barrs in and through a certain street called St. John's Streete co. Midd. to a certain lane called Swan Alley, and to be led in and through the same lane to a street called Old Streete, and then to be flogged from the said street in and through a certain street called Whitecrosse Street to the door of his own house there." S. P. R., 4 Oct., 35 Charles II.

13 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill against Thomas Roche, late of St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. gentleman, "a popish Recusant," for not going to church chapel or any usual place of common prayer during three months, beginning on the said 13th of October. G. D. R., Feb. (?), 36 Charles II.

22 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Dionisius Clansey late of the said parish yeoman obstinately refused to assist Richard Gregory one of the constables of the said parish, when he was requested by the same

Richard Gregory to aid him in the performance of his office, to wit, to levy a sum of ten pounds by way of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of James Poulter of Princes Street in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields shoemaker, in obedience to a warrant under the hand and seal of Simon Parry esq., because the same James Poulter was present at an unlawful conventicle of some fifty persons, held on 16 Sept., 35 Charles II. at a place called The Little Ambrey in St. Margaret's Westminster, under colour of exercising religion otherwise than according to the liturgy and use of the Church of England, at which unlawful assembly a certain person to the Jurors unknown took upon himself to teach and preach, for which offence as for a first offence the said Justice of the Peace imposed a fine of five shillings on the said James Poulter, and further a fine of nine pounds and fifteen shillings on the same James Poulter for the offence of the said preacher (*pro quoquidem offens' p'fat' Justic' Pacis imposuit finem quinq' solid' super p'fat Jacobum Poulter pro primo offens' suo et novem libras et quindecim solid' super p'fat' Jacobum Poulter pro offens' predict Predicat' ignot'*). No clerical minutes on this bill, touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. R., 10 Dec., 35 Charles II.

22 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Foster esquire, George Cony gentleman and Dionisius Obrian gentleman, all three late of the said parish, assaulted John Tirwhit gentleman, and that John Foster then and there slew and murdered the said John Tirwhitt, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the right side of his breast, of which wound he then and there instantly died; And that George Cony and Dionisius Obrian were present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged John Foster to perpetrate it. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, John Foster, George Cony and Dionisius Obrian were all three sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 12 Dec., 35 Charles II.

27 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir James Butler knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of John Kidgell of St. Andrew's Holborne stationer of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his dwelling-house in the said parish on 7th inst. Oct.: Certifying also that a fine of 20*£*. was imposed by the said J.P. on the said John Kidgell for the said offence. C. C. C., 35 Charles II.

30 OCTOBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, William Peddington late of the said parish, being a soldier, not a captain &c., retained to serve the said Lord late King in his wars, withdrew himself without permission from the service of the said Lord the late King. Found 'Guilty,' William Peddington was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 29 April, 1 James II.

4 NOVEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's-le-Savoy on the said day, Samuel Ryder and Morris Hickey, both late of the said parish yeoman, wickedly and diabolically conspired together to charge and accuse George the Duke of Buckingham with a certain revolting and unnatural offence, and also on the same day conspired to procure and suborn the false testimony of a certain Martha Caile, in support of their said false charge against the said Duke of Buckingham, by promising to pay her five hundred pounds, if she would give evidence of having seen the said Duke perpetrate a certain wicked and abominable (and in the present book, unmentionable) act in a certain house called Wallingford House in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. Found 'Guilty' by verdict of jurors at Session of Gaol Delivery, Samuel Ryder and Morris Hickey were sentenced to be put in and upon the pillory in the public street near Charing Cross for one hour in the forenoon of 19 January, 35 Charles II., and each to pay a fine of £13 6s. 8d., and . . . and be committed each to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, until he should have paid the same fine. S. P. R., 10 Dec., 35 Charles II.

8 NOVEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizance of James Fitsall, one of the constables of St. Margaret's Westminster, in the sum of fifty pounds; For the said James Fitsall's appearance at the next Session of the Peace for Westminster, to answer &c. for "the neglect of his duty in a tumult and rout at a Bonfire in King Street Westminster on the 5th of November instant, where the Dutch Ambassador's Lady was wounded." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 35 Charles II.

15 NOVEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. on the said day Christopher Bryan silke-stocken-frameworker of the said parish assaulted his apprentice, one Francis Cornish, and then and there beat him cruelly and in a manner exceeding the limit of due chastisement, so that his life was despaired of. Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' Christopher Bryan on 14th Jan. 1683, confessed the indictment and was fined 3s. 4d., which he paid to the sheriff in Court. S. P. R., 10 Dec., 35 Charles II.

9 DECEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on thirteen several parchments, for the appearance of thirteen male persons, inhabitants of suburban parishes of Middlesex, to wit, 1 bricklayer, 1 colorer of gloves, 3 joyners, 1 poulterer, 2 shoemakers, 2 taylors, 1 weaver, and 2 men to whom no vocation is assigned, at the next G. S. P. to be holden at Hicks Hall, "to answere for refusing to take the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie." S. P. R., 10 Dec., 35 Charles II.

9 DECEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of Joshua Vaughton of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. . . ., of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons, assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in

the house of Martha Fisher in St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. : Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. upon the said Joshua Vaughton for the said offence. C. C. C., 34 and 35 Charles II.

27 DECEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on the said day, in order to disturb the King's peace, and to bring Roger Lestrangle esq. and J.P. for Middlesex into odium and contempt, in the course of conversation with a certain Edward Hayes gentleman of and concerning the said Roger Lestrangle esq., in the presence and hearing of the said Edward Hayes and divers others of the King's lieges and subjects, Robert Longland late of the said parish yeoman declared of the same Roger Lestrangle "He is a rascall," and "He was Oliver's fidler." Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' Robert Longland on 7 April, 1684, confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 14 Jan., 35 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Saterwaite of Bishopgate weaver, in the sum of two hundred pounds and of Joshua Clifford of Spittlefields weaver, in the sum of one hundred pounds : For the appearance of the said William Saterwaite at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer for "beinge at a ryottous and unlawfull assembly or meeting held at Bethnall Greene.—Also, similar Recognizances, in the same sums, for the appearance of five other persons, to wit, 1 merchant, 1 salter, 1 sadler, 1 stationer, and 1 victualler at the same S. P. for being at the same riotous Assembly or Meeting at Bethnall Green. S. P. R., 14 Jan., 35 Charles II.

30 DECEMBER, 35 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Hopkins of St. Thomas's Southwark weaver, in the sum of two hundred pounds, and of John Proudman and Thomas Frances of Southwark (spelt 'Soutwork') weavers, in the sum of one hundred pounds each : For the appearance of the said Thomas Hopkins at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answere for beinge att a ryottous and unlawfull Assembly or Meeting held in Bethnall-Green."—Also similar recognizances in the same sums, for the appearance of Andrew Firsland of Aldgate surgeon, Marmaduke Bluder of Aldgate haberdasher, Thomas South of Whitechappell smith, Francis Laws of Stepney weaver and John Peirse of Spend (*sic*) in Barkshire malter, at the same S.P., to answer for being at the same unlawful Meeting or Assembly in Bethnall Green. S. P. R., 14 Jan., 35 Charles II.

10 JANUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster on the said day, Samuel Byrt late of the said parish shoemaker in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects spoke these malicious and seditious words, to wit, "I think the King is most governed by papists, and the most of the King's court

are papists and bastards." No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 26 June, 36 Charles II.

18 JANUARY, 35 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Barker late of the said parish yeoman, a person of bad reputation and a common receiver of stolen goods, unlawfully received for his own unjust profit and had in his possession a watch with gold cases marked with C D. and a Coronett, worth twenty pounds, of the goods and chattels of the Right Honourable Conyers Lord Darcy and Conyers, the said watch having been some time before secretly stolen and carried away from the said lord by some felon. Found 'Guilty' by a jury, John Barker was fined in the sum of 13*£*., and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 25 Feb., 36 Charles II.

20 JANUARY, 35 CHARLES II. AND 29 JANUARY, 36 (?) CHARLES II.—Six several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Safer West of St. Margaret's Westminster cheesemonger, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his dwellinghouse in the said parish on six several occasions, to wit, in the forenoon and afternoon of 11th, 18th and 25th of November last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed six several fines of 20*£*., on the said Safer West for his said six offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

31 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day, for the appearance of Jonathan Fuller of Whitechappell victualler, George Paperill of Whitechappell butcher, Thomas Giles of Whitechappell cooper, and Richard Hudson of the same parish horner, at the S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for refusing to obey Mathias Houlthrop headborough in executing a warrant against Edward Stephens of Whitechappell butcher, for levying 20*£*. according to the Act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles . . . he being convicted of wittingly and willingly suffering an unlawfull Assembly Meeting or Conventicle to be holden in his dwelling-house." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

2 FEBRUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne on the said day, Philip Lewis late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Robert Payne by striking him on the head with a candlestick, and so giving him a wound one inch long and half-an-inch deep, of which wound the said Robert Payne has languished from the said 2nd day of February even to the day of the taking of this inquisition. Philip Lewis confessed the indictment, and was fined 3*s*. 4*d*., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 25 Feb., 36 Charles II.

7 MARCH, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Rowland Betty of Little Russell Street in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of forty pounds, and Simon Bagley victualler and Thomas Moffett draper, both of Vine Street, in the sum of twenty pounds each ; For the appearance of the said Rowland Betty at the next General Session of the Peace for Westminster, "to answer the cryinge of Scotch cloth about the streets, and for sayinge dangerous and seditious words against the Government."—Also two similar sets of Recognizances, for the appearance of William Erwin and Robert Moffet, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, petty-chapmen, at the same next G. S. P. for Westminster, to "answer the cryinge Scotch cloth about the Streets." S. P. West. R., 2 April, 36 Charles II.

7 MARCH, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Midd. on the said day, and divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, William Erwing, Robert Murfort and Rowland Betty, all three late of the said parish laborers, wandered abroad under the name and style of Petty Chapmen, craftily and deceitfully using the art of buying and selling Scotch cloth and Holland cloth and wares pertaining to the art and faculty of linen-drappers. Each petty-chapman pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but on 14 May, 36 Charles II., they were all declared 'Guilty' by a jury and sentenced to be stript naked from the middle upwards, and to be whipt till their bodies should be bloody, "at the whipping-post *prope* Charing Crosse." S. P. R., 7 April, 36 Charles II.

16 MARCH, 36 CHARLES II.—True bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Rebecca Coltman the wife of John Coltman sailor, Mary Alford the wife of Robert Alford sailor, Mary Hill the wife of Robert Hill sailor, Elizabeth Johns the wife of Peirce Johns sailor, Mary Basse the wife of Robert Basse yeoman, Robert Medford yeoman, his wife Mary Medford, Francis Bullard chandler, Rebecca Andrews the wife of Benjamin Andrews yeoman,—the men named in the indictment being all described as late of Stepney co. Midd.—Rebecca Coltman, Mary Hill, Elizabeth Johns, Robert Medford and Rebecca Andrews were all discharged of the indictment, on satisfying the Court of their conformity. No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case against the other indicted persons. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

17 MARCH, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Bridgman late of the said parish yeoman assaulted a certain Robert Weston of the age of seventeen years, the son of one John Weston and the apprentice of a certain William Adams of Wansworth co. Surrey fisherman, and afterwards on the same 17th of March, 36 Charles II., carried the same Robert Weston by force and against

his will on board a certain ship called The *Margarett and Dorothy* then lying in the river Thames, and subsequently did convey him against his will to parts beyond sea called Antego, and there in Antego for his own gain and profit sold the said Robert Weston. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 8 Dec., 36 Charles II.

23 MARCH, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Charles Osborne esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Waterson of Whitechappell co. Midd. yeoman, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his dwellinghouse in the said parish, on the said 23rd March: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said John Waterson for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

27 MARCH, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Walsh late of the said parish laborer stole and carried off a haire portmanteau worth five shillings, two muslin cravatts worth six shillings, a point-lace cravatt worth three pounds and five shillings, a tortoise-shell comb worth two shillings, "a Beverett hat" worth fifteen shillings, and two ounces of the Balm of Gilead, worth sixteen shillings, of the goods and chattels of Thomas Walsh. No clerical note on the face of the indictment. G. D. R., 26 August, 1 James II.

8 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—Record of the appeal of Mary Baxter of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd. widow to G. Q. S. P., from the conviction, whereby she stood convicted before Thomas Rowe esq. J.P. for Middlesex of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in her house in the aforesaid parish on 25th November, 35 Charles II. and was fined 20£. for the said offence:—With record that on the said appeal the said Mary Baxter was found by a jury 'Not Guilty' of the said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

8 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—Record of the appeal of John Cooke senr. of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd. . . . , to G. Q. S. P. from the conviction whereby he stood convicted, before Sir Thomas Jenner Knt. and Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of having wittingly and willingly permitted a conventicle, at which some forty persons were present, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house or shed in the same parish on 9th Dec., 35 Charles II., and was fined 20£. for the said offence: With record that on the said appeal the aforesaid John Cooke was found 'Not Guilty' by a jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

8 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—Record of the appeal of Thomas Hollis

of St. Trinity's Minorites the Elder cutler to G. Q. S. P. from the conviction whereby he stood convicted, before Sir George Treby knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of having permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said parish, and was fined 20*£*. for the said offence, on 7th Nov., 35 Charles II.: With record that on the said appeal the same Thomas Hollis was found 'Not Guilty' by a jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

8 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—Record of the appeal of Samuel Boulton of Lumbert (*sic*) Street in London goldsmith to G. Q. S. P., from the conviction, whereby he stood convicted before Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of being present at a certain unlawful conventicle, and of taking upon himself to preach to and teach the persons, assembled at the same unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in St. Margaret's Westminster in the afternoon of 26th August, 35 Charles II. for which offences a fine of 20*£*. was imposed upon him by the J.P.; With record that on his said appeal the said Samuel Boulton was found 'Not Guilty' by a Jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

17 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, John Lord Berkeley and John Berkeley gentleman, both late of the said parish, assaulted Ralph Tonycliffe gentleman, and that the said John Lord Berkeley slew and murdered the said Ralph Tonycliffe by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in and upon his belly near the navel, of which wound he languished in the said parish from the said 17th day of April to the 26th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the said wound; And that John Berkeley gentleman was present at the said felony, and aided and encouraged John Lord Berkeley to perpetrate it. No clerical annotations on the face of this indictment. G. D. R., 8 Oct., 36 Charles II.

20 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Wise, Richard Jones, Charles Tooley and Mortaugh Downy, all four late of the said parish laborers, assaulted Elizabeth Fairebancke, And that the said John Wise slew and murdered the said Elizabeth Fairebancke by seizing her with both his hands by her neck, and breaking and crushing her neck with his hands, so that she then and there instantly died: And that the said Richard Jones, Charles Tooley and Mortaugh Downy were present at the said murder, and aided and encouraged John Wise to perpetrate it. Found 'Guilty' John Wise was sentenced to be hanged. Mortaugh Downy was found 'Not Guilty.' Of Richard Jones the clerical annotator says only 'Po se' = he puts himself on a jury. No clerical note over Charles Tooley's name. G. D. R., 8 Oct., 36 Charles II.

20 APRIL, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bills, on five several parchments, for being present at a conventicle held at Stepney co. Midd. between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. on the said day, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration, against Jonathan Joyner cloth-dyer, Thomas Powell milliner, Benjamin White yeoman, Benjamin Bennet tailor, Alexander Ayres taylor, Samuel Ogbourne weaver, Stephen Deyton taylor, Jasper Clarke silkeweaver, John Case glover, Marcus Keys throwster, John Varreny weaver, Hugh Light sawyer, William Atkins taylor, John Cliffe taylor, Benjamin Painter frame-worker, Moses Collins carpenter, Jaabesse Boston pewterer, Richard Lugg blacksmith, John Collyer carpenter, Henry Norris tobacco-cutter, John Wells tobacco-cutter, Paul Every weaver, Thomas Pearse weaver, Benjamin Wottle cordwinder, William Peale cabinet-maker, Peter Tadley thred-throwster, Edward Johnson taylor, Edward Sherley cordwinder, John Rimmington cordwinder, William Marshall frameworke-knitter, George Winckles porter, Joseph Tayler thredman, Daniel Pillimore silke-weaver, John Jeffryes dyer, John Moldyn cordwinder, Timothy Bisse woolcomer, Cuthbert Holloway laborer, and John Cordred lath-cleaver. Found 'Guilty' by a jury on 30 June, 1684, Jonathan Joyner was fined £26 13s. 4d.; found 'Guilty' on the same day, Thomas Powell was fined £40., and each of them was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain, until he should have paid the fine put upon him. Benjamin White was fined 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. Benjamin Bennett, Alexander Ayres, Samuel Ogbourne, Stephen Deyton, Jasper Clarke, Mark Keys, John Varreny, and Hugh Light all eight confessed the indictment, and were each fined £6 13s. 4d., each of the eight being committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain till his fine should have been paid. John Case pleaded 'Not Guilty.' William Atkins, Richard Lugg, John Collyer, Henry Norris, John Wells, all five confessed the indictment, and were each fined £6 13s. 4d., each of them being committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should pay his fine. John Cliffe confessed the indictment and was fined 3s. 4d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. Moses Collins confessed the indictment, and was fined £6 13s. 4d., (?) and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the fine. Jaabesse Boston confessed the indictment, and was fined 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case against Benjamin Painter. Paul Every, Thomas Pearse, Peter Tadley, Edward Johnson, Edward Sherley, and John Rimmington, all seven confessed the indictment, and were each fined £6 13s. 4d., and each of them was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the fine put upon him. William Peale pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but on

30 June, 1684, he was found 'Guilty' by a jury, fined £13 6s. 8d., and committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the fine. Of Benjamin Wottle the clerical annotator of the indictment tells nothing, save that he pleaded 'Not Guilty.' William Marshall, George Winckles, Joseph Tayler, Daniel Pillimore, John Jeffryes, John Moldyn, Timothy Bisse, and John Cordred, all eight confessed the indictment and were each fined £6 13s. 4d., each of the eight being committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the fine put upon him. On his arraignment Cuthbert Holloway stood mute (*dicit nihil*), whereupon he was fined £6 13s. 4d., and committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain &c. S. P. R., 14 May, 36 Charles II.

4 MAY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne on the said day, Owen Lloyd late of the said parish gentleman assaulted a certain Isaac Clarke, and with a rapier gave him a wound on the left hand near the thumb, of which wound the said Isaac Clarke has languished from the said 4th May, 36 Charles II., even to the day of the taking of the present inquisition, to wit, the 14th day of the said month. Owen Lloyd confessed the indictment, and was fined 3s. 4d., and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 14 May, 36 Charles II.

8 MAY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's Islington co. Midd. on the said day, John Holtom *alias* Holthom and John Bennett, both late of the said parish laborers, stole and led away a gray mare worth five pounds, of the goods and chattels of Joseph Sanders. Found 'Guilty,' both culprits were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 2 July, 36 Charles II.

23 MAY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Christopher Tremarn and William Shudall of St. Clement's Danes' tailors, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Christopher Tremarn and William Shudall at the next Session of the Peace to be holden at Hicks Hall, to "give evidence against John Smith upon a suspicion of robbing her Grace the Dutches of Portsmouth of goods value about five hundred pounds." S. P. R., 30 June, 36 Charles II.

26 MAY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Mary Skelton late of the said parish spinster stole and carried off one hundred pounds in numbered moneys, of the moneys of Sir Job Charlton knt. Mary Skelton confessed the indictment and was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 2 July, 36 Charles II.

27 MAY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, in a certain public thoroughfare called Drury Lane in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields on the said

day, Thomas Baynes late of the said parish yeoman opened the door of his cellar three feet long and two feet wide, lying and being in the said public way, and unlawfully and wittingly allowed it to remain open, to the serious injury and grave peril of all the subjects of the said Lord the King, passing along the same thoroughfare with their horses, carts and coaches. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 30 June, 36 Charles II.

30 MAY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill against John Herrick late of St. Sepulchre's for uttering on the said day to a certain Thomas Knox a speech in defamation of Roger L'Estrange esq.: the defamatory utterance being the same speech which the said John Herrick on the following 2 Sept. declared to be a false speech in 'The Humble Petition and Submission of John Heyrick,' set forth in this volume under date 2 Sept., 36 Charles II. John Herrick *alias* Heyrick *alias* Errick confessed the indictment, and was fined three shillings and four pence. Taken at Session of Oyer and Terminer. S. P. R., 30 June, 36 Charles II.

7 JUNE, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the night of the said day between 11 and 12 p.m., Andrew Hill and . . . Morgan broke burglariously into the dwelling-house of the Most Noble James the Duke of Ormond, with the intention of stealing and carrying off the goods and chattels of the said Duke being and found in the same house. Found 'Guilty,' both culprits were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 2 July, 36 Charles II.

10 JUNE, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Joseph Martin of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields ballad-singer, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Richard Dennis labourer and James Deane stationer, both of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Joseph Martin and his wife Elizabeth Martin at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to "answer the being common ballad-singers wandering abroad." S. P. R., 30 June, 36 Charles II.

15 JUNE, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of 2 men and 6 women at the next S. P. to be holden at Hicks Hall, "to answer for being present at a riotous and unlawfull Assembly or Conventicle held at East Smyth Feild on the Lords Day, commonly called Sunday;" nothing besides their obscure names being given in the way of personal description of the same men and women. S. P. R., 30 June, 36 Charles II.

19 JUNE, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, on the said day at Portsmouth co. Southampton, John Richardson late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., a soldier and not a captain, retained to serve the Lord the King as a soldier and receiving wages for that service from the same Lord the King, feloniously withdrew from the said service

without the King's permission. A note at the foot of the indictment certifies that John Richardson was taken and arrested for the said felony at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Found 'Guilty,' John Richardson was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 2 July, 36 Charles II.

19 JUNE, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' on the said day and on divers other days and occasions before and after the said day, Isaac Scriven late of the said parish fringe-maker opened in a certain public place and ancient thoroughfare called The Strand the door of his cellar, three feet long and two feet wide, and unlawfully and wittingly allowed it to remain open, to the grievous injury of the King's subjects passing along that way &c. Isaac Scriven confessed the indictment and was fined 13s. 4d., which he paid to the Sheriff in Court. S. P. R., 30 June, 36 Charles II.

21 JUNE, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the said day, in a certain public place called Gerrard Streete, leading from a place called Pickadilly to a place called Soho, John Young carver and Thomas Streeter painter, both late of the said parish, dug a pit or vault ten yards broad and eleven feet deep, in the public high-way in which it is the wont and right of the King's lieges and subjects to pass and repass with their horses coaches and carriages, and unlawfully and wittingly left the same vault open, so that on the said 21st of June, between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. one Thomas Whitehead in journeying by the aforesaid way had the misfortune to fall into the aforesaid vault, in which fall his right arm "became broake," a consequence of the said fall and fracture being that Thomas Whitehead has languished and lived languidly from the said 21st of June even to the day of the taking of this inquisition, to wit, the 6th Oct. then next following. On 8 Dec., 1684, John Young and Thomas Streeter both confessed the indictment, and were each fined in the sum of three shillings and four pence, a fine which each of them paid at once to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

10 JULY, 36 CHARLES II. — Recognizances, taken before Ralph Hawtrej, Lancilot Johnson and Christopher Clitherow esqs. and Justices of the Peace, of John Clapham of Gray's Inn esq., in the sum of one hundred pounds, and Henry Treddaway of Upton co. Bucks yeoman and Thomas Dance of Uxbridge inn-holder, in the sum of fifty pounds each; For the appearance of the said John Clapham at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. for "the assaulting and wounding of George Carter one of the gentlemen of the Life Guard." S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

13 JULY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir William Smyth bart. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Ann Bennett of Stepney co. Midd., of having wittingly and willingly

permitted an unlawful conventicle of some fifteen persons besides the members of her family to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. at her dwelling house in the said parish, in the forenoon of the said 13th July, and of the conviction of . . . Phinne late of Stepney co. Midd. clerk, of having preached to and taught the said assembly: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Ann Bennett for her said offence, and a fine of 20*£*. on . . . Phinne clerk for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

20 JULY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Charles Osborne esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Hugh Upton of St. Trinity's Minorites co. Midd. merchant, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. at his house in the said parish, on the said 20th July: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Hugh Upton for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

20 JULY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir William Smyth bart. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Mathew Hollifeild of St. Paul's Shadwell co. Midd. of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some forty persons to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said parish on the said 20th July, 36 Charles II.: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Matthew Hollifeild for the said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

22 JULY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster within the Liberties &c. of Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, James Barnardi late of the said parish painter, a pernicious and scandalous person, with the intention of debauching and corrupting as well the young persons as others of the lieges and subjects of the said Lord the king painted and caused to be painted "*fasciculum pictarum cartarum anglice* packe of cards per eundum *fasciculum pictarum cartarum representans diversas . . . obscenas posturas et figuras inter Christianos non exprimendas, Et cartas pictas illas adtunc et ibidem vi et armis &c. illicite nequiter maliciose et scandalose venditioni exposuit vendidit utteravit et publicavit &c.*" No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 2 October, 36 Charles II.

22 JULY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Sarah Bathow widow of Thomas Bathow late of St. Giles's Cripplegate clerk, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, of more than twenty persons besides the members of her family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in her

house on 20th inst. July : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£., on the said Sarah Bathow for her said offence. On her appeal from this conviction to G. Q. S. P., Sarah Bathow of Cherry Tree Alley in St. Giles's Cripplegate (who by the way spelt her surname Bathoe) was acquitted by a jury.—C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

30 JULY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that (Whereas the inhabitants of the hamlet of Spittlefields in the parish of Stepney co. Midd. have been and are disaffected towards the Lord the King in his government of the Church of England, &c., and between 1 Feb., 35 Charles II., and 30 July, 36 Charles II., have often assembled themselves tumultuously, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than is permitted by the laws of this kingdom of England, and Whereas certain Justices of the Peace for Middlesex met together in private session at Spittlefeilds aforesaid on the said 30 July, 36 Charles II., to take order for the better preservation of the peace, and for the prevention and suppression of unlawful conventicles and for the discovery of the names of the aforesaid persons being as is aforesaid ill-affected to the authority of the Lord the King) Edward Kinns late of the same hamlet yeoman and constable of the same hamlet, John Chartwright late of the said hamlet and warden of Stepney church for the said hamlet, and Roland Trion, Christopher Tooley, David Waine, William Cowley and William Sumner (?) all five late of the said hamlet yeomen and supervisors of the poor in Stepney for the said hamlet, and John Newitt, John Miller, John Hilton, Richard Skingley, Laurence Culliford and Samuel Winnett, all six late of the said hamlet yeoman and headboroughs of the said hamlet, and John Child and George Henwood both of the said hamlet laborers and beadles of the said hamlet, on being required by the said Justices of the Peace to be duly sworn to give true evidence to the said Justices, and true answers to the questions of the said Justices so assembled at Private Session of the Peace on the said 30th July, 36 Charles II., each and all refused to take the oath for that purpose tendered to them &c. Declared 'Guilty' by verdict of a jury on 5 Sept. 36 Charles II., Edward Kinns was fined 100£., John Chartwright was fined £100., Roland Trion was fined 100£., Christopher Tooley was fined 100£., David Waine was fined . . . , William Cowley was fined 50£., each of them being also committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid his respective fine. William Sumner (?), John Newitt and John Miller all confessed the indictment and were each fined in the sum of £3 6s. 8d., which sum was paid by each to the Sheriff in court. Declared 'Guilty' by a jury on the same 5th Sept., 36 Charles II., John Hilton, Richard Skingley, Laurence Culliford and Samuel Winnett were each fined in the sum of 50£., and each was committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell until he

should have paid his fine. John Child and George Henwood each confessed the indictment, and each was fined in the sum of 13s. 4d., and was also sentenced to be put in and upon the pillory in the Spittlefeilds Market on the next Wednesday, and again at Ratcliffe Crosse on the next following Saturday, from 11 a.m. to 12 at noon of both days, with a paper showing his offence upon his head, and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have undergone the said punishment. An almost obliterated clerical minute still shows that this indictment was taken at Session of Oyer and Terminer. S. P. R., 1 Sept., 36 Charles II.

2 AUGUST, 36 CHARLES II.—Three several certificates, under the hand and seal of Sir Clement Armiger knt. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Bland *alias* Dod *alias* Whetwell late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd., of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some thirty or more persons besides the members of his family to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said parish, on three several occasions, to wit, in the morning of 25th May last past, and in the forenoon and afternoon of 8th June last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed three several fines of 20£. on the said offender for his said three offences, to wit, a fine of 20£. for each offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

21 AUGUST, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill against *nine yeomen*, late of St. Mary's-le-Savoy, for being present at an unlawful conventicle, held on the said day at the said parish, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration, otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. R., 1 Sept., 36 Charles II.

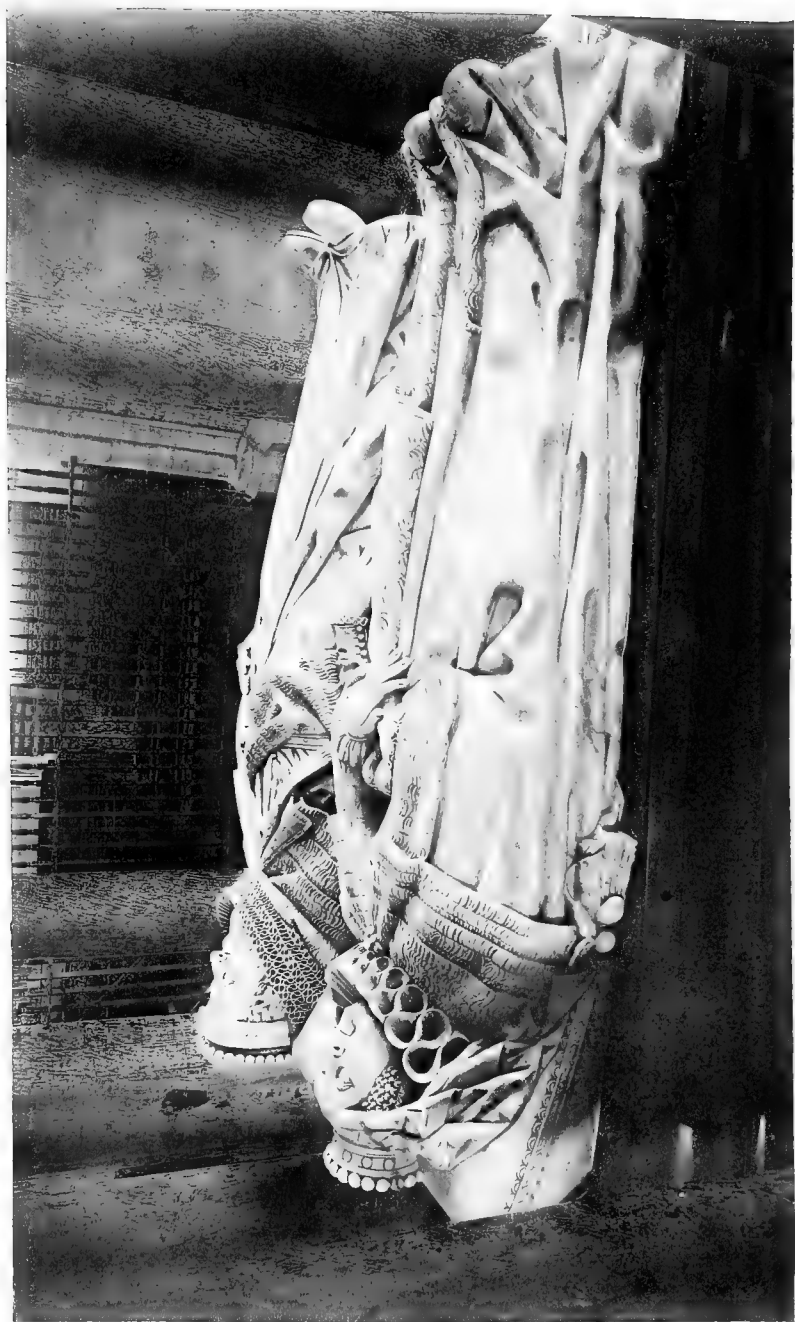
21 AUGUST, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Isaac Jaques of St. Margaret's Westminster drawer and John Mason of Newgate-Market London poulterer, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Isaac Jaques at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer his being at a Conventicle in the Savoy."—Also, similar Recognizances for the appearance of 2 yeomen, 1 haberdasher, 1 glover, 1 poulterer, 1 salesman, 1 sugar-refiner, 2 tailors and 1 coachman, at the same next S. P., "to answer for being present at a conventicle in the Savoy." S. P. R., 1 Sept., 36 Charles II.

30 AUGUST, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, Whereas Sir William Smyth bart., Charles Osborne esq. and Abraham Bayly esq., three Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, residing within the Tower Division of Middlesex, came together at Whitechappell within the said division on the said 30 August, 36 Charles II., for the purpose of taking order for the better preservation of the King's peace, and for the prevention and suppression of conventicles, and the discovery of the names of divers

persons living within the hamlet of Bethnall Greene in the parish of Stepney, and being ill-affected towards the said King's authority in his government of the Church of England in ecclesiastical causes &c., William Malin late of the said hamlet yeoman and constable of the same hamlet, James Pittman late of the said hamlet yeoman and supervisor of the poor in the parish of Stepney for the said hamlet, Richard Stradford late of the said hamlet yeoman and William Palmer also late of said hamlet yeoman, being headboroughs for the said hamlet, and Samuel Wheeler late of the said hamlet laborer, being beadle of the said hamlet, being required by the aforesaid Justices of the Peace to take oath to make true answer before the same Justices to questions put to them of and concerning the premisses, each and all by agreement and pre-arrangement (*per confederacionem*) severally refused to take the oath then and there tendered to them. William Malin confessed the indictment, and on 5 Sept., 36 Charles II., was fined in the sum of £3 6s. 8d., which fine he paid to the Sheriff in court. On his arraignment on the same day Jacob Pittman neither confessed nor pleaded, whereupon he was fined in the sum of 200£., and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. Richard Stradford and William Palmer confessed the indictment, and on the said 5 Sept. each of them was fined £3 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. Samuel Wheeler confessed the indictment, and on the same 5th Sept. was sentenced to be put in and upon the pillory near the Almshouse in Whitechappell on the next Thursday from 11 a.m. to 12 at noon of the said day, with a paper on his head showing his offence, and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have undergone the said punishment. A clerical minute on the bill shows that this indictment was taken and tried at Session of Oyer and Terminer. S. P. R., 1 Sept., 36 Charles II.

31 AUGUST, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir William Smyth bart. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Robert Medford marriner of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. on the said 31st Aug. at his house in Wapping in Stepney, and of the conviction of . . . Baxter of Stepney aforesaid of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at the same conventicle: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said Robert Medford for his offence and a fine of 20£. on the said . . . Baxter for his offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Edward Snelgrove shipwright, Richard



EFFIGIES OF LORD AND LADY CAMPDEN IN CAMPDEN CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Loaton yeoman, his wife Elizabeth Loaton, all three late of Whitechappell; Caleb May yeoman, his wife Anne May, both of Norton-folgate; John Russell gentleman, and Francis Cohetherington strong-waterman, both of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; Thomas Hart yeoman, Thompson yeoman, Joshua Wright yeoman, and Zachariah Greene yeoman, all four late of Endfeild; and John Mulberry late of Edmonton yeoman. Edward Snelgrove was discharged of the indictment, on satisfying the Court of his conformity. No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case against any of the other persons charged by the bill. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties &c. of Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, William Cadman late of the said parish bookseller, with the intention of debauching and corrupting as well the young persons as others of the lieges and the subjects of the Lord the King uttered, published, exposed for sale, and sold a certain wicked, scandalous and vicious book, entitled *A Dialogue between A Married Lady and a Maid Tullia Octavia*, and containing most pernicious and vicious passages. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 2 Oct., 36 Charles II.

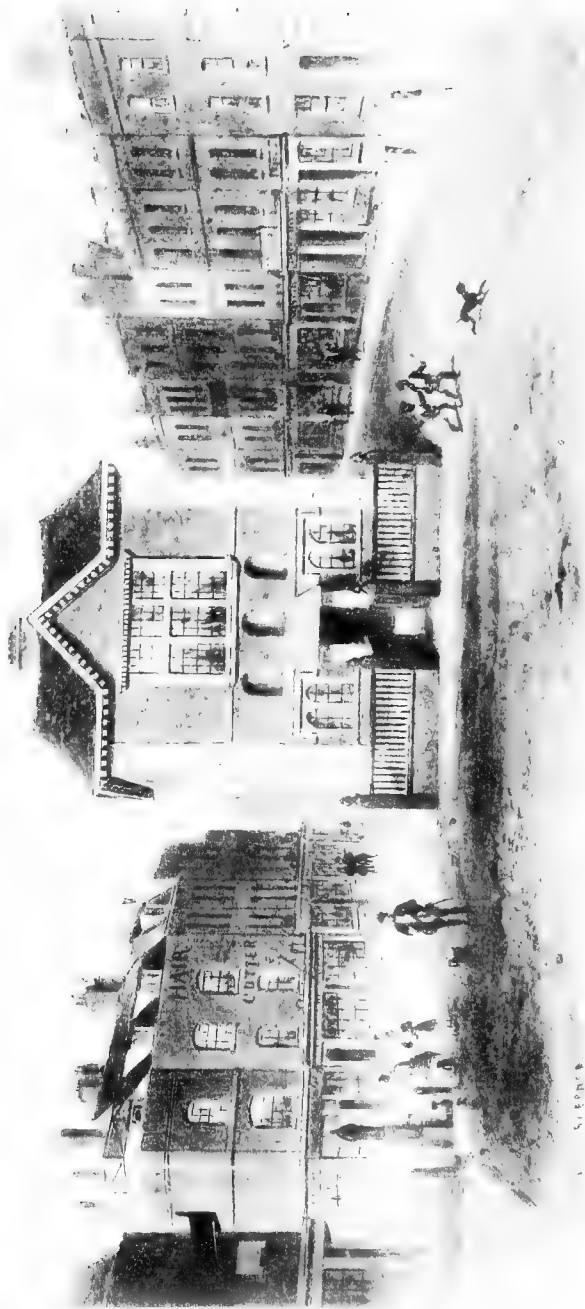
2 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—The Humble Petition and Submission of John Herrick addressed to His Majesties Justices and Commissioners of Oier and Terminer for the County of Middlesex; the Submission running in these words,—“Whereas I John Heyrick Master of the Coffee House called the Protestant Coffee-House in the parish of St. Sepulchers in the county of Midd. was not long since indicted for and justly found guilty of an infamous Libell, which I had exposed in my said Coffee-house to the Scandall and Dishonour of my gracious Sovereign and his Government. And in particular a slanderous Reflexion upon Roger Lestrange Esq. a worthy Member of this Honorable Bench, For which said infamous Libell myselfe and my poor family had beene utterly ruined, if your Honors had not extended your compassion unto him (? them) upon the Intercession of the worthy abovesaid to this Hono^{ble} Bench. Now see it is may it please Yo^r Honors that I the said John Heyrick have devillishly, ungratefully and maliciously (which I doe most sorrifully owne to my shame and confusion) invented and contrived a second scandall worse then the former against the same worthy person, saying in the wickedness of my heart unto one Mr. Thomas Knox in the Company of Mr. George upon the thirtieth day of May last past these following worde or words to the same effect, L'Estrange has done his worst and there will bee a time when Mr. L'Estrange shall bee called to an account for what hee has said, and the said Mr. Thomas Knox asking me what that was, I

made answer, That I the said John Heyrick was at Mr. L'Estranges with the Churchwarden, and that Mr. L'Estrange asking me if I was a Protestant, I reply'd yes, whereupon I told the said Mr. Knox, that Mr. L'Estrange said God dam me, I'll make all Protestants shake before I have done with them.—I doe acknowledge with shame and greife of heart, I did discharge these words upon the said Mr. L'Estrange. But I doe solemnly declare to this Honorable Court as in the presence of Almighty God, that the said Mr. L'Estrange said nothing at all to this purpose; But that on the contrary he demeaned himselfe towards me like a Gentleman and a Christian, which I shall thankfully acknowledge all the daies of my life.—Jn^o Heyrick." John Heyrick's signature is of excellent penmanship. S. P. R., 1 Sept., 36 Charles II.

4 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill against *three* widows and three spinsters, late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldersgate co. Midd., for being present at an unlawful conventicle, held on the said day at the said parish, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration, otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings. S. P. R., 1 Sept., 36 Charles II.

17 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the said day, on view of the body of Walter Norborne there lying dead and slain: With verdict of jurors saying that, at the parish of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the 9th inst., Thomas Montgomery late of the last named parish esquire assaulted the said Walter Norborne, and slew and murdered him by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in and upon the left thigh, of which mortal wound he languished at St. Clement's Danes' and in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields from the said 9th of September till the 16th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the same wound. G. D. R., 8 Oct., 36 Charles II.

20 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Timothy Emerson of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a meeting-house in St. Mary's-le-Savoy on 17th inst. Sept., at which conventicle three unknown persons preached and taught: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. on the said Timothy Emerson for having been present at the said conventicle, and a further fine of £9 15s. on the same offender for the offence of three unknown and not to be discovered preachers. On his appeal from this conviction to G. Q. S. P., Timothy Emerson was acquitted by a jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.



HICK'S HALL, FROM AN OLD DRAWING.

21 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, on seventeen several parchments, taken on the said day: For the appearance of seventeen humble and obscure persons—to wit, 1 box-maker, 1 bricklayer, 1 perrwig-maker, 6 spinsters, 2 widows and 6 women whose position in respect to matrimony is not defined—at the next G. Q. Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer &c. “for beinge at a riotous and seditious conventicle and assembly.” S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

25 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Harris tailor and Mary Powers widow, both of St. Paul’s Shadwell co. Midd., in the sum of ten pounds each: For the appearance of William Power at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, to answer to such matters as “shall be objected against him by Edward Kisset for encouraging his son to run away from his master and going along with him to Dunkirk in France, thereby causing him to misspend a considerable summe of money, which he had taken away from his said master.” S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

25 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew’s Holborn co. Midd. on the said day, Jane Price wife of . . . Price late of the said parish yeoman, *alias* Jane Price late of the said parish spinster, assaulted a certain Richard Jackson, and afterwards on the same day did unlawfully convey him against his will and without his consent on board a certain ship called *The Jeofferey* then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of unlawfully and forcibly transporting the said Richard Jackson against his will and without his consent to parts-beyond-sea called Virginea, and there selling him for her own gain and profit and to his grievous loss. On 22 Feb., 1685, abandoning a previous plea of ‘Not Guilty,’ Jane Price confessed the indictment, and was fined £1 6s. 8d., and was sent to the New Prison, there to remain until the said fine should have been paid. S. P. R., 7 Dec., 1 James II.

26 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that Mary Gwyn the wife of William Gwyn late of St. Botolph’s-without-Aldgate co. Midd. yeoman, *alias* Mary Gwyn late of the said parish spinster, and Thomas Black late of the same parish yeoman assaulted a certain Alice Deakins spinster, of the age of sixteen years, the daughter of one Robert Deakins, on the said day and at the said parish, and afterwards on the same 26 Sept., 36 Charles II., against her will conveyed the same Alice on board a certain ship called *The Concord*, then lying in the river Thames, with the intention of transporting the same Alice Deakins to parts-beyond-sea called Virginea and there selling her for their own profit and gain, and to the utter ruin of the same Alice. Mary Gwyn and Thomas Black both confessed the indictment, whereupon each of them was fined in the sum of twelve pence (12d.) and was committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until the fine should

be paid. The smallness of the fine for so serious an offence is so astonishing, that students will be thankful for an assurance that the xiii^d. of the record is clearly written and twice written. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 36 Charles II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Maurice Fitzgerald gentleman there lying dead and slain: With Verdict of jurors saying that, on the 26th inst. at the said parish, Ogdoenus Keene late of the said parish assaulted the aforesaid Maurice Fitzgerald, and slew him, by giving him then and there with a sword a mortal wound in the right part of his body near the short-ribs, of which mortal wound he died in the said parish on the 30th day of the same month. G. D. R., 9 Oct., 36 Charles II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Anthony Wythers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of more than ten persons besides the members of his family to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said parish, on 24th Aug. last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20 £ . on the said Anthony Wythers for his said offence. On appeal from this conviction to G. Q. S. P., Anthony Wythers was acquitted by a jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John King of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. mason, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, of some twelve persons besides the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said parish on 7th inst. Sept., and the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the said assembly: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20 £ . on John King for his offence and a fine of 40 £ . on Christopher Nesse for his said and seventh offence.—Mary Fairer of St. Clement's Danes' spinster and Elizabeth Williams widow (two active common informers against conventiclors) were the witnesses, whose evidence resulted in this conviction of John King, who appealed from Sir Thomas Jenner's decision to G. Q. S. P. That he fared no better before a jury than he did before the single Justice of Peace appears from the following endorsement of Sir Thomas Jenner's certificate, to wit, "May 2^d. 1685.—Received then of John Smith Esq. Clerke of the Peace for the County of Midd. the sum of six pounds and six shillings as being the Informers' third part of eightene pounds and eightene shillings paid into the Court of Quarter Sessions att the certifying the



CHIMNEY-PIECE FROM HICKS'S HALL, NOW IN THE SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.

appeale of the within-named John King from the record within-mentioned, whereof he was by Jury taken by default against him convicted as in the record hereunto annexed more att large appeareth. We say received by us—

Mary Fairey

Elizabeth Williams.”

C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

1 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of James Ward of St. Saviour's co. Surrey ribbon-weaver of having been present at an unlawful conventicle of some fifty persons, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a house called a Meeting-House on 29th June last past, at which conventicle one Thomas Plant took upon himself to preach and teach: Certifying also that the same J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. on the said James Ward for his said offence, and also a fine of £9 15s. on the same James Ward for the preacher's offence, because Thomas Plant was not found. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

2 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances for the appearance of John Smith of Golding Lane in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields chandler, Frances Brunter . . . , Elizabeth Grundee . . . , Clement Halsey of St. Sepulchre's . . . , George White of St. Botolph's-without-Aldersgate-Street weaver, John Taylor of St. Sepulchre's tapestry-weaver, at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer “for being taken at an unlawful Assembly or Meeting.” S. P. R., 8 Dec., 36 Charles II.

5 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Charles Osborne esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Gammon of Stepney co. Midd. of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. on the said 5th Oct., in his house in the said parish: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said John Gammon for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction, before Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of a certain Christopher Nesse of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the house of Justicia Phillis in Stepney co. Midd. on 24th August last past, and of the conviction of the said Justicia Phillis of having wittingly and willingly permitted the said conventicle, numbering more than ten persons over and above the members of the household, to be held in the said house: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20£. on Justicia Phillis for her said offence, and a fine of 40£. on the said Christopher Nesse for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Nelson of having wittingly and willingly permitted a conventicle of more than twenty persons over and above the members of his family to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in St. Sepulchre's parish on three several days, to wit, the 2nd, 9th, and 16th Sept. last past, at each of which unlawful assemblies an unknown person preached and taught, and of the conviction of John Hedgin *alias* Edge of having been present at the said conventicles: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed three several fines of £20., in all 60£., on the said John Nelson for his said three offences, and imposed a fine of 25s. on John Hedgin *alias* Edge for his three offences in being present at the three unlawful assemblies, and imposed a further fine of £29 5s. on the same John Hedgin *alias* Edge for the three offences of the said preacher or preachers. On his appeal from this conviction to G. Q. S. P., John Hedgin *alias* Edge was acquitted by a jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Nelson of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in St. Sepulchre's parish on 28th Sept. last past, at which assembly two unknown persons preached to and taught the assembled persons, and of the conviction of John Franks, George Gill, John Jadell, and Richard Winfeild of having been present at the said conventicle: Certifying also that the said J.P. fined John Nelson 20£. for so permitting the conventicle to be held in his house, and fined John Franks, George Gill, John Jadell and Richard Winfeild 5s. each for having been present at the said conventicle, and further imposed a fine of £9 15s. on each of the four last-named offenders for the offences of the unknown preachers. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Mathews of St. John's Street co. Midd. of having been present at an unlawful conventicle of some twenty persons, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a place called The Peele Meeting House in the said street on 16th Sept. last past, at which conventicle an unknown person preached to and taught the assembled persons: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. on the said John Mathews for his said offence, and a further fine of £9 15s. on the same John Mathews for the offence of the preacher, who was unknown and not found. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of

Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Christopher Dodsworth of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, of some twelve persons besides the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Whitechappell co. Midd. on 17th Aug. last past, and the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the said assembly : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on Christopher Dodsworth for his offence, and a fine of 40£. on Christopher Nesse for his offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Edward Floyd of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, of some ten persons besides the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Whitechappell co. Midd. on 20th July last past : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said offender for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Justicia Phillis of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some eleven persons besides the members of her family to be held in her house in Stepney co. Midd. on 20th July last past, and of the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the same unlawful assembly : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on Justicia Phillis for her said offence and a fine of 20£. on Christopher Nesse for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

6 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Thomas Dixon of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some eleven persons to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Whitechappell co. Midd. on 3rd Aug. last past, and of the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the same unlawful assembly : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on Thomas Dixon for his offence, and a fine of 40£. on Christopher Nesse for his offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

7 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Edward Guise esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Elizabeth Cambridge of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. . . . , of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some twenty persons, besides the members of her family to be held under colour of

exercising religion &c. in her house in King's Street in the said parish, on 7th Sept. last past, and of the conviction of a certain Benjamin Allsopp of having preached to and taught the said assembly : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Elizabeth Cambridge for her offence, and a fine of 20*£*. on Benjamin Allsopp for his offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

10 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Bryers of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle, comprising more than ten persons over and above the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the parish of . . . in-the-Fields co. Midd. on 10th August last past, and of the conviction of Thomas Bryers of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons present at the said conventicle : Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on Richard Bryers and another fine of 20*£*. on Thomas Bryers for their respective offences. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

10 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Elizabeth Cambridge of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. of having permitted an unlawful conventicle of some ten persons over and above the members of her family, to be held in her house in the said parish, under colour of exercising religion &c. on the said 10th Oct., and of the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the persons assembled at the said conventicle : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on each of the said offenders for their said offences, and further imposed a fine of *£*9 15*s*. on (? Elizabeth Cambridge) for the offence of the said Christopher Nesse, because he was not found. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

10 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Christopher Dodsworth of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some twelve persons, over and above the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Whitechappell co. Midd. on 27th July last past, and of the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the said unlawful assembly : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20*£*. on the said Christopher Dodsworth for his said offence, and a fine of 40*£*. on Christopher Nesse for his offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

12 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. S.L. and Recorder of London and J.P. for

Middlesex, of the conviction of a certain John Langley of having preached to and taught the persons, assembled at a certain unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the house of a certain Robert Fuller in Whitechappell co. Midd. on 2nd September, 36 Charles II., and of the conviction of the aforesaid Robert Fuller of having wittingly and willingly permitted the said unlawful conventicle, comprising more than ten persons over and above the members of his family, to be held in his said house: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. upon each of the two offenders for his respective offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

13 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of William Shippy of Trinity Minories carpenter in the sum of two hundred pounds, and of Arthur Rowland apothecary, Hugh Botler looking-glass-maker, William Bevin packer and Samuel Hall cutler, all four of the said parish, in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of the said William Shippy at the next Session of the Peace for Middlesex, "to answer all such matters against him whereof he stands indicted, for speaking scandalous words of his Highness the Duke of York." S. P. R., 8 Dec., 36 Charles II.

14 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, James Watts, Peter Barnwell, George Baker and Bryan Ondwick, all four late of the said parish laborers, stole took and led away a bay gelding worth twelve pounds, of the goods and chattels of Richard Winlowe gentleman. Found 'Guilty,' James Watts, Peter Barnwell and George Baker were sentenced to be hanged. Bryan Ondwick was acquitted. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

15 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Elizabeth Cambridge widow, of having permitted an unlawful conventicle, numbering more than ten persons over and above the members of her family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in her house in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on 10th August last past, and of the conviction of a certain Christopher Nesse of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicle, and of the conviction of a certain John King and Owen Roberts of having been present at the same conventicle: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20*£*. on the said Elizabeth Cambridge for her said offence, and a fine of 20*£*. on Christopher Nesse for his said offence, a fine of 5*s*. each on the said John King and Owen Roberts for their said offence, and a further fine of *£*9 15*s*. 0*d*. on each of the two last-named offenders for a part of the fine imposed upon the aforesaid preacher "quia Christopherus Nesse non est inventus." C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

18 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Owen Haughton *alias* Halton of Stepney co. Midd. brewer and Thomas Gibbs of Cannon Street in St. Mary's Abchurch London . . . of having been present at an unlawful conventicle of some fifty persons, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in St. John's Street Stepney co. Midd. on 31st Aug. last past, at which conventicle an unknown person preached and taught: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. on each of the above-named offenders for his said offence, and a further fine of £9 15s. on each of them for the offence of the unknown preacher. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

20 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during six months beginning on the said day, against Edward Hopton late of St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. yeoman, and his wife Mary Hopton. Both were discharged of the indictment, on satisfying the Court of their conformity. S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II.

22 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, George Clarke late of the said parish laborer, and his wife Mary Clarke, and George Clarke junior of the same parish, clipped, filed, cut and diminished six pieces of "King Charles the First his halfe Crownes," and twenty "King Charles the First his shillings." Found 'Guilty,' George Clarke was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the gallows and there to be hanged. Found 'Guilty,' Mary Clarke was sentenced to be drawn to the place of execution and there to be burned. George Clarke junior was acquitted. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

25 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Ward late of the said parish yeoman, a seditious and depraved and turbulent person, with the intention of disquieting this kingdom of England, and bringing the Most Serene Lord Charles now King and his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, into contempt and ignominy with the said king's lieges, said and declared these following words in the presence and hearing of divers of the said king's subjects, to wit, "God damn all Papists in England excepting one," and afterwards on the same day and at the same parish, and in the presence and hearing of divers of the said king's lieges, declared that the same Duke of York and Albany was a papist and the next heir to the crown of England saving one person. Found 'Guilty' John Ward was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and was committed to prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine, and found sureties for his good behaviour for an entire year. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

27 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Sir James Halkett knt. (*sic*) there lying dead and slain : With Verdict of jurors saying that, on the 11th day of October aforesaid, at St. Bride's within Farringdon Ward without London, George Porter late of the last-named parish esquire, assaulted the said Sir James Halkett, and slew and murdered him, by then and there giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left thigh, of which wound he languished at St. Bride's aforesaid and at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields aforesaid, from said 11th day of October to the 26th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the said wound ; And that after doing and perpetrating the said felony and murder in the aforesaid manner, the said George Porter "*fugam fecit*" =made flight. It is worthy of observation that in their verdict the jurors, after recording that the felon 'made flight,' do not add that he withdrew himself to a place unknown to the jurors.—Also, on the same file, two several True Bills against George Porter for slaying and murdering Sir James Halkett bart. (*sic*); one of the indictments charging the culprit with wounding the baronet before the latter had drawn his sword &c., whilst the other indictment forbears to make this particular charge in aggravation of the offence. On the graver indictment George Porter was acquitted by the jury. Tried on the other bill, he was found 'Not Guilty' of murder, but 'Guilty' of manslaughter. When he had pleaded his clergy in respect to the less serious felony, the Court decided to deliberate on the case. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

28 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co Midd. on the said day, Daniel Decoyson *alias* Walker late of the said parish laborer and his wife Katherine Decoyson *alias* Walker, late of the same parish, made and coined certain counterfeit money of copper, tin, and other metals, to wit, forty pieces of false money in the likeness of "King Charles the Second his Mild halfe Crownes," and seventeen other pieces of false money in the likeness of "King Charles the Second his twenty shilling pieces of guiney gold," and two other pieces of false money, in the likeness of "King Charles the Second his ten shilling pieces of guiney gold." Found 'Guilty,' Daniel Decoyson *alias* Walker was sentenced to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. Katherine Decoyson *alias* Walker was acquitted. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

30 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Jenkins of St. Leonard's Shoreditch cheesemonger and Thomas Mallot of Hare Street in Stepney victualler, of

having been present at an unlawful conventicle of some fifty persons, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in Stepney aforesaid on 24th Aug. last past, at which conventicle a certain unknown person took upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said conventicle : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. on each of the aforesaid offenders for his said offence, and a further fine of £9 15s. upon each of them for the offence of the unknown preacher. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

31 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Ward of Hogg Lane in St. Leonard's Shoreditch of having wittingly and willingly permitted a conventicle of some two-and-twenty individuals over and above the members of his family to be held in his house in or near the aforesaid lane under colour of exercising religion &c. on 19th inst. Oct., and of the conviction of . . . Gammon of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons present at the said unlawful assembly : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on each of the said offenders for his offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

31 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Cordwell stocken-weaver, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some twenty persons, over and above the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Rose Alley in St. Buttolph's Bishopsgate co. Midd. on 26th inst. Oct. : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said William Cordwell for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

31 OCTOBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Thomas Plant . . . , Samuel Quinton of St. Giles's Cripplegate razor-maker, and Abraham Suckman of the said parish cheesemonger, of having assembled unlawfully with some twenty other persons under colour of exercising religion &c. on 5th inst. Oct. in the house of . . . Slye in St. Buttolph's Bishopsgate co. Midd., and of the conviction of Thomas Plant of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons present at the said unlawful conventicle : Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on . . . Slye for having wittingly and willingly permitted the said conventicle to be held in his house, and a fine of 40£. on Thomas Plant for preaching &c., and a fine of 5s. each on Samuel Quinton and Abraham Suckman for having been present at the said conventicle, and a further fine of £9 15s. each on the same Samuel Quinton and Abraham Suckman for the offence of

the aforesaid Thomas Plant, because the said preacher was not found. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

2 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill for being present at a conventicle held at Nortonfolgate co. Midd. on the said day, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than in accordance with the laws of this kingdom of England, against Michael Dunwell yeoman, William Clarke yeoman, William Hayes yeoman, John Hilton yeoman, Henry King yeoman, and William Goffe yeoman. All six were found 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 8 Dec., 36 Charles II.

6 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Philip Wallis late of the said parish yeoman, a seditious depraved and turbulent person, with the intention of bringing the Most Serene Charles II. now King into odium and contempt with all his lieges and faithful subjects, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects maliciously declared the Duke of Monmouth would be king of this kingdom of England, and that in the county of Cornwall there were forty thousand men, who would fight in order that the Duke of Monmouth should enjoy the crown; And Further that the said Philip Wallis, stretching forth his hand, declared that he would lose his right hand, if he would not fight to make the Duke of Monmouth king of this kingdom of England, and yet further that, when one Henry Williams in replying to the said Philip Wallis said that such words ought not to be spoken by him, the said Philip Wallis drew forth his knife against the same Henry Williams, and assaulted him.—Found 'Guilty,' Philip Wallis was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and was committed to prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine, and put in sureties for his good behaviour for an entire year. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

10 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Christopher Dodsworth of having permitted an unlawful conventicle, of some ten persons over and above the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Whitechappell co. Midd., on 21st Sept., 36 Charles II., and of the conviction of Christopher Nesse of having preached to and taught the said conventicle, and of the conviction of a certain George Hudson of having been present at the said unlawful assembly: Certifying also that the said J.P. fined George Hudson ten shillings, Christopher Dodsworth 20£., and Christopher Nesse 40£., for their respective offences. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

11 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of John Ferguson of Whitechappell, co. Midd. cheese-

monger of having been present at an unlawful conventicle of some twenty and more persons over and above the members of the family, held under colour of exercising religion in Westbury Street in Stepney co. Midd. on 9th inst. Nov., at which conventicle an unknown person preached to and taught the assembled conventiclers: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. on the said John Ferguson for having been present at the said conventicle, and imposed a further fine of £9 15s. on the said John Ferguson for the offence of the unknown preacher. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

12 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of John Pery, esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Peale of Glasse-house Yard in St. Botolph's-without-Aldersgate coachman, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said yard on 12th Oct. last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 20£. on the said William Peale for the said offence. On his appeal from this conviction to G. Q. S. P., William Peale was acquitted. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

13 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Martin of St. Olave's Southwark co. Surrey salesman and Edward Everet of the Minorities London shoemaker, of having been present at an unlawful conventicle of some fifty persons, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on the 14th Sept. last past in a house in St. John's Street near Brick Lane in Stepney, at which conventicle an unknown person preached and taught: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 5s. upon each of the aforementioned offenders for having been present at the said conventicle, and another fine of £9 15s. on each of the same two offenders for the unknown preacher's offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

14 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Bazonne Symonds gentleman; With verdict of jurors, saying that on the 12th instant Alexander Mac-Danniell, late of the said parish gentleman, assaulted the said Bazonne Symonds, and slew and murdered him, by then and there giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in and upon the right part of his body near the short ribs, of which wound he then and there instantly died.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the said Alexander Mac-Danniell, for slaying and murdering the said Bazonne Symonds at the time and place &c. set forth in the coroner's inquisition. A clerical note on the indictment shows that Alexander Mac-Danniell was at large. G. D. R., 10 Dec., 36 Charles II.

18 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against John Ireton yeoman, Robert Marshall yeoman, and William Panton yeoman, all three late of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate. They all surrendered in obedience to proclamation, and on 14 July, 1685, process against each of them was stayed; William Panton being the only one, of whom it is recorded that he gave proof of his conformity. S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II.

24 NOVEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken on the said day at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on view of the body of James Belcher gentleman, there lying dead: With Verdict of jurors saying, that on the 22nd instant, Silvanus Morris late of the said parish gentleman assaulted the said James Belcher, and slew him by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left part of his belly near the navel, of which wound he died in the said parish on the following day.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the said Silvanus Morris gentleman for slaying and murdering the said James Belcher gentleman. Acquitted of murder Silvanus Morris was found 'Guilty' of manslaughter, whereupon the Court determined to deliberate on the case. G. D. R., 10 December, 36 Charles II.

1 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. in a public street called Tuttlestreet, on the said 1 Dec., 36 Charles II., and on divers other days and occasions before and after the same day, Thomas Stephens late of the said parish yeoman and farrier placed horses and caused horses to be placed in the said public way, and then and there did bleed and drench them, whereby the said public way is greatly narrowed, straightened and obstructed, so that the lieges and subjects of the Lord the King have not been and are not able to pass along the same way so freely as they ought with their horses, coaches and carriages. No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 36 Charles II.

9 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. about 12 p.m. of the said 9 Dec., 36 Charles II., James Dore late of the said parish gentleman assaulted a certain Isaac Page one of the beadles of the same parish and then being upon the watch and in the execution of his said office, and then and there with a rapier gave the said Isaac Page a serious wound two inches wide and one inch deep upon his belly near the navel, and another serious wound half-an-inch wide and three inches deep in and upon his groin, of which wounds the aforesaid Isaac Page has languished from the said 9th Dec. even to the day of the taking of this inquisition. On 7 Dec., 1685, James Dore confessed the indictment and was fined three shillings and four pence. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 36 Charles II.

16 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of a certain Robert Dalimore of having been present, together with some forty and more other persons, at an unlawful assembly, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in the house of Edward Noble in Quakers Street in or near Spittlefields in Stepney co. Midd. on 26 Oct., 36 Charles II., at which conventicle an unknown person took upon himself to preach to and teach the assembled persons, and of the conviction of Edward Noble of having wittingly permitted the said conventicle to be so held in his house: Certifying also that for their said offences Edward Noble and Robert Dalimore forfeited respectively 5s. and 20 £ ., and that the said J.P. imposed a further fine of £ 9 5s. upon the said Robert Dalimore, quia predicator ignotus est et non est inventus = because the preacher was unknown and was not found. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

16 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of a certain Richard Price of having permitted an unlawful conventicle, comprising more than twenty persons over and above the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Stepney co. Midd.; Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 20 £ . on the said Richard Price for his said offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

18 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken before two Justices of the Peace at a private Session of the Peace held in the Vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, of William Bingley of St. Gregory's London wholesaler and Richard Collett of Charing Cross vintner, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the said William Bingley at the next Session of the Peace for Westminster, "to answer the being at a conventicle or unlawful Meeting in the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster on Sunday last." S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 36 Charles II.

18 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Christopher Thomas of Tuttle Street Westminster of having been present, together with some forty and more other persons, at two several unlawful conventicles, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a street called The Ambry in St. Margaret's Westminster on the 14th inst. Dec., at which conventicles two unknown persons successively preached to and taught the people so gathered: Certifying also that the said J.P. fined the said Christopher Thomas ten shillings for his own said offences, and further fined him £ 9 15s. *od.* for the offence of the first unknown and undiscovered

preacher, and yet further imposed a fine of £9 15s. 0d. upon the same Christopher Thomas for the offence of the second preacher who was neither known nor discovered. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

21 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate of the conviction of thirty-six individuals, whose names are set forth in the document without mention of their respective callings &c., of having come together in the house of one Edward Steevens in Whitechappell co. Midd. with some twenty other individuals, over and above the members of the family of the said Edward Stevens and of having been then and there present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. on the said 21st Dec., 36 Charles II., and of the conviction of the said Edward Steevens of having wittingly and willingly permitted the said conventicle to be so held in his said house: Certifying also the imposition of a fine of 5s. upon each of the aforementioned offenders for their common offence, and a fine of 20£. on the said Edward Steevens for his offence in allowing the meeting to be held in his house. C. C. C., 35 and 36 CHARLES II.

28 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate (long, closely-written, and so injured and defaced as to be illegible in many places) of the conviction of upwards of ninety persons, named in the document, of having come together with others to the number of one hundred individuals, and having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. at a certain place called The Quakers' Meeting-House in Stepney co. Midd., on the said 28th Dec., 36 Charles II., and of the conviction of Thomas Wynne late of the said parish yeoman, of having then and there taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the same conventicle; Certifying also that a fine of 20£. was imposed on the said Thomas Wynne for his said offence, and a fine of five shillings on each of the other offenders. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

31 DECEMBER, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Butcher of the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand London bodyesmaker, of having been present with some twenty other persons at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in St. John's Street in St. James's Clerkenwell, on 29th Dec., 36 Charles II., at which conventicle several unknown persons one after another preached to and taught the said assembly: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of five shillings on the said Richard Butcher for having been present at the said conventicle, and further imposed upon him a fine of 9£. for the offences of the said unknown preachers. On appeal to G. Q. S. P. Richard Butcher was acquitted by a jury. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

1 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Richard Bland . . . of having permitted four several conventicles, each of which comprised more than twenty persons over and above the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in Hodsdon in St. Leonard's Shoreditch on four several days, to wit, the 12th and 26th Oct. last past, and the 14th and 29th November last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed a fine of 80*£*. on the said Richard Bland for the said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

2 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Four several certificates, under the hand and seal of John Pery esq. and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of Lewis Whitwell of St. Leonard's Shoreditch gentleman, of having wittingly and willingly permitted an unlawful conventicle of some twenty persons besides the members of his family, to be held under colour of exercising religion &c. in his house in the said parish, on four several days, to wit, 12th and 26th Oct. last past and 29th Nov. last past and 14th Dec. last past: Certifying also that the said J.P. imposed four several fines of 20*£*. on the said Lewis Whitwell for his said four offences, to wit, a fine of 20*£*. for each offence. C. C. C., 35 and 36 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. within the Liberties &c. of Westminster, Hanna Nevill late of the said parish . . . did unlawfully open a certain chamber (cameram) near the public highway called Long Acre with an opening extending to two feet, and allowed the same chamber to remain uncovered by the same space, to the great peril of the lives and mutilation of the limbs of the subjects of the Lord the King passing along the said highway near the said chamber about their lawful affairs, whereby the high royal way has been greatly straightened (et ratione inde alta regia via ibidem magnopere coarctata fuit *anglice* straightened) &c.—This true bill is a fair example of *fifty-two* similar indictments taken and found against as many different individuals at G. Q. S. P. for Westminster held 7 Jan., 36 Charles II. and on following days, who were charged with opening their cellars into the public ways with openings varying in extent from eight inches to four feet. Of all these fifty-two indictments it may be remarked that they are deficient in preciseness. For example, no one of the bills gives the length and breadth of the opening, and several of the bills leave it uncertain whether the unlawful openings were in or only near, *i.e.* in alleys leading from the main highways named in the indictments. It appears, however, to be most likely that the openings were in all cases made into the streets

near which they are stated to have been made. The fifty-two openings from cellars, thus left open and uncovered by night as well as by day, to the peril of wayfarers and the diminution of the breadth of way for passers to and fro, were made in one or another of the following *three* parishes, to wit, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Clement's Danes', St. Margaret's Westminster, and *in* or *near* one or another of the following eighteen thoroughfares, to wit, Drury Lane, Stanhopp Street, Blackmore Street, Peter Street, Whitehorse Yard (in St. Clement's Danes'), Long Acre, Buck Street, George Alley in York Buildings, Buckingham Street, Duke Street in York Buildings, Villers Street, the Strand, Durham Yard, King's Street, Church Street, Compton Street (in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields), Brewer's Street and Shugg Lane (in St. Margaret's Westminster). S. P. West. R., 7 Jan., 36 Charles II.

8 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill against John Coast of Pall Mall yeoman, for leaving his cellar open by night as well as by day; running thus, “Juratores pro Domino Rege super sacramentum suum presentant Quod Willelmus Coast nuper de parochia Sancti Martini in Campis infra Libertates . . . Civitatis Burgi et Ville Westmonasterii in comitatu Middlesexie yeoman octavo die Januarii anno regni Domini Regis nostri Caroli Secundi Dei gracia Anglie Scocie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c. tricesimo sexto vi et armis &c. apud parochiam predictam infra Libertates predictas in comitatu predicto quandam cameram *anglice* A Celler ibidem existentem prope stratam publicam et altam regiam viam ibidem vocatam Pall Mall in alta regia via ibidem duos pedes et sex pollices extenden' illicite aperuit *anglice* did open, Et cameram predictam in strata et alta regia via predicta tam per noctem quam per diem apertam et discoopertam *anglice* uncovered fore causavit et remanere permisit, Et racione inde alta regia via ibidem magnopere coarctata fuit *anglice* was streightned In magnum periculum vitarum et mutilacionem membrorum subditorum Domini Regis per stratam predictam per communem viam predictam prope cameram predictam circa legitima negotia sua de tempore in tempus transeuntium, in commune et nocumentum omnium subditorum Domini Regis per communem viam predictam transeuntium &c. . . . Also, on the same file no less than one hundred and eleven similar indictments of as many occupants of cellars in one or another of the four following parishes, to wit, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Mary's Savoy and St. Margaret's Westminster, for opening their cellars and leaving them open, in or near one another of the following public thoroughfares, to wit, Hart Street, Bow Street, Russell Street, York Street, Bridges Street, Exeter Street, King's Street, Rose Street and Sandish Street (in the parish of St. Paul Covent Garden),—Duke Street, Charles Street, St. Alban's Street, and Pall Mall (in St. Martin's-in-the-

Fields),—Swan Yard, White Hart Yard, Drury Lane, and the Strand (in St. Mary's Savoy),—Charles Street, and King's Street (in St. Margaret's Westminster, within the Liberties &c. of Westminster).—Of the 112 individuals indicted for leaving their cellars open and uncovered by night as well as by day no less than nineteen were holders of cellars in or near Pall Mall. No clerical minutes on any one of these bills, touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 22 April, 1 James II.

9 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Paul's Covent Garden co. Midd. between 9 and 11 in the night of the said day, Hugh Baxter late of the said parish yeoman assaulted the Right Honourable the Viscount Lattimer, then being in God's and the late King's peace, and beat, wounded and maltreated the same Viscount Lattimer, so that his life was despaired of. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

10 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate co. Midd. on the said day, Susan Walden, wife of Frank Walden late of the said parish yeoman, knowing Alicia Charles wife of James Charles to be a chairewoman employed at the dwellinghouse of Sir George Jeffries (*sic*) knt. and bart. and at that time Chief Justice of the said late King for pleas &c., still Chief Justice of the Lord now King &c. with the intention of bringing the authority of the said Sir George Jefferies (*sic*) knt. &c. and Sir George himself into odium and contempt, in a loud voice and in the presence and hearing of the said Alice Charles and divers of the lieges and subjects of the said late King spoke these opprobrious and contemptuous words, to wit, "The Lord Cheife Justice Jefferies like a cheating knave as he is hath bal'd many an honest man out of his life and five or sixe the last Cercuit he went" (pointing to the fact that the said Sir George Jefferies knt. and bart. was appointed to take Assizes in the county of York and deliver the gaol of the county of York of the prisoners being in the same). On 13 Oct., 1685, Susan Walden was found 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

13 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances on four several parchments, taken on the 18th or 21st Dec., 36 Charles II. for the appearance of John Boyt of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate pinn-maker, John Colson of Wapping mathematician, Francis Cook of St. Saviour's Southwarke gardiner and Joseph Fells of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields goldsmith at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken at an unlawful Meeting or Conventicle." S. P. R., 13 Jan., 36 Charles II.

17 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill against James Remnant, Patrick Steward, Christopher Rumble, Leonard Wigginton, Richard Glover, John Wood and Valentine Linsey, all seven late of St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. yeomen, for obstinately refusing to take the oath of Alle-

giance, contained in a certain Act of Parliament of 3 James I. when the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex being assembled in open G. Q. Session of Peace at Hicks Hall tendered the same oath to them and required them to take it on the said 17 Jan., 36 Charles II. All seven misdemeanants confessed the indictment, and each of them was fined in the sum of ten pounds. S. P. R., 13 Jan., 36 Charles II.

18 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill for assembling riotously and tumultuously at St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. on the said day, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England, against Phineas Fletcher gentleman, Anne Puckle the wife of Thomas Puckle gentleman, 1 yeoman, 11 wives of yeomen, 18 spinsters, and 5 widows. One of the wives is Katherine Watts wife of . . . Watts yeoman. Clerical minutes certify that on 27th April, 1685, Isabel Mandeville wife of Jeggon Mandeville yeoman, Elizabeth Phelps spinster and Mary Phelps spinster, all three confessed the indictment, and were each fined 6s. 8d., which sum each of the three paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

18 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Samuel Fowler of St. Allhallow's Parva London sugar-baker, John Greeve of St. Bartholomew's-le-Exchange London book-keeper and Edward Lawrence of Moorfields in St. Leonard's Shoreditch gentleman, at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer "for being taken at a conventicle." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

18 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Zachary Hicockes of Woodstrete London wyerdrawer and Thomas Smith of Charterhouse Yard in St. Botolph's Aldersgate, in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of Phineas Fletcher at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer for being att an unlawful Conventicle in Catt Alley neare Long Acre." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

20 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of John Cope of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields butler, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of two sureties in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said John Cope at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to be holden in Hicks Hall "to answer for saying that the King's soldiers were all rogues." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

23 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Ignored Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Bryan late of the said parish, the wife of John Bryan late of the same parish yeoman, in the course of conversation with her said husband, and in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects, spoke these malicious and seditious words, to wit, "I wish the King were dead to see who would fight for the English crowne." G. D. R., 29 April, 1 James II,

23 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances of Richard Adams of London hosier and Charles Hill of St. Andrew's Holborne . . . , in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of John Tunstall at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to be holden at Hicks Hall, to Answer &c. "for speakeing seditious words against the King and Government," S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

24 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, in the course of a conversation held on the said day at St. Andrew's Holborne between George Dixon gentleman, a faithful subject of the said Lord late the King &c., and a certain John Tunstall, a perverse and seditious man, about and concerning a certain treasonable declaration, which had been lately affixed privately and secretly to and upon several market-crosses and parochial churches in the kingdom of Scotland, the said John Tunstall asked the said George Dixon what was contained and specially set forth in the said declaration, and the said George Dixon answered that amongst other things it was stated in the said declaration that it was lawful to destroy the King, to wit, Charles the Second then king, and to overthrowe the same king's government, And That in reply John Tunstall, in the presence and hearing of the said George Dixon and divers of the liêges and subjects of the said late king, seditiously and advisedly said these words, to wit, "I question whether it is treason or not," and yet further in reply to words spoken by George Dixon repeated the same seditious utterance, to wit, "I question whether it is treason or not." Found 'Guilty' by a jury, John Tunstall was fined in the sum of £3 6s. 8d. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

25 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day, for the appearance of 1 brasier, 1 grosser, 1 silk-stocken-maker and 3 laborers at the next S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hicks Hall, "to answer for being taken at a conventicle or unlawfull meeting in the house of Robert Rose of Whitecross Street in the parish of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

26 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Penn of having been present at an unlawful conventicle of more than five persons, held under colour of exercising religion otherwise than according to the Liturgy and Use of the Church of England, at a certain house in St. Margaret's Westminster on 23 Nov., 36 Charles II., and of having taken upon himself to preach to and teach the persons assembled at the said unlawful conventicle; Certifying also that a fine of twenty pounds was imposed by the said J.P. on the said William Penn for his said offence.—This certificate runs in the following words, to wit,—Memorandum quod vicesimo tertio die Novembris anno regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi &c. tricesimo

sexto plures quam quinque persone existentes subditi hujus Regni et ultra etatem sexdecem annorum in conventiculo sive congregatione sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam Ecclesie Anglicane congregati fuere in domo scituata in parochia Sancte Margarete Westmonasteriensis preterquam ii de familia Et quidam Willelmus Penn super se assumpsit predicare et docere in predicto conventiculo ad congregationem sic illicite congregatam contra formam Statuti in hoc casu editi et provisi prout satis mihi constat per sacramenta duorum credibilium testium, videlicet, Elinor Shaftoe et Hester Collingwood unde predictus Willelmus Penn per hoc recordum meum convictus existit et forisfecit summam viginti librarum Et superinde super prefatum Willelmum Penn imposui finem viginti librarum legalis monete Anglie pro offenso suo de bonis et catallis suis levend' esse et distribuend' secundum direccionem statuti predicti In cujus Rei testimonium Ego Thomas Jenner miles unus servientium dicti Domini Regis ad legem Recordator Civitatis London Ac unus Justiciariorum dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu predicto conservandam assignatorum huic Recordo manum et sigillum mea apposui vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno supradicto.

THOMAS JENNER record'

L.S.

C. C. C., 1 James II., No. 7.

26 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—Certificate, under the hand and seal of Sir Thomas Jenner knt. Recorder of London and J.P. for Middlesex, of the conviction of William Penn of having been present at an unlawful conventicle, held under colour of exercising religion &c. in a house lying in St. Margaret's Westminster, on 7 Dec., 36 Charles II., at which conventicle a certain unknown person took upon himself to preach to and teach the individuals gathered together at the said unlawful assembly: Certifying also that a fine of 5s. was imposed by the said Justice of the Peace on the said William Penn for his said offence, and that a further fine of £9 15s. was imposed by the said J.P. on the same William Penn in respect of the offence of the said unknown preacher.—The certificate runs in the following words, to wit,—Memorandum quod septimo die Decembris anno regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi nunc Regis Anglie &c. xxxvi. Willelmus Penn et alii ad numerum quinque personarum et amplius existentium subditorum hujus Regni et ultra etatem sexdecem annorum in conventiculo sive congregatione sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam Ecclesie Anglicane congregati fuere in domo scituata in parochia Sancte Margerete Westmonasteriensis præterquam ii de familia et quedam persona ignota super se assumpsit predicare et

docere in conventiculo predicto ad congregacionem sic illicite congregatam contra formam statuti in hoc casu editi et provisi prout satis mihi constat per sacramenta duorum credibilium testium, videlicet, Hester Collingwood et Elinor Shaftoe unde predictus Willelmus Penn per hoc recordum meum convictus existit et foris fecit summam quinque solidorum Et superinde super prefatum Willelmum Penn imposui finem quinque solidorum legalis monete Anglie pro offenso suo et quia predicator ignotus est et non est inventus ulterius imposui super predictum Willelmum Penn summam novem librarum et quindecim solidorum legalis monete Anglie pro parte offensi ignoti predicatoris predicti de bonis et catallis suis levand' esse (*sic*) et distribuend' secundum direccionem Statuti predicti In cujus rei testimonium Ego Thomas Jenner miles unus servientium dicti Domini Regis ad legem Recordator civitatis London ac unus Justiciariorum dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu predicto conservandam assignatorum huic recordo manum et sigillum mea apposui vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno supradicto.

THO. JENNER Record^r.

L.S.

C. C. C., 1 James II.: No. 7.

28 JANUARY, 36 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, at Nortonfolgate co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Amis late of the said parish yeoman cheated William Head of the same parish feltmaker out of a beaver hat worth fifty shillings, by coming to the said William Amis and affirming, that a certain Thomas Hartley of Hilton co. Stafford esquire needed a beaver hatt, because he was about to marry a certain woman with a portion to the value of fifteen hundred pounds, and that the said Thomas Hartley esq. would return money for the hat, and the said Thomas Amis would pay the fifty shillings for the same hat to the said William Head, upon which representation the said William delivered a hat worth fifty shillings to the said Thomas Amis, whereas there was no truth in the statement about the marriage soon to be had, nor was it true that any such person as Thomas Hartley was then residing at Hilton co. Stafford, as the said Thomas Amis had falsely and fraudulently asserted.—Also, on the same file, two other True Bills against the same Thomas Amis for obtaining goods of two other tradesmen on false pretences. Found 'Guilty' on all three indictments, Thomas Amis was sentenced to pay a fine of three shillings and four pence, and to stand on the pillory for an hour of some day between 10 and 12 a.m. near Shoreditch Church, with a paper on his hat, inscribed with these words, to wit, "For cheateinge severall persons of their goods." G. D. R., 25 Feb., 1 James I.

36 (35 AND 36) CHARLES II.—Besides the particulars touching the convictions of conventiclors, set forth in the foregoing abstracts of

certificates, the C. C. C. 35 and 36 Charles II. afford evidence that 684 individuals, classified in the ensuing table, were convicted of and fined for having been present at unlawful conventicles, held in Middlesex under colour of exercising religion &c. in those years, to wit,

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 3 Bakers | 2 Husbandmen | 1 Surgeon |
| 1 Ballastman | 5 Joyners | 10 Tailors |
| 2 Barbers | 4 Labourers | 2 Tallowchandlers |
| 2 Blockmakers | 1 Lastmaker | 1 Timberman |
| 1 Boddismaker | 1 Leathercutter | 1 Tobacconist |
| 1 Boxmaker | 1 Lighterman | 1 Tripeman |
| 1 Brandyseller | 1 Linendraper | 1 Trunkmaker |
| 5 Bricklayers | 13 Marriners | 1 Upholder |
| 2 Brickmakers | 13 Merchants | 5 Victuallers |
| 1 Butcher | 1 Milliner | 1 Vintner |
| 1 Cabinetmaker | 3 Painters | 2 Watermen |
| 6 Carpenters | 1 Pattenmaker | 7 Weavers |
| 1 Chandler | 1 Pinmaker | 2 Woodmen |
| 4 Cheesemongers | 2 Razormakers | 1 Worstedmaker |
| 2 Clothworkers | 1 Ropemaker | 1 Writing-master |
| 1 Cobbler | 2 Sailmakers | 65 Yeomen |
| 7 Cordwainers | 1 Salter | 89 Undescribed Males |
| 5 Coopers | 2 Sawyers | 89 Undescribed Females |
| 1 Cornchandler | 1 Scrivener | |
| 2 Distillers | 3 Servants | 14 Wives of undescribed Males |
| 2 Drapers | 3 Shipwrights | 1 Wife of gentleman |
| 1 Fisherman | 9 Shoemakers | 1 Wife of merchant |
| 1 Fruiterer | 1 Signmaker | |
| 1 Gentleman | 1 Silkthrower | 83 Wives of yeomen, artisans, craftsmen, or tradesmen |
| 1 Glazier | 3 Smiths | |
| 1 Glover | 2 Stationers | |
| 5 Grocers | 2 Strongwatermen | 83 Widows |
| 1 Haberdasher | 1 Sugarbaker | 79 Spinsters |
| <hr/> 62 individuals | <hr/> 81 individuals | <hr/> 541 |

Convicted of having been present at unlawful religious conventicles, most of these persons were fined five shillings,—the ordinary fine (equivalent, be it remembered, to a fine of twenty-five shillings at the present time) for a conventicler, who had neither allowed a conventicle to be held in his house, nor taken upon himself to preach and teach, nor out of regard to his exceptional affluence or stubbornness was required to pay an additional fine of £9 15s. for the offence of an unknown preacher or a preacher who could not be discovered.

4 FEBRUARY, 37 CHARLES II.—True Bill that, whereas at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day a certain Samuel Palmer and a certain Richard Skinner were in company together in a certain house within the said parish, the aforesaid Richard Skinner then having with himself a certain drum, and the said Richard Skinner and Samuel Palmer then having talk about drum-beating, the said Richard Skinner said the drum which he had with himself was delivered to him on the day on which the Earl of Essex cut his throat (he meaning Arthur the Earl of Essex who was late committed to the Tower of London for high treason, and there as a *felo de se* slew himself) And that one William Wall late of St. Mary's-le-Savoy gentleman, maliciously designing to stir and raise ill feeling against the Lord late King and his government, then and there, on the aforesaid day and in the aforesaid parish, in the presence and hearing of divers of the lieges and subjects of the said late Lord King said and declared the aforesaid Earl Essex did not kill himself in the Tower of London, for that he, the aforesaid William Wall was in the closett (he meaning the room within the Tower, which the said Earl used for his prison) at the same time (meaning the same time at which the said Earl, as it is averred, slew himself). Putting himself on a jury, William Wall was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 29 April, 1 James II.

FURTHER PARTICULARS TAKEN FROM THE GAOL
DELIVERY REGISTER *temp.* CHARLES II.

15 CHARLES II.

. . . . December, 15 Charles II.—Session of Oyer and Terminer, held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street on the 11th and following days of Dec., 15 Charles II., and Session of Gaol Delivery held at the Justice Hall in the Old Baily on the 9th day and following days of the same month—

he puts himself on a jury of the country and the jurors say that he is Guilty: he is fined five marks, and it is adjudged that he be put in and upon the pillory on a market-day at Westminster, and on another day at Charing Crosse and on a third market-day at Newmarket with a paper on his head, showing his offence,

to wit, from the eleventh hour to the twelfth hour a.m. in each of the same several days, and that then he be led back to the King's Gaol of Newgate, there to be safely kept until he has paid the same fine and found good sureties for his good behaviour &c.

William Pearce — for uttering scandalous words against the King (pro propalando verba scandalosa contra Regem).—
G. D. Reg.

18 CHARLES II.

25 April, 18 Charles II.—Session of Oyer and Terminer held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street, and Session of Gaol Delivery held at the Justice Hall in the Old Baily—

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | <i>Judicium q'd ducantur ad Gaolam</i> |
| | William Saunderson | <i>D'ni Regis de Newgate unde venerunt et ibidem super claiam ponantur et quilibet eorum ponatur et abinde ad locum execucionis trahantur et quilibet eorum trahatur et ibidem per colla suspendantur et quilibet eorum per collum suspendatur et viventes ad terram prosternantur et quilibet eorum prosternatur et q'd membra eorum et eorum cujuslibet amputentur et interiora eorum et eorum cujuslibet extra ventres suos capiantur et in ignem ponantur et ibidem comburantur et quod capita eorum et eorum cujuslibet amputentur q'dqne corpus cujuslibet eorum in quatuor partes dividatur et q'd capita et quarteria illa ponantur ubi D'mus Rex ea assignare voluerit.</i> |
| | <i>alias Sanders</i> | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| | John Rathbon | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| | Henry Tucker | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| | Thomas Flynt | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| <i>pro alta prodicione</i> | Thomas Evans | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| | John Milles | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| | William Westcott | |
| | <i>po se cul ca null</i> | |
| | John Cole | |
| | <i>po se non cul nec se retrax</i> | |
| | <i>Capital' Justic'</i> | |
| | John Beech | |
| | <i>po se non cul nec se retrax</i> | |
| | Samuel Swinfen | |

[In English.]

For high
treason

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

William Saunderson alias
Sanders

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

John Rathbon

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

Henry Tucker

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

Thomas Flynt

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

Thomas Evans

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

John Milles

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

William Westcott

he puts himself: Guilty,
no chattels

John Cole

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw him-
self: Nevertheless reprimanded at the order of the chief
Justice

John Beech

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw him-
self

Samuel Swinfen

Judgment, that they be taken
to the Gaol of the Lord
the King whence they came
and there be each of them
put upon a hurdle and
thence be each of them
drawn to the place of
execution, and there be
each of them hung by the
neck, and while still alive
be each thrown upon the
earth, and that the mem-
bers of them and of each
of them be cut off, and
that their entrails and the
entrails of each of them
be taken from out their
bellies and be put upon a
fire and be there burnt,
and that their heads and
the head of each of them
be cut off, and that the
body of each of them be
divided into four parts,
and that those heads and
quarters be put where the
Lord the King shall be
pleased to appoint.

—G. D. Reg.

20 CHARLES II.

(1.) . . April, 20 Charles II.—Session of Oyer and Terminer held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street co. Midd. on 3rd April and following days, 20 Charles II., and Session of Gaol Delivery held on the 1st and following days of the same month at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey.

po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Petrus Messenger—pro alta prodicione
po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Ricardus Bazeley
po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Willelmus Greene
po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Thomas Appletree

po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Edwardus Bedell—pro alta prodicione
po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Ricardus Iattimer

po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Johannes Earle—pro alta prodicione
po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Willelmus Wilkes
po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Willelmus Forde
po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Ricardus Farrall
po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Edwardus Cotton

po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Ricardus Woodward—pro alta prodicione
po se Jur dicunt specialiter prout in dorso indictamenti
 Thomas Lymericke
po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Johannes Richardson

po se non cul nec se retrax'
 Johannes Sharples—pro alta prodicione

[In English.]

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the dorse of the indictment.

Peter Messenger—for high treason

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

Richard Bazeley

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

William Greene

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

Thomas Appletree

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

Edward Bedell—for high treason

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

Richard Lattimer

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

John Earle—for high treason

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

William Wilkes

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

William Forde

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

Richard Farrall

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

Edward Cotton

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

Richard Woodward—for high treason

he puts himself: the Jurors speak specially as in the back of the indictment.

Thomas Lymericke

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

John Richardson

he puts himself: Not Guilty, nor did he withdraw himself.

John Sharples—for high treason

At the close of the entries in the G. D. Reg., touching the proceedings at the Session of Gaol Delivery held at the Justice Hall in the Old Baily on 6th May, 20 Charles II., are set forth the judgments of the

court on Peter Messenger, Richard Bazeley, Edward Cotton, Thomas Lymericke, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be put to death &c. in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits found guilty of high treason: Also the order of the Court touching William Greene, to wit, *Repr' ad inveniend' bonos manucaptor' pro comperencia sua ad prox' Delib'a'c'on' Gaole pro com' Midd. tenend'* = Reprisoned to find good sureties for his appearance at the next Gaol Delivery to be held for the county of Middlesex: Also, the Order of the Court touching Thomas Appletree, to wit, *Remanere in gaola sine ball' super special' veredicc'o' pro prodicione quia Curia ulter (sic) advisare voluit* = To remain in gaol without bail upon a special verdict for treason, because the Court wished to deliberate further on the matter: Also the same order in respect to Richard Lattimer, to wit, *Remanere in gaola sine ball' super special' veredicc'o' pro prodicione, quia Curia ulter advisare voluit*. G. D. Reg.

(2) 9 December, 20 Charles II.—Session of Oyer and Terminer held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Street, and Session of Gaol Delivery held at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey on the 9th day and following days of December, 20 Charles II.—

po se cul ca null I'o cons' est qd' pred'cus Abrahamus Goodman ducat". ad gaolam d'ci D'ni Regis de Newgate unde ven'it et ib'm super claiam ponatur et abinde ad locum execu'on' trahatur et ib'm per collum suspendatur et vivens ad terram prosternatur et qd. membra sua amputentur et interiora sua extra ventrem suum capiantur et in ignem ponantur et ib'm comburentur et q'd caput ejus amputetur q'd que corpus ejus devidatur (sic) et q'd caput et quarteria illa ponantur ubi D'nus Rex ea assignare voluerit.

Abrahamus Goodman—pro verbis proditoriis contra D'num Regem.

[In English.]

he puts himself Not Guilty on a jury of the country, and the jurors say that he is Guilty, and he has no chattels. Wherefore it is adjudged that the said Abraham Goodman be &c. (to wit, be taken back to gaol and from gaol to the place of execution, and there be put to death &c. in the manner prescribed for the execution of felons found Guilty of high treason).

Abraham Goodman—for traitorous words against the Lord the King.
—G. D. Reg.

22 CHARLES II.

13 January, 22 Charles II.—Session of Gaol Delivery held on the said 13th Jan. and on following days of the same month, at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey.—

po se cul finitur quadragint' mercas et committitur gaole dic'i D'ni Regis de Newgate quousq' sol' finem pred' et poni super pilloriam una die apud East-Smithfeild alt'a die apud Ratcliffe Crosse et t'tia die apud Holborn prope Chancery Lane End ab hora undecima ante meridiem usq' horam primam post meridiem ejusd' diei in quolibet dierum pred' cu' papir' super caput ejus ostenden' offensu' suu'. Postea septimo die Junii prox' futur' prefert perdon' D'ni Regis p'missa perdonan'.

Willelmus Haverland—pro insult' super Thomam Stone ea intenc'one ad ipsum Thomam in Virginiam transportand'.

[In English.]

he puts himself: Guilty: he is fined forty marks and is committed to the said Lord the King's Gaol of Newgate until he shall have paid the said fine, and is sentenced to be put upon the pillory one day at East-Smithfeild, another day at Ratcliffe Crosse, and on a third day at Holborn near the End of Chancery Lane, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. of the same day on each of the said days, with a paper on his head showing his offence. Afterwards, on the seventh day of June next to come he produces the pardon of the Lord the King, pardoning the premisses.

William Haverland—for an assault on Thomas Stone, committed with the intention of transporting the same Thomas to Virginia.—G. D. Reg.

23 CHARLES II.

(1.) 10 March, 23 Charles II.—Session of Gaol Delivery held at the Justice Hall in the old Bailey on the said 10th of March and following days of the same month.—

po se cul finitur vigint' mercas et committitur gaole de Newgate quousq' sol' finem pred' et ulterius poni super pilloriam una die mercator' apud le New Exchange et alt'a die apud Pallace Yard prope Westm' Hall gate ib'm ab hora undecima ante merid' usq' horam primam post merid' ejusd' diei in quolibet separalium dierum cum papir' super caput ejus ostendente offens' suu'

Thomas Palmer—pro vendend' libru' seditiosu' vocat' le Direcc'ons to the Painter.

po se cul finit'. vigint' mercas et committit'. ut sup' et ult'ius h'et judiciu' ut antea.

Thomas Palmer—pro vendend' librum seditiosu' vocat' Nehushton.

[In English.]

he puts himself : Guilty : he is fined twenty marks and is committed to the Gaol of Newgate until he shall have paid the said fine, and further [is sentenced] to be put on the pillory on a market day at the New Exchange and on another day at Pallace Yard near Westminster Hall Gate there from the 11th hour a.m. to the first hour p.m. of the same day in each of the several days with a paper setting forth his offense upon his head.

Thomas Palmer—for selling a seditious book called The Directions to the Painter.

he puts himself : Guilty : he is fined twenty marks and is committed as above and further has judgment as before.

Thomas Palmer—for selling a seditious book called Nehushton.
—G. D. Reg.

(2.) 3 May, 23 Charles II.—Session of Gaol Delivery, held on the said 3rd of May and on following days of the same month, at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey.—

Ind' de ult. modo po se cul finitur quinq' mercas et committitur gaole d'c'i D'ni Regis de Newgate quousq' sol' finem pred' et ulterius poni super pilloriam una die mercator' apud Eastsmithfeild altera die extra Temple Barr et t'tia die apud Ratcliffe Crosse ab hora undecima ante merid' usq' horam primam post merid' ejusd' diei in quolibet dierum pred' cum papir' super caput ejus ostendente offensu' suu'.

Johannes Stewart—pro insult' super Willelmum Turner ea intenc'on' ad ipsum transportand' in les Barbadoes.

[In English.]

Indicted at the last Session, he now puts himself : Guilty : he is fined five marks, and is committed to the Lord King's gaol of Newgate until he shall have paid the said fine, and further [is sentenced] to be put upon the pillory on a market day at Eastsmithfeild, on another day outside Temple Barr, and on a third day at Ratcliffe Crosse

from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. of the same day on each of the aforesaid days, with a paper setting forth his offence upon his head.

John Stewart—for an assault on William Turner, committed with the intention of transporting the same William to the Barbadoes.—G. D. Reg.

(3.) 7 June, 23 Charles II.—Session of Gaol Delivery, held on the said 7th of June and following days of the same month, at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey.—

po se cul finitur centum marcas et committitur gaole d'c'i D'ni Regis de Newgate ib'm remanere quousq' sol' finem pred' et ulterius cons' est qd. ponatur super pilloriam uno die apud Tower Hill alio die apud St. Katherine's et altero die in le Strond prope le Maypole ib'm ab hora undecima vsq. horam primam in quolibet die cum papiro super caput suum fixat' ostenden' offensu' suu' et postea finem solvit et suppliciu' subivit tunc Repr' pro bon' manucaptor' capiend' coram aliquo Justic' pacis Com' Midd' pro comperencia sua ad Delib'ac'onem Gaole tunc prox' sequen' dat' Recogn' illius et int'im de se bene gerend'.

Willelmus Thewe—for illicit' transportand' Guildford Slingsby in Virginia.

[In English.]

he puts himself Guilty: he is fined a hundred marks, and is committed to the said Lord King's gaol of Newgate, there to remain until he shall have paid the said fine; and further it is adjudged that he be put upon the pillory one day at Tower Hill, on another day at St. Katherine's, and on another day in the Strond near the Maypole there, from the eleventh hour to the first hour in each day, with a paper fixed upon his head, setting forth his offence, and after he has paid the fine and undergone the punishment that then he be reprimanded for good sureties, to be taken before any J.P. for the county of Middlesex, for his appearance at the Gaol Delivery then next following the date of that Recognition, and for his good behaviour in the mean time.

William Thewe—for unlawfully transporting Guildford Slingsby to Virginia.—G. D. Reg.

FURTHER PARTICULARS TAKEN FROM GAOL
DELIVERY BOOKS *temp.* CHARLES II.

There are preserved at the Clerkenwell Sessions House eight Gaol Delivery Books of eight Gaol Deliveries in 30 Charles II., and eight Gaol Delivery Books of eight Gaol Deliveries in 31 Charles II.—Both sets are much injured by rot; the later set being so defaced as to be illegible in places, and so decayed that under the most careful handling they fall to pieces under the searcher's touch. Still in their present defaced and frail condition, they warrant an opinion that the books never contained any important memoranda touching the Popish Plot that are not set forth in the ensuing notes.

30 CHARLES II.

(1.) 11 December, 30 Charles II. Gaol Delivery of Newgate held at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, before Sir James Edwards knt. Mayor of London, Sir William Scroggs knt. Chief Justice &c.

Po se Jur' exoneratur rem'.

Thomas Whitebread pro prodicione contra dominum Regem.

Po se cul ca nul: trahi Sus' &c.

Will'mus Ireland.

Po se Jur' exoneratur rem'.

Johannes Fenwicke.

Po se cul ca nul: trahi Sus' &c.

Thomas Pickeringe.

Po se cul ca nul: trahi Sus' &c.

John Grove.

The names of the jurors selected and sworn to try these prisoners are set forth in a marginal note, thus, "Nomina juratorum ad triandum Will'us Roberts bart. Phippus Mathews bart., Car' Lée mil, Joshua Gall-yard, Edrus Walford, Joh'es Pulford, Joh'es Byfeild, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Eaglesfeild, Joh'es Foster, Thomas Earnsby, Ric'us Wheeler.

[In English.]

*He puts himself 'Not Guilty' on the jury; he is discharged
—to remain.*

Thomas Whitebread for treason against the Lord the King.

He puts himself on the jury who declare him Guilty ; he has no chattels : To be drawn and hung &c.

William Ireland.

He puts himself ' Not Guilty ' on the jury : he is discharged —to remain.

John Fenwick.

He puts himself ' Not Guilty ' on the jury, who declare him ' Guilty ' ; he has no chattels :—To be drawn hung &c.

Thomas Pickeringe.

He puts himself on the jury who declare him ' Guilty ' : he has no chattels :—To be drawn hung &c.

John Grove.

Names of the jurors to try :—Sir William Roberts bart., Sir Phillip Mathews bart., Sir Charles Lee knt., Joshua Gallyard, Edward Walford, John Pulford, John Byfeild, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Eaglesfeild, John Foster, Thomas Earnsby, Richard Wheeler.—G. D. Book.

(2.) 15 January, 30 Charles II. The most momentous trials at G. D. of this date resulted in verdicts against—

(1.) Francis Jones convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(2.) William Bray convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to be hung.

(3.) Ann Sly, spinster, convicted of murdering her female infant-child and sentenced to be hung.

(4.) John Adlam, *alias* Ayleworth, convicted of traitorously remaining in England, and sentenced to be drawn hung &c.

(5.) William Atkinson convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(6.) Anthony Tiley convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(7.) George Browne convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(8.) John Butler convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(9.) Richard Mills convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(10.) Christopher Bruncker convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(11.) George Kenneyon convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(12.) Timothy Smith convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(13.) Margaret Wells convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung. To stay execution of the sentence, Margaret Wells pleaded pregnancy ; but a jury of matrons found her Not Pregnant : " Ideo fiat executio."

(14.) Robert Fawkes convicted of murdering a base-born female infant, and sentenced to be hung.

The record of John Adlam *alias* Ayleworth's trial runs thus :

po se cul' ca n'l trahi sus &c.

Joh'es Adlam als' Ayleworth proditorie rem' in Anglia existen' subdit' nat' in dominio Regis.

[In English.]

he puts himself: the jury say he is guilty: he has no chat-tels:—to be drawn hung &c.

John Adlam *alias* Ayleworth for traitorously remaining in England, being a subject born in the dominion of the King.—G. D. Book.

31 CHARLES II.

(1.) 30 April, 31 Charles II. The Book of the G. D. of Newgate, held at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey before Sir James Edwards knt. Mayor of London, Sir William Scroggs knt. Ch. J. &c. and others,

po se cul S^s.

(a) Joh'es Morgan pro rem' ut sacerdos Roman.

[In English.]

he puts himself: the jurors say he is guilty,—to be hung.

John Morgan for remaining as a Roman Priest.

(b) *po se.*

{ George Wakeman Bar pro alta prodicione pro conspirand' mortem Regis et pro subvertion' Gubernac'on' huj' regni et alterando religion.

po se.

{ Willelmus Marshall.

po se.

{ Willelmus Rumley.

po se.

{ Jacobus Corker pro alta prodic'one pro cons'ili.

[In English.]

he puts himself.

{ Sir George Wakemam bart.—for high treason in conspiring to bring about the death of the King, the overthrow of the government of this kingdom, and change of religion.

he puts himself.

{ William Marshall.

he puts himself.

{ William Rumley.

he puts himself.

{ James Corker—for high treason in a like manner.

G. D. Book,

(2.) 5 June, 31 Charles II. The Book of the G. D. of Newgate, held at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey before Sir James Edwards knt. Mayor of London, Sir William Scroggs knt. Ch. J. &c. and others, contains the following entry :—

po se cul ca nl' Sus &c. Trahatur &c.
 Thomas White als Whitebread—pro alta prodicione contra
 D'um Regem.
po se cul ca nl' Sus.
 Joh'es Fenwicke.
po se cul ca nl' Sus.
 Will'us Harcourt als Harrison.
po se cul ca nl' Sus.
 Joh'es Gavan.
po se cul ca nl' Sus.
 Anthonius. Turner (?)

[In English.]

*he puts himself: the jurors say that he is Guilty: he has no
 chattels: Let him be hung &c. drawn &c.*
 Thomas White *alias* Whitebread—for high treason against the
 Lord the King.
*he puts himself: the jurors say that he is Guilty; he has no
 chattels: Let him be hung.*
 John Fenwicke.
*he puts himself: the jurors say that he is Guilty: he has no
 chattels:—Let him be hung.*
 William Harcourt *alias* Harrison.
*he puts himself: the jurors say that he is Guilty: he has no
 chattels: Let him be hung.*
 John Gavan.
*he puts himself: the jurors say that he is Guilty: he has no
 chattels: Let him be hung.*
 Anthony Turner.

(3.) 16 July, 31 Charles II. The Book of the Gaol Delivery of Newgate, held on the 16th and divers following days of July in Charles the Second's 31st regnal year at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, before Sir James Edwards knt. Mayor of London, Sir William Scroggs knt. Ch. J. &c. and others contains the following entries :—

(a) *Ind . . . ult tunc po se modo non cul nec se retr.*

Joh'es Fleminge—pro proditorie remanen' in Anglia existen' Sacerdos Romanus.

[In English.]

Indicted at the last . . . , he then put himself: the jurors now say that he is not Guilty, and did not fly.

John Fleming—for traitorously remaining in England, he being a Roman Priest.

(b) *po se non cul nec se retr.*

Georgius Wakeman—pro alta prodic'one pro conspirando mortem Domini Regis pro subvertione Gubernac' huj' Regni et alterando religion.

po se non cul nec se retr.

Willelmus Marshall.

po se non cul nec se retr.

Willelmus Rumley.

po se non cul nec se retr.

Jacobus Corker.

In English.

he puts himself: the jurors say he is not Guilty and did not fly.

George Wakeman—for high treason, for conspiring to compass the death of the Lord the King, in order to overthrow the government of this kingdom and change the religion.

he puts himself: the jurors say he is not Guilty and did not fly.

William Marshall.

he puts himself: the jurors say he is not Guilty and did not fly.

William Rumley.

he puts himself: the jurors say he is not Guilty and did not fly.

James Corker—for high treason for like purpose.

32 CHARLES II.

21 April, 32 Charles II. The Book of the Gaol Delivery of Newgate, held on the 21st and following days of April in Charles the Second's 32nd regnal year at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, before Sir Robert Clayton knt. Mayor of London and Sir . . . Jones knt. one of the King's Justices ad placita coram ipso Rege tenenda, and others, comprises notes of trials resulting in verdicts against

(1.) Joseph Rumney convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(2.) Mathew Smith convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(3.) Henry Weller convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to be hung.

(4.) Ralph Cooke convicted of coining false money and sentenced to be drawn and hung.

(5.) William Underwood convicted of coining false money, and sentenced to be drawn and hung.

(6.) Martha Cooke convicted of coining false money, and sentenced to be drawn and hung.—Execution of this sentence was stayed because Martha Cooke pleaded pregnancy and was found pregnant.

(7.) Elizabeth Richardson, convicted of traitorously diminishing the current money of this kingdom, and sentenced to be drawn and hung.

(8.) Edward Richardson convicted of traitorously diminishing the current coin of this kingdom and sentenced to be hung.

(9.) John Ralphes convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(10.) Clement Snells convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung.

(11.) Sarah Ewen convicted of larceny and sentenced to be hung.

(12.) Mary Northam, convicted of larceny and sentenced to be hung. She was reprieved by the Court after judgment.

(13.) William Harvey, convicted of house-breaking, and sentenced to be hung.

(14.) Eliza Hicks, convicted of larceny and sentenced to be hung.

(15.) Dorothy Thomas, convicted of larceny and sentenced to be hung. Execution of the sentence was stayed, because she was found pregnant.

(16.) Daniel Macharty, convicted of traitorously remaining in England, he being a Roman Priest, and sentenced to be drawn, hanged and quartered &c.

(17.) Sarah Mason, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to be hung. She was reprieved by the Court after judgment.

(18.) Mary Dashalshire *alias* Duck, convicted of larceny and sentenced to be hung. She was reprieved by the Court after judgment.

(19.) Jane Steward, convicted of larceny and sentenced to be hung. She pleaded pregnancy, but a jury of matrons found her not pregnant. She was however reprieved by the Court after judgment.

The record of Daniel Macharty's trial &c. runs thus,

Ind Febr' ult modo po se cul ca n'l trahi Sus et in quatuor partes &c.

Daniel Macharty pro proditorie rem' in Anglia existen' Sacerdos Romanus.

[In English.]

Indicted in February last, he now puts himself on a jury who say that he is Guilty: he has no chattels:—to be drawn, hung and divided into four parts.

Daniel Macharty—for traitorously remaining in England, he being a Roman Priest.—G. D. Book.

INDICTMENTS, RECOGNIZANCES, CORONERS' IN-
QUISITIONS-POST-MORTEM, CERTIFICATES OF
CONVICTIONS OF CONVENTICLERS, ORDERS AND
MEMORANDA *temp.* JAMES II.

15 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Mascall late of the said parish yeoman and divers other malefactors to the number of five persons riotously and tumultuously assembled, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England, to the terror of the people of the said Lord the King, the disturbance of the said King's peace, and the evil example of all other delinquents in this respect. Thomas Mascall confessed the indictment and was fined twelve pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

15 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Edward Freind 'brocher' and George Reede gentleman, both of St. Clemon's Deanes at May Poule Alley, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Edward Freind and George Reede at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer the complaint of William Mayes and others, being suspected to have severall cloaths stole from the Granideeres belonging to the Queenes Troope." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

15 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Maskett of St. Tules (*sic*) Southwarke waterman and Humphrey Burroughs of Whitechappell weaver, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Thomas Maskett at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hicks Hall, to answer &c. "for preaching." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

16 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, on the said day and on divers other occasions before and afterwards at St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd. and divers other places of the said county, Richard Hookam late of St. James's Clarkenwell laborer wandered abroad, carrying about with him a wooden cart and a rotatory wheel, and crying and vociferating in a loud voice in and through the places and lanes in the said county these words, to wit, 'Have you any knives to grind?' with the intencion

of colouring his said vagrancy, and escaping punishment for the same. Richard Hookam confessed the indictment, and was fined twelve pence. S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

21 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Gascoyne Sedgewick and William White, both of St. Giles's Cripplegate, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Gascoyne Sedgewick and William White at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to give evidence "against Peter Henshaw constable of the Liberty of Norton Folgate, for suffering an unlawfull Preacher or teacher to escape, being in his custody." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

23 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Miles Musgrave and John Sherborn, both of the Tower of London laborers, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Miles Musgrave and John Sherborn at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to "give evidence against John Jones for speaking treasonable words against our Sovereigne Lord the King." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

24 FEBRUARY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizance of Andrew Snape of Hampton Court serjeant-farrier, in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Andrew Snape at the present S. P. for Middlesex, "to give evidence against Richard Deeley for speaking words of the next Parliament, supposed to be seditious words." S. P. R., 23 Feb., 1 James II.

2 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, in the course of conversation which he had with a certain person to the jurors unknown about and concerning the Lord now King and James Duke of Monmouth, John Hathaway late of the said parish yeoman maliciously and seditiously spoke in a loud voice, and in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects, these seditious words, to wit, "I would fight for the Duke of Monmouth, and if that Monmouth had the better and the King was to bee killed, rather then the King should not bee killed I would doe it." This indictment was taken upon Commission of Oyer and Terminer. Declared 'Guilty' by a jury, it was adjudged that John Hathaway should pay a fine of £6 13s. 4d. and that in the forenoon of the next Wednesday, he should be stript from the middle upwards, and be publicly whipt upon his back at the hinder part of a cart, until his body should be bloody, from a certain place called The Maypole in East Smithfeild to a certain other place called Ratcliffe Crosse, and that he should be committed to Newgate Gaol, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine and undergone the said punishment. S. P. R., 7 Dec., 1 James II.

4 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Frances Smith of Westminster spinster, John Young dancing-master and Anthony Turner

drawer, in the sum of forty pounds each ; For the appearance of the said Frances Smith, John Young and Anthony Turner at the next S. P. for Middlesex, then and there to "give evidence against Thomas Child for speaking treasonable words." That the matter came to nothing appears from the attached letter of Richard Graham, announcing that "Mr. Attorney consents that Thomas Child and the prosecutors be discharged of their recognizances." S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II.

10 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that Thomas Johnson, late of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., being on the said day a soldier (not a captain immediately retained by the king), and as a soldier at the garrison of Sheerness co. Kent being engaged to serve the Lord the King without having leave to do so withdrew himself from the said garrison and service, and was taken and arrested for the said felony on 24 July, 1 James II. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields aforesaid. No clerical notes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 26 August, 1 James II.

17 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, on the said 17 March, 1 James II., and on divers other days and occasions before and after the said day, at St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. and at divers other places in the same county, Anthony Sanders late of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate laborer, an idle and vagrant person, wandered abroad, carrying about certain kettles and skellets and other articles of merchandise, and crying in a loud voice these words, to wit, "Have you any worke for a tinker?"—Also, a similar True Bill against John George late of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields laborer, for wandering abroad and crying aloud in the said parish, in the same unseemly and unlawful manner. Both tinkers confessed the indictment and were each fined three shillings and four pence. S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II.

18 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Deborah Hawkins wife of Richard Hawkins late of the said parish yeoman *alias* Deborah Hawkins spinster, designing and maliciously intending to procure and rouse ill feeling against the said Lord the King &c. audaciously and seditiously uttered, in the course of conversation with Mary Bennett spinster of and concerning the death of the late King Charles the Second, these wicked and seditious words, to wit, "Before the King (to wit, King James II.) shall be crowned, this head of mine shall goe off, and before that day comes there will be a greate deal of bloodshed," and also spoke in presence and divers of the said now King's lieges and subjects these words in contempt of the said king, to wit, "Hee is noe King but an Elective King, and if there were warrs as I believe there will be, I will put on breeches myself to fight for the Duke of Monmouth." On 26th Feb. 2 James II. she put herself 'Not Guilty,' and on the . . . th Feb. she was found 'Guilty

by a jury and was fined 13s. 4d., it being further adjudged that on the 4th of March she should be put on the pillory for an hour near the Turnstile in Holborn, having on her head a paper setting forth her offence. S. P. R., 22 Feb., 2 James II.

20 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill for not going to church, chapel or any other usual place of common prayer, during one month beginning on the said day, against Mary Baines widow, Stephen Stanes carpenter, Elizabeth Hanson wife of John Hanson sailor, Richard Taylor rope-maker, Mary Willis the wife of William Willis sailor, Thomas Walker yeoman, all six late of Stepney co. Midd., and Thomas Hollis late of St. Trinity's Minorites yeoman. Stephen Stanes and Thomas Walker were convicted on failing to appear and surrender themselves &c. All the others appeared, when process was stayed against each of them, until the King should be pleased to order otherwise. Of Mary Willis alone is proof of conformity recorded. S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II.

22 MARCH, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Abraham Wardner of Red Bull Yard in Clerkenwell framework-knitter and John Camden of Aldersgate Street joyner, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of Absolom Chamberlaine at the present S. P., to answer to what shall "bee objected against him by Michael Tod gentleman, for publishing a libellous paper intituled *Strange and Wonderfull News concerning his Grace James Duke of Monmouth and Ford Lord Gray*." S. P. R., 27 April, 1 James II.

13 APRIL, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney, co. Midd. on the said day, John Maynard late of the said parish yeoman, intending to bring Sir William Smyth bart. and J.P. for Middlesex into infamy and odium &c. maliciously and scandalously in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects spoke these words in a loud voice, to wit, "I wish they was hangd that was the occasion of Paveing" *i. e.* paving a certain highway within the said parish. John Maynard confessed the indictment: but the bill bears no clerical minute touching his punishment. S. P. R., 2 June, 1 James II.

17 APRIL, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill against Jonas Parnell, one of the churchwardens of Endfield co. Midd., for official negligence in respect to the execution of four several warrants, for levying four several sums of twenty pounds by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of William Parnell of Endfeild aforesaid, in accordance with the Act of Parliament for hindering and suppressing seditious conventicles, the said William Parnell having been convicted of allowing an unlawful conventicle to be held on four several occasions in his house in the said parish. On 8 Oct., 1685, Jonas Parnell confessed the indictment and was fined in the sum of twelve pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

23 APRIL, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Chelsey co. Midd. on the said day, Susan Bowcher wife of . . . Bowcher late of the said parish yeoman *alias* Susan Bowcher of the said parish spinster, with the intention of defrauding Elizabeth Berry wife of Thomas Berry, fraudulently uttered in payment to the said Elizabeth two milled shillings that were fraudulently gilt so as to resemble two pieces of the King's current gold money called guineys.—Similar True Bill against Joseph Rosse of Chelsey yeoman for uttering on 5 May, 1 James II., to the same Elizabeth Berry a milled shilling so gilt as to resemble a guiney, and imposing the said counterfeit piece of money upon her as a guiney. Found 'Guilty' by jurors on 13 July, 1685, Susan Bowcher and Joseph Rosse were each fined in the sum of twenty pounds, and committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain until the fine should have been paid. S. P. R., 2 June, 1 James II.

1 MAY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, John Noades late of the said parish yeoman, and then one of the headboroughs of the same parish, designing to disturb the King's peace, and to render Sir William Smyth bart. and J.P. for Middlesex hateful and infamous not only to the said King's lieges and subjects inhabiting the said parish, but to all the lieges and subjects of the Lord the King, and also to all persons who then knew and in future time should come to know him, in a loud voice and in the presence and hearing of divers of the said king's lieges and subjects maliciously, scandalously, contemptuously and advisedly spoke these words, to wit, "I care not a turd for Sir William Smyth." On 13 June, 1685, John Noades confessed the indictment, and was fined 13s. 4d., which he paid to the Sheriff in Court. S. P. R., 2 June, 1 James II.

10 MAY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances for the appearance of Benjamin Browne of Houndsditch London calender, Ann Jackson the wife of John Jackson . . . , and John Barrow of George Street weaver, at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to be holden at Hicks Hall, in order that Benjamin Browne and Ann Jackson may "answer for being at a riotous and tumultuous Assembly," and that John Barrow "may answer for suffering a riotous and tumultuous Assembly to be held in his house on the said 10th day of May." S. P. R., 2 June, 1 James II.

2 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's-le-Savoy co. Midd. on the said day, John Gorden late of the said parish laborer assaulted William Dyson, and then and there slew and murdered the same William Dyson, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the left part of his belly near the navel, of which wound he then and there instantly died. Found 'Guilty,' John Gorden was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 4 June, 1 James II.

8 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, whereas a certain Robert

Parrott late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. . . ., was arrested and taken into custody at Taunton co. Somerset on 27 May, 1 James II., on suspicion of traitorously inciting and promoting the rebellion in the West of England against the Lord now King, nevertheless on 8th June in the said year at St. Leonard's Shoreditch, a certain John Wicks late of last-named parish clerk and then vicar of the same parish, and George Ricketts late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch yeoman and John Tue late of the same last named parish yeoman in behalf and in favour of the same Robert Parrott falsely certified and caused it to be certified that the same Robert Parrott was of peaceable disposition and had then lately and afore lived well and quietly in the said parish of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, with intention that the said Robert Parrott should by colour of the said false certificate be discharged from custody, and allowed to go whither he should be pleased to go. John Wicks, George Ricketts and John Tue all three confessed the indictment; whereupon John Wicks was fined £3 6s. 8d., George Ricketts was fined £26 13s. 4d., and John Tue was fined £1 3s. 8d., which fines they respectively paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

10 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's Cripplegate co. Midd., Samuel Warner late of the said parish, a perverse and seditious man, in the presence and hearing of one John Newman and of divers others of the King's lieges and subjects, spoke with a malicious and seditious purpose these scandalous words, to wit, "Argile did well, and it is well any body stand up for our liberties, for all the laws of the land are against him that hath it;" and that further, in reply to the said John Newman's remark "You will speak ill of the king," the said Samuel Warner answered "He hath taken upon him more than his right." Found 'Guilty,' Samuel Warner was sentenced to be whipt and to find good sureties for his good behaviour, during the next seven years. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

14 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Samuel Langdale salter, Evan Davies glazier, Samuel Balls salter, Joseph Coleman tin-plate-worker, Henry Marten frame-work-knitter, John Collier cordwainer, John Langley merchant, Francis Roberts instrument-maker, John Reading weaver and Josiah Dilley brasier, all late of Stepney aforesaid, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration, otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England. Samuel Balls pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but died before trial. No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case against Francis Roberts and Josiah Dilley. John Collier, John Langley and John Reading all confessed the indictment, and were fined in various sums, which they severally paid to the said Sheriff in court; John Langley being fined

13s. 4d., John Collier and John Reading being each fined 10s. Abandoning previous pleas of 'Not Guilty,' all the others on 24 Aug. 1685 confessed the indictment, and were fined in various sums; Samuel Langley being fined in 5s. and committed to the New Prison, until he should have paid the fine; Evan Davies being fined 5s., which he paid to the Sheriff in Court; Joseph Coleman being fined 6s. 8d. and committed to the New Prison, until he should have paid the fine; and Henry Marten being fined 5s. and committed to the New Prison, until he should have paid the fine.—S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

17 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. on the said day, William Gard and William Cole, both late of the same parish laborers, with certain keys called picklock keyes opened the lock on the door of the shop of Elizabeth Brook widow, with the intention of stealing and carrying off the goods and chattels, then being within the said shop. Found 'Guilty' each of the culprits was sentenced to pay a fine of three shillings and fourpence, and to be whipt from Algate to Temple Barr, and to be committed to prison, there to remain until &c.—G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

22 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken before Lord Jeffreys, of William Tibballs laborer and Phillipp Higgins taylor, both of Old Bedlam co. Midd., in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the said William Tibballs and Phillipp Higgins, at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, "to give evidence against William Eales for treason and other misdemeanours," Signed, Jeffreys. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

22 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Gregory Page of Tower Hill co. Midd. merchant, in the sum of five hundred pounds and . . . Goodin of St. Paul's Shadwell gentleman in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds: For the appearance of the said Gregory Page at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to be holden at Hicks's Hall. He appeared, and was then delivered in bail to Frank Johnson of Wapping gentleman, bound in the sum of five hundred pounds, and John Kentee of Wapping fishmonger, bound in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds. S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

28 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Robert Jones and Richard Waring, both of Preston co. Radnor laborers, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Robert Jones and Richard Waring at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex to be holden at Hickes Hall, "to give in evidence against John Foster for drinking the late Duke of Munmouth's health and speaking other seditious words." S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

29 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before Lord Jeffreys, of Cornelius Clanchy and George Caworth, both of St.

Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., in the sum of one hundred pounds each: For the appearance of the said Cornelius Clanchy and George Caworth at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, "to give evidence against Denis Daley for seditious words." Signed Jeffreys. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

29 JUNE, 1 JAMES II.—An ignored indictment against John Foster late of Isleworth co. Midd., a seditious and ill-disposed person, for drinking the health of James late Duke of Monmouth, at that time a traitor towards The Lord now King, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said king's lieges and subjects, for the purpose of exciting sedition against the Lord the King. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

1 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Samuel Alderton late of the said parish laborer, being retained as a soldier (not a captain &c.) to serve the Lord the King in his wars, withdrew from the said service without licence to do so. Found 'Guilty,' the said Samuel Alderton was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

4 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate on the said day, Rebecca Jadd widow, Thomazine the wife of Christopher Lamb cordwainer, Mary Challis widow, Marcia Tooley widow, and Sara Fox wife of William Fox taylor, all late of the said parish, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled themselves, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration, otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England. All five confessed the indictment, and were each fined six shillings and eight pence, which sum each paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

4 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate on the said day, William Cooper weaver, Mark Hawkins weaver, Thomas Hawkins weaver, Thomas Hill weaver, Robert Good husbandman, Valentine Lindsey cook, Abraham Stacey cook, Symon Brunt taylor, William Russell taylor, John Walter yeoman, Alice Prior widow and Ellen Bankes the wife of Thomas Bankes taylor, unlawfully and riotously assembled, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England. William Cooper confessed the indictment and was fined £1 6s. 8d., and was committed to the New Gaol, there to remain until he should have paid the fine. Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty' Mark Hawkins confessed the indictment and was fined 13s. 4d. which he paid to the Sheriff in court. Thomas Hill confessed the indictment, and was fined £1 6s. 8d., and was committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the fine. Robert Good confessed the indictment and was fined . . . , which he paid to the Sheriff in court. Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,'

Valentine Lindsey confessed the indictment, and was fined 13s. 4d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' Abraham Stacey on 24 Aug., 1685, confessed the indictment, and was fined 6s. 8d., which he paid to the Sheriff in court. In like manner abandoning previous pleas of 'Not Guilty,' Symon Brunt and John Walter confessed the indictment and were each fined 13s. 4d., which fines were paid to the Sheriff in court. Alice Prior confessed and was fined five shillings. Abandoning previous pleas of 'Not Guilty,' William Russell and Ellen Bankes both confessed and were fined 6s. 8d., which fine each of them paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

6 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields within the Liberties &c. of Westminster on the said day, William Hoyington late of the said parish laborer, a pernicious and seditious person, in the course of conversation with a certain John Panckhurst concerning the rebellion and open war then being levied against the said Lord the King by James late Duke of Monmouth and other persons to the jurors unknown, spoke in a loud voice these seditious words, to wit, "I will not take up arms for the King, but if I could but get downe into the West, I would assist the Duke of Monmouth, for I doe not question (?) a collonell's place." No clerical minutes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 5 Oct., 1 James II.

7 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Anne Hoult wife of James Hoult, there lying dead: With Verdict of jurors, saying that on the 5th instant, Henry Morgan late of the said parish gentleman and William White late of the same parish laborer assaulted the said Anne Hoult, and that the said Henry Morgan slew and murdered her, by giving her with a rapier a mortal wound in the left part of her belly near the naval, of which wound she languished at the said parish from the said 5th of August until the 7th day of the same month, on which last-named day she died of the same wound: And That William White was present at the said felony and murder, and aided and encouraged the said Henry Morgan to do and perpetrate it: And That immediately after the said felony and murder by him done and perpetrated in the manner aforesaid, the aforesaid Henry Morgan "made flight" (*quod predictus Henricus Morgan immediate post feloniam et murdrum predictum per ipsum modo ac forma predictis factum ac perpetratum apud parochiam Sancte Margarete Westmonasterii infra libertates predictas in comitatu predicto fugam fecit.*) It is worthy of observation that the jurors, after recording Henry Morgan's "flight," forbear to say that he withdrew himself to places to the jurors unknown.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the same

Henry Morgan gentleman and William White gentleman for the same murder; from a clerical note on which indictment it appears that William White gentleman (styled laborer in the Inquisition) put himself on trial and was acquitted. No clerical note over Henry Morgan's name. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

10 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas How late of the said parish yeoman, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects, falsely and wickedly and seditiously spoke these words, to wit, "You must all bee papists, for there is a ship loaden with beads come, and you must learne to tell your beads." This bill was taken at Session of Oyer and Terminer. Found 'Guilty' by a jury on 12 Dec., 1685, Thomas How was fined £13 6s. 8d., and was committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine. S. P. R., 7 Dec. 1 James II.

10 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the said day, when a certain Francis Hulcupp in the society of divers other persons began to drink the health of our most serene Lord James the Second by God's grace King of England &c., a certain Thomas King late of the said parish clerk, a perverse and disaffected person, refused to drink the health, and in the presence and hearing of divers of the king's lieges and subjects, uttered these seditious words in a loud voice, to wit, "I care not a fart for the King, neither do I love him." This bill was taken upon Commission of Oyer and Terminer. Thomas King confessed the indictment and was fined £1 6s. 8d. S. P. R., 13 July, 1 James II.

15 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's within the Liberties of Westminster on the said day, William Pratt late of the said parish within the said Liberties yeoman, a seditious and disaffected person, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects spoke these false, seditious and scandalous words, to wit, "The Queene is the Pope's bastard. It is no treason to speake against the Queene, because she never was crowned with the Crowne of England; and I will be the death of them, that was the death of the Duke of Monmouth, if I'm to be pared to death with a razor." Found 'Guilty,' William Pratt was sentenced to pay a fine of three shillings and four pence, and to be whipt from Temple Barr to Charing Crosse. G. D. R., 26 August, 1 James II.

16 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the said date contains the following entries touching prisoners within the gaol, to wit, (1) Samuella Warner and Thomas Glover, committed by William Cleeve esq.; Samuella Warner being charged upon oath for speaking treasonable words against his Majestie, and Thomas Glover, charged upon

oath for countenancing and abetting the said Warner in uttering the said treasonable words : Dat. 10 July, 1685.—(2) Oliver Sheires, committed by Sir W^m. Smith, baronet, charged upon the oathes of Captain Joseph Monck and M^{rs}. Anne Chester, for publishing false and scandalous news.—(3) William Eales, committed by the Rt. Hon. George Jeffreys Lord Cheife Justice of England, accused upon oath of High Treason, for endeavouring to subvert the government of this Kingdome and to levy warr against his Majestie : Dat. 22 June, 1685.—(4) John Reeve, committed by William Cleeve esq., accused of being a nonconformist minister : Dat. 22 June, 1685.—(5) Thomas Harford and Elizabeth Soreby, committed by Thomas Cheeke esq., suspected to be confederate with the rebells now in armes, divers arms being privately hid and found in their houses.—(6) Thomas Pletso, Robert Ashe, Nathaniel Stronge, John Halfe, committed by Henry Reynell esq. upon suspicion that they intended to assist the rebells now in armes, they being travelling westward : Dat. 16 June, 1685.—(7) Dennis Dayley, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble}. George Lord Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of England, charged upon oath for High Treason in sayeing the late Duke of Monmouth had as good a title to the Crowne as the Kinge : Dat. 29 June, 1685.—(8) John Foster, committed by Richard Downton esq., for sayeing he had a mind to drincke a good health, which health was the Duke of Monmouth's, and told a soldjer who stood by him, that he hoped he was of his mind : Dat. 30 June, 1685.—(9) Tracy Panceford, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble}. George Lord Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of England, accused upon oath for High Treason, for endeavouring to subvert the government of this kingdome : Dat. 19 June, 1685.—(10) William Disney, committed by the same Lord Jeffreys, accused by the oathes of severall witnesses for High Treason, for conspiringe the death of our Sovereigne Lord the Kinge, and for exciting persons to levy warr against his Majestie and his government : Dat. 16 June, 1685.—(11) Robert Francis esq., committed by Thomas Smith esq., charged upon oath for thrusting a stick at Thomas Dangerfeild into the coach comeing from Tyburn and running it into his eye, whereby he is in danger of losing his life : Dat. 4 July, 1685.—(12) William Cooper, Marke Hawkin, Thomas Hill, Robert Good, Valentine Endsey, Simon Brant, John Walters, William Russell, Abraham Stacey, committed by Sir William Smith knt. and bart. and others, upon suspicion that they are dangerous persons, they being mett with many others at the house of John Walters, and refused to give any accompt of themselves, therefore looked upon to bee likely to assist the traitors, now in rebellion : Dat. 4 July, 1685. G. D. R., 16 July, 1 James II.

20 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co.

Midd. on the said day and other days before and afterwards, William Ring late of the said parish tailor conspired to kill the Lord now King and to change, alter and subvert the ancient government of the country : And that, knowing a certain Joseph Holloway and Henry Lawrence traitorously had conspired the said King's final death and destruction, and together with other traitors to the jurors unknown had raised war and rebellion against the same Lord the King, the aforesaid William Ring traitorously and as a false traitor did on the said day and at the said parish traitorously harbour, comfort and maintain the same Joseph Holloway and Henry Lawrence and give them food and drink. Found 'Guilty,' the said William Ring was sentenced to be executed, in the manner prescribed for culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 14 Oct., 1 James II.

26 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's-le-Savoy on the said day, Thomas Gardner late of the said parish laborer assaulted Roland Lytton esq. in the high-way, and then and there robbed him of a silver-hilted sword worth forty-eight shillings. Found 'Guilty,' Thomas Gardner was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 26 August, 1 James II.

27 JULY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizance of William Shatter of Drury Lane in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields . . . , in the sum of one hundred pounds : For the appearance of the said William Shatter at the next G. S. P., to be held at Hixes Hall, then and there to "give evidence against Richard Walker for speakeinge treasonable words against the Queen's Majesty." S. P. R., 24 Aug., 1 James II.

16 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill, for unlawfully and riotously assembling on the said day at St. Andrew's Holborn, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England, against *seven* individuals, to wit, 2 yeomen and 5 spinsters. Clerical minutes touching Grace Andrew spinster and Mary Mackmillion spinster show that on 22 Feb., 1685, both confessed the indictment, and were each fined twelve pence. No other clerical minutes on the bill. S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

16 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling at St. Andrew's Holborn on the said day, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England, against *fifteen* humble and obscure individuals, to wit, 8 yeomen, 1 taylor, 1 yeoman's wife, 4 spinsters, and 1 widow. A clerical minute certifies that on 7th Dec. George Hudson yeoman confessed the indictment and was fined five shillings, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. No other clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings on the bill. S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

16 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill, for unlawfully and riotously assembling at St. Andrew's Holborn on the said day, under colour of

performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than in accordance with the laws of this kingdom of England, against *thirteen* obscure and humble individuals, to wit, 5 yeomen, 1 yeoman's wife, 6 spinsters, 1 widow. A clerical minute over the name of Mary Upton spinster certifies that she confessed the indictment, and was fined 3s. 4d., which she paid to the Sheriff in court. No clerical minute touching subsequent proceedings in the case against the other twelve persons. S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

19 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the night of the said day, Ellen Steele late of the said parish spinster broke into the dwelling-house of the Most Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Carteret, and there stole and carried off a silver sugar caster worth three pounds and fifteen shillings, a silver chafing-dish worth fifty shillings and two silver salts worth thirty shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Lady Elizabeth Carteret. Acquitted of burglary, but found 'Guilty' of the larceny, Ellen Steele was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 26 August, 1 James II.

20 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's Whitechapple co. Midd. on the said day and at divers times before and afterwards, John Fernely late of the said parish . . . conspired and designed to bring the said Lord now King to death and final destruction, and to raise war and rebellion against the said Lord the King: And that, knowing a certain James Burton had traitorously conspired and imagined the death and destruction of the said Lord the King, and together with other traitors to the jurors unknown had traitorously raised war and rebellion within this kingdom of England against the said Lord the King, the said John Fernely at the aforesaid parish and on the aforesaid day did wickedly and traitorously harbour, comfort and maintain the said James Burton, and give him food and drink. Found 'Guilty,' John Fernely was sentenced to be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of culprits convicted of high treason. G. D. R., 14 Oct., 1 James II.

26 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the said date contains the following entries touching prisoners within the gaol, to wit, (1) Richard Walker, committed by Francis Knollis esquire, for speaking treasonable words: Dat. 27 July, 1685.—(2) Richard Goodeanough, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble}. Earle of Sunderland and one of His Majesties most honourable Privy Councill and Principle (*sic*) Secretary of State, being att^d. of High Treason: Dat. 20 July, 1685.—(3) Abraham Holmes, committed by the same Earle of Sunderland for High Treason in levying of warr against the King: Dat. 20 July, 1685.—(4) Colonel John Rumsey, committed by the same Earle of Sunderland, for High Treason in conspireing to levy warr against the King: Dat. 21 July, 1685.—(5) John Austin, committed by Thomas Cheeke esq., charged

upon oath for saying to W^m. Hamilton, a soldier, 'You are all Roman Catholicks, and I could find in my heart to sacrifice all soldiers, for that you have a Popish Kinge:' Dat. 9 August, 1685.—(6) Roger Hoare, marchant, committed by the same Earle of Sunderland, for High Treason Dat. . . . —(7) Edward Whythead, Benjamin Hewlinge, Christopher Battiscombe, William Jenckins and Henry Lisle, committed by the same Earle of Sunderland for High Treason, in levying warr against the Kinge: Dat. 3 August, 1685.—(8) Richard Nelthrope, committed by the same Earl of Sunderland; Being outlawed for High Treason: Dat. 9 August, 1685.—(9) John Jones, James Heyes, John Kidd, committed by the Earle of Sunderland &c. for High Treason in levying warr against the Kinge: Dat. 16 August, 1685.—(10) Charles Bateman, committed by the same Earle of Sunderland, charged with High Treason: Dat. 20 August, 1685.—(11) James Burton and John Fernly, committed by the same Earle of Sunderland: Burton being outlawed for High Treason, and Fernly concealing him.—(12) Dionisius Dally, committed for seditious words.—(13) Abram Angely, Leonard Jackson, Samuel Glisson, John Smith, Arthur Mathewes and Walter Coodris, for having bin in the late rebellion in the West of England: To remain &c. G. D. R., 26 Aug., 1685.

30 AUGUST, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Samuel Read of Carter's Rents near Brick Lane in Stepney weaver at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being a setter to Conventicles." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

6 SEPTEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Rebecka Thomson of Spittlefeilds widow, in the sum of forty pounds, and of Jos: Tuftone turner and John Sunders weaver, both of Spittlefeilds, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Rebecka Thomson at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. for "suspicion of harboring persons supposed to be concerned in the late rebellion against his present Majesty." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

15 SEPTEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken on or between 15 and 20 September, for the appearance of Richard Townsend jun^r. of Hackney glazier, Sarah Hilton of, Jonathan Joyner of, Nathaniel Denham of, and Mary Williamson of, at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken in an unlawfull Assembly." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

25 SEPTEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Edward Fryer of Clapham co. Surrey gentleman, in the sum of three hundred pounds, and James Bennett of Highholborn co. Midd. coffeeman, in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Edward Fryer and James Bennett at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex to be held at Hicks Hall, "to give in evidence against Henry Ireton esq. for treasonable practices

against the King and Government, and against . . . Bendish for holding correspondence with the said Henry Ireton." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

27 SEPTEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of John Booth, William Boyler, John Tucker and Elizabeth Mabbot (whose respective vocations and places of abode are not stated) at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken at a riotous and unlawfull Assembly." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

1 OCTOBER, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, Sara Tisdall, the wife of a certain . . . Tisdall late of the said parish yeoman, committed that horrible sin of adultery with divers men unknown to the aforesaid jurors (horribile illud peccatum adulterii cum diversis hominibus, juratoribus predictis ignotis). No clerical minute touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

4 OCTOBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, for the appearance of Robert Steeds of St. Alban's Wood Street farrier at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken at an unlawful assembly or Conventicle."—Also, Recognizances, taken on 6th or 7th Oct. 1 James II. for the appearance of John Chalkley of St. James's Duke's Place in London cordweyner and the appearance of Mary Palmer at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken at a Field Conventicle." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

4 OCTOBER, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling at St. James's Clerkenwell on the said day, under colour of performing acts of religious adoration otherwise than according to the laws of this kingdom of England, against *twenty-three* individuals, to wit, 1 carpenter, 1 hot-presser, 1 laborer, 2 tailors, 1 tallow-chandler, 1 weaver, 1 cutler's wife, 1 dyer's wife, 1 meal-man's wife, 1 perfumer's wife, 1 pin-maker's wife, 1 tallow-chandler's wife, 1 weaver's wife, 1 yeoman's wife, 4 widows and 4 spinsters. Clerical minutes on the bill's face show that all these persons confessed the indictment, and were fined in the sum of 3s. 4d. each, which fine was paid by each to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 8 Oct. 1 James II.

4 OCTOBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances, on twenty-four several parchments, for the appearance of *twenty-seven* humble and obscure individuals, of both sexes, at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being taken at an unlawfull and riotous Assembly in Swan Alley." S. P. R., 8 Oct., 1 James II.

21 OCTOBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Isaac Botchcraft of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate frame-worke-knitter, in the sum of forty pounds, and John Davis flax-dresser and Joseph Carn pipe-maker, both

of the said parish, in the sum of twenty pounds each: For the appearance of the said Isaac Botchcraft at the next S. P. to be held at Hicks Hall, "then and there to answer for saying that hee was as good a man as the King." S. P. R., 7 Dec., 1 James II.

30 OCTOBER, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Tristram Greene gentleman *alias* Tristram Thornhill gentleman *alias* Tristram Thornton gentleman, Roger Parsons yeoman, Garrett Greene yeoman and James Alen yeoman, all four late of the said parish, assaulted a certain Rowland Williams gentleman, and unlawfully imprisoned the same Rowland Williams, until he in order to regain his liberty delivered to the same Tristram Greene *alias* &c. gentleman, a silver watch belonging to the same Rowland Williams and worth five pounds, and until the same Rowland Williams then and there as his own proper deed delivered to the same Tristram Greene *alias* &c. an obligatory writing sealed with the seal of the said Rowland and bearing date 29 Oct. 1 James II., by which writing the said Rowland Williams was bound to the said Tristram Greene &c. in the sum of forty-three pounds for the payment of the sum of twenty-one pounds and ten shillings to the said Tristram Greene upon demand, and also until the said Rowland Williams had paid to the said Tristram Greene *alias* &c. the sum of ten pounds, The indictment was taken upon Commission of Oyer and Terminer at S. O. T. held on 7 Dec., 1 James II., and following days. Found 'Guilty' by jurors on 11 Dec., 1 James II., Tristram Greene &c. gentleman and Garrett Greene yeoman received judgment. It was adjudged that Tristram Greene should pay a fine of £3 6s. 8d., and on the next . . . day be stript from his middle upwards, and be publicly flogged on his back until his body should be bloody at the hinder part of a cart from a certain place called St. Giles's Pounce to the Almshouses in St. Giles's parish and thence to and through a streete called Monmouth Streete and round a place called Sohoe Square even to the sign of the Blackamoore's Head Taverne near Greeke Streete, and should be committed to the New Prison, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine and undergone the said punishment. It was adjudged that Garrett Greene should pay a fine of £3 6s. 8d., and that on . . . day should be placed for an hour in and upon the pillory, near the sign of the Blackamoore's Head Tavern, with a paper showing his offence upon his head, and should be committed to the New Prison at Clerkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the fine and undergone the said punishment. S. P. R., 7 Dec., 1 James II.

1 DECEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances on four several parchments, for the appearance of Robert Fenn of St. Alban's Wood Street London tailor, John Brown of . . . , Christopher Bartlett of Stepney

tailor, and Joseph Davies of St. Leonard's Shoreditch gentleman, at the next S. P. for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for being at an unlawful Assembly and Conventicle." 7 Dec., 1 James II.

16 DECEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at about 8 p.m. in the night of the said day, James Dore late of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West co. Midd. gentleman, in the king's highway of Chancery Lane, with a sword wickedly and inhumanly assaulted a certain Jane Weddall, wife of John Weddall esq., and then and there beat, wounded, kicked, bruised and maltreated her, so that her life was despaired of. James Dore gentleman confessed the indictment, whereupon it was adjudged that he should pay a fine of one hundred marks, and on the next Thursday and in the forenoon of the same day be put for an hour in and upon the pillory near the Globe Tavern in Chancery Lane, with a paper showing his offence upon his head, and that he should be committed to Newgate Gaol, there to remain until he should have paid the said fine and undergone the said punishment. One of the clerical minutes on the bill shows that the indictment was taken upon Commission of Oyer and Terminer, 19 Dec., of the aforesaid year. S. P. R., 7 Dec., 1 James II.

18 DECEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, in the course of conversation about and concerning George Lord Jeffreys, Baron of Wemm and Lord Chancellor of England, a certain John Bennett late of the said parish yeoman, with the intention of causing discord between the magnates and commonalty of this kingdom of England and bringing the said Right Honourable George Lord Jeffreys &c. into odium and contempt &c., wickedly and scandalously spoke, in the presence and hearing of very many of the King's lieges and subjects, these words about the same Lord Jeffreys, to a certain Brent Flint, to wit, "your wife" (viz. the wife of the Brent Flint) "may goe with her sister" (a certain Elizabeth Davis the wife of one John Davis being thereby indicated) "to her Lord" (the speaker meaning thereby the said Lord Jeffreys) "who is a rogue lately crep'd to honour." This bill was taken upon Commission of Oyer and Terminer, at Session held on 15 Jan., 1685, and adjourned to the following day, on which last-named day the said John Bennett pleaded 'Not Guilty,' but the jury found him 'Guilty,' whereupon he was fined in the sum of two hundred marks, and was further sentenced to be put on the next Wednesday in and upon the pillory for an hour near a place called Little Tower Hill, with a paper showing his offence upon his head, and to be committed to the New Prison at Clarkenwell, there to remain until he should have paid the fine, undergone the punishment, and found good sureties for his good behaviour during the twelve months next following. S. P. R., 12 Jan., 1 James II.

18 DECEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Whitechappell co.

Midd. on the said day, Pascene (?) Rose late of the said parish laborer, with intention of bringing Charles Osborne J.P. for Middlesex into hatred and contempt, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects then and there maliciously and diabolically spoke these words, "God dam Justice Osborne! I am sorry I had not a rasour for him." Pascene (?) Rose confessed the indictment, and was thereupon fined £3 6s. 8d., and was sentenced to be stript from his middle upwards on the next Thursday and to be publicly whipt on his back till his body should be bloody at the hinder part of a cart, from the west end of Rosemary Lane to a place called the Armitage, and to be imprisoned in the New Gaol, till he should have paid the fine, undergone the flogging and put in good sureties for his good behaviour during an entire year. S. P. R., 12 Jan., 1 James II.

23 DECEMBER, 1 JAMES II.—True bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co Midd. on the said day, Patrick Mac-Donnell laborer, being at that time the servant and not the apprentice of the Honorable Bernard Howard of the said parish esquire, and above the age of eighteen years, feloniously imbeasilled (*sic*) and converted to his own use one hundred pieces of coined gold called guineyes, of the value of one hundred and seven pounds, ten shillings and four pence, belonging to the said Bernard Howard, and feloniously withdrew himself and departed, with the intention of stealing the said money, and defrauding his said master of it. Found 'Guilty,' Patrick Mac-Donnell asked for the book, read it and was branded. G. D. R., 15 Jan., 1 James II.

1 JANUARY, 1 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborn and in the ancient highway called Holborne of the said parish on the said day, Benjamin Poole late of the said parish yeoman unlawfully and wittingly allowed the door of his cellar, being six feet long and two feet wide, to be, to lie and to remain open, and that Sir Robert Clarke knight between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the night of the said day, whilst moving along the same way accidentally and by misadventure fell through the said door into the same cellar, and was thereby so shaken and bruised that he languished and lived in languor from the day of the said accident even to the day of the taking of this inquisition. On 12 Feb., 1685, Benjamin Poole confessed the indictment, and was fined twelve shillings, which he paid to the Sheriff in court. S. P. R., 12 Jan., 1 James II.

3 JANUARY, 1 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Thomas How of *Ann is so Clear* in St. Leonard's Shoreditch victualler, in the sum of eighty pounds, and of Edward Bennet of the said parish shoemaker and Thomas Greene of Beeche Lane London plaisterer, in the sum of forty pounds each: "Upon condicion that Thomas How (who was at the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, holden at Hicks's Hall in this county on the 11th day of December last, convicted of a trespass for speaking

sedition words, fined twenty marks, imprisoned till he paid the same, and further till he find very good sureties for his good behaviour for twelve months ensuing) do appear at the next Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden for this county, and there give security for the remainder of the said 12 months &c." S. P. R., 12 Jan., 1 James II.

1 AND 2 JAMES II.—Certificates of the Conviction of the following *seventy* Conventiclors, convicted in the first year or in the second year of James II., of having wittingly and wilfully permitted an unlawful conventicle or several unlawful conventicles to be held in their houses, under colour of exercising religion otherwise than according to the Liturgy and Use of the Church of England:—

1. William Parnell of Endfield, yeoman.
2. Katherine Gardner of St. Andrew's Holborn, widow.
3. Lawrence Wise of Vine Court, Stepney.
4. Thomas Adcock of Westbury Street, Stepney.
5. John Parker of Rose Lane, Stepney.
6. Walter Mercy of Westbury Street, Stepney.
7. Thomas Hobson of St. James's Clerkenwell, butcher.
8. John Walters of Whitechappell.
9. Joan Monford of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, widow.
10. Jonas Gibbons of Endfield, yeoman.
11. Robert White of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, yeoman.
12. James Roberts of Newport House in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
13. James Ivors having a house between Rose Lane and Taverne Field in St. Paul's Shadwell.
14. Anthony Knowles of White Row near Spittlefeilds in Stepney, carpenter.
15. Richard Wickes of St. James's Clerkenwell, brewer.
16. Anne Ley of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, widow.
17. John Barrowe of Little George Street in Stepney, silke-stockin-weaver.
18. Thomas Adams of Fulham.
19. Edward Lawrence of St. Leonard's Shoreditch.
20. William Champan of Stepney, horner.
21. Nathaniel Swann of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, saddler.
22. Alexander Kisgrane of St. James's Clerkenwell, twister.
23. Henry Hatchett of St. Sepulchre's.
24. John Stone of Stepney.
25. Anne Oakley of St. John's Hackney.
26. John Oakley of St. John's Hackney.
27. Nathaniel Brasey.
28. John Rose of Goats Alley, St. Giles's Cripplegate.
29. Robert Beach of St. Margaret's Westminster.

30. Samuel Annesley of St. Faith's parish near Spittlefeilds.
31. Thomas Porter of Stepney.
32. Richard Nevill of St. Giles's Cripplegate near White-Crosse Street, bricklayer.
33. Nathaniel Wiersdell of St. Giles's Cripplegate.
34. Abraham Chesworth *alias* Cheswell of St. Leonard's Shoredith.
35. John Barker of Stepney, throwster.
36. William Barnes of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
37. Richard Price of Stepney, weaver.
38. Richard Drinkwater of the parish of St. Trinity Minorites, gunsmith.
39. Thomas Cave of St. James's Clarkenwell, baker.
40. Theophilus Dorrington of St. John's Hackney, taylor.
41. Mary Mackmillion of Flowre-Deluce Court in Holborne.
42. John Marvell of Stepney.
43. Edward Cole of Old Streete in St. Giles's Cripplegate.
44. William Dix of St. Giles's Cripplegate, haberdasher.
45. John Soane of St. Leonard's Shoreditch.
46. Benjamin Manning of St. Andrew's Holborn, joyner.
47. John Thoroughgood near Cow-lane in St. Sepulchre's, cutler.
48. John Powell of Whitechappell.
49. Thomas Spencer of Stoke Newington, gentleman.
50. John Nash of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate.
51. Thomas Nickollet of Stepney.
52. Oswald Arndell of Stepney.
53. Richard Peeps of St. James's Clerkenwell.
54. Elizabeth Tymmes of Whitechappell.
55. Thomas Chappell of Stepney, throwster.
56. Anne Moody of Stepney, widow.
57. Walter Thimbleton of Stepney.
58. Elizabeth Bagby of Stoke Newington, widow.
59. John Wildes of Stepney.
60. John Wildman of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, esq.
61. Robert Antrobus of St. James's Clerkenwell, grocer.
62. Katherine Cole of Stepney, widow.
63. Richard Wickes or Weekes of St. James's Clerkenwell, potifex.
64. Richard Parr of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, victualler.
65. Eluthorius Smith of St. Giles's Cripplegate.
66. William Dickes of St. Giles's Cripplegate.
67. John Knight of St. Giles's Cripplegate, gentleman and mercer.
68. John King of Shadwell, cheesemonger.
69. Edward Man of Edmonton, haberdasher.
70. Heman Nickolls of Stepney, cheesemonger.

Of the aforementioned seventy persons, certified as having been convicted before a Justice or two or more Justices of the Peace, seven individuals, to wit, Katherine Gardner of St. Andrew's Holborn widow, Jonas Gibbons of Endfield yeoman, Richard Peeps of St. James's Clerkenwell gentleman, Elizabeth Tymmes of Whitchappell widow, Ann Moody of Stepney widow, John Wildes of Stepney . . . , and Heman Nickolls of Stepney cheesemonger, appealed from their respective convictions before a J.P. or before Justices of Peace to General Quarter Session of the Peace, and on appeal were each found *Not Guilty* by a jury and acquitted.

The Certificate of the Conviction of Edward Man of Edmonton haberdasher, before William Cleeve esq. J.P. for Middlesex, runs in the following words:—

'Memorandum quod septimo die Martii anno regni Regis Jacobi Secundi nunc Anglie &c. secundo Edwardus Man de parochia Edmonton in comitatu Middlesexie tam per sacrament' Caroli Awsten et Marie Austen duorum credibilium testium quam per notoriam evidenciam facti coram me Willelmo Cleeve armigero uno Justiciario dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu Middlesexie predicto conservandam assignato convictus est de eo quod ipse Edwardus septimo die Martii predict' scienter et voluntarie permisit quoddam illegale conventiculum teneri in domo suo (*sic*) scituato (*sic*) in parochia Edmonton in comitatu predicto in quo conventiculo viginti persone existentes subditi hujus regni et ultra etatem sexdecem annorum ultra et preter familiam ipsius Edwardi Man congregati fuere sub colore et pretextu religionis exercende in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam ecclesie Anglicane et pro offenso suo predicto vigore statuti predicti forisfecit viginti libras de bonis et catallis suis in cujus rei testimonium huic recordo meo manum et sigillum mea apposui die et anno secundo predictis.

WM. CLEEVE.

L.S.

[In English.]

'Be it remembered that on the seventh day of March in the second year of the reign of James the Second now King of England &c. Edward Man of the parish of Edmonton in the county of Middlesex as well by the oath of Charles Awsten and Mary Austen two trustworthy witnesses as by the notorious evidence of the fact before me William Cleeve esquire, a Justice of the said Lord the King appointed to preserve the peace for the county of Middlesex was convicted in that the same Edward on the aforesaid seventh day of March wittingly and willingly permitted a certain unlawful conventicle to be held in his house situated in the

parish of Edmonton in the aforesaid county in which conventicle twenty persons being subjects of this kingdom and above the age of sixteen years over and besides the family of the same Edward Man were congregated under colour and pretext of exercising religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy and practice of the English church and for his aforesaid offence by force of the aforesaid statute forfeited twenty pounds to be levied of his goods and chattels. In testimony of which thing I have placed my hand and seal to this record on the day and second year aforesaid.

WM. CLEEVE.


 Place of
the Seal.

The certificate bears this endorsement, 'The 21st day of Aprill 1686:—Received then of John Smith Esq^r., Clarke of the Peace for the county of Midd. the summe of Nineteene pounds and twelve shillings being all the moneys paid into the Court this Aprill Quarter Sessions levied on mee uppon the conviction within specified whereuppon I brought my appeal and by order of Court am discharged and my said money restored and repaid in pursuance of his Majesties most gracious and generall pardon bearing date the tenth day of March last past, I say received—xix^l. xii^s.

'In the presence of

EDWARD MAN.'

'CHARLES WALKER.'

Ten of the other certificates—to wit, the bills certifying the convictions of Elizabeth Bagby of Stoke Newington widow, John Wildman of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields esquire, Robert Antrobus of St. James's Clerkenwell grocer, Katherine Cole of Stepney widow, Thomas Cave of St. James's Clerkenwell baker, Richard Wickes or Weekes of St. James's Clerkenwell potifex, Richard Parr of St. Leonard's Shoreditch victualler, Eluthorius Smith of St. Giles's Cripplegate, John Knight of St. Giles's Cripplegate gentleman and mercer, and John King of Shadwell cheese-monger—also bear endorsements, certifying that the aforesaid persons were, on their appeal to the General Quarter Session of the Peace, discharged of their respective convictions, and were repaid the moneys exacted from them, 'in pursuance of his Majesties most gracious and generall pardon bearing date the tenth of March last past.' C. C. C., 1 and 2 James II.

10 FEBRUARY, 2 JAMES II.—Certificate of the Conviction of Walter Thimbleton:—Memorandum quod decimo die Februarii anno regni Domini Jacobi Secundi &c. secundo Walterus Thimbleton de parochia de Stepnie in comitatu Middlesexie tam per sacramentum Johannis Reynolds de parochia . . . in comitatu predicto et Thome Lasley

de parochia in comitatu predicto duorum credibilium testium quam per notoriam evidenciam facti coram me Willelmo Cleeve armigero uno Justiciario Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu predicto conservandam assignato convictus de eo quod ipse idem Walterus predicto decimo die Februarii anno supradicto apud parochiam predictam suscepit super se docere in quodam conventiculo in domo Walteri Thimbleton scituata in parochia Stepney predicta in comitatu Middlesexie predicto in quo conventiculo sex persone existentes subditi hujus regni et ultra etatem sexdecim annorum præter familiam ipsius Walteri Thimbleton congregati fuerunt sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam Ecclesie Anglicane contra formam statuti pro offenso suo predicto existente secundo offenso vigore statuti predicti forisfecit quadragint' libras de bonis et catallis suis levandas. In cujus rei testimonium huic recordo meo convictionis manum et sigillum mea apposui die et anno primo supradictis.

WM. CLEEVE.

L.S.

[In English.]

Be it remembered that on the tenth day of February in the second year of the Lord James the Second &c. Walter Thimbleton of the parish of Stepney in the county of Middlesex as well by the oath of John Reynolds of the parish of in the aforesaid county and of Thomas Lasley of the parish of in the said county two trustworthy witnesses as by the notorious evidence of the fact before me William Cleeve esquire a Justice of the Lord King appointed to preserve the peace for the aforesaid county of Middlesex convicted of and in that he the same Walter on the aforesaid tenth day of February in the aforesaid year at the parish aforesaid took upon himself to teach in a certain conventicle in the house of the said Walter Thimbleton situated in the aforesaid parish in the county of Middlesex aforesaid in which conventicle six persons being subjects of this kingdom and above the age of sixteen years besides the family of the same Walter Thimbleton were assembled under colour or pretext of exercising religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England against the form of the statute for his aforesaid offence being his second offence forfeited forty pounds to be levied of his goods and chattels. In testimony of which thing I have put my hand and seal to this my record of the conviction on the day and year aforesaid at the beginning.

WM. CLEEVE.

Place of
the Seal.

C. C. C., 1 and 2 James II.

15 MARCH, 2 JAMES II.—Certificate of the Conviction of Daniel Yeates of Stepney merchant.—Memorandum decimo quinto die Martii anno regni Domini nostri Jacobi Secundi &c. secundo Daniel Yeates de parochia de Stepney in comitatu Middlesexie predicto mercator tam per sacramentum Johannis Reynolds de parochia Sancti Leonardi Shoreditch in comitatu predicto shoemaker et Ellen Shaftoe de parochia Sancti Egidii Cripplegate in comitatu predicto duorum credibilium testium quam per notoriam evidenciam facti coram me Willelmo Cleeve armigero uno Justiciario dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu Middlesexie predicto conservandam convictus est de eo quod ipse idem Daniel Yeates simulcum sex aliis personis existentibus subditis hujus regni et ultra etatem sexdecim annorum decimo quinto die Martii anno supradicto fuere presentes ad quoddam illegale conventiculum tentum in domo Walteri Thimbleton scituata in parochia de Stepney predicta in comitatu predicto preter familiam ipsius Walteri sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum practicam Ecclesie Anglicane in quo conventiculo Baxter ad tunc et ibidem suscepit super se docere contra formam statuti et vigore statuti predicti super eundem Daniele Yeates impono finem quinque solidorum pro offenso suo predicto de bonis et catallis suis levandorum Et quia predictus Baxter est pauper et inhabilis ad solvendam forisfacturam suam predictam Ideo ulterius vigore statuti predicti super eundem Daniele Yeates impono finem novem librarum et quindecim solidorum partem forisfacture predicatoris predicti pro offenso suo predicto In cujus rei testimonium huic recordo meo convictionis manum et sigillum mea apposui die et anno primo supradictis.

WM. CLEEVE.

L.S.

[In English.]

Be it remembered that on the fifteenth day of March in the second year of the reign of our Lord James the Second &c. Daniel Yeates of the parish of Stepney in the aforesaid county of Middlesex merchant as well by the oath of John Reynolds of the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch in the aforesaid county shoe-maker and Ellen Shaftoe of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate in the aforesaid county two trustworthy witnesses as by the notorious evidence of the fact before me William Cleeve esquire a Justice of the said Lord the King appointed to preserve the peace for the aforesaid county of Middlesex was convicted of and for that he the same Daniel Yeates and also six other persons being subjects of this kingdom and above the age of sixteen years on the said fifteenth day of March in the aforesaid year were present at a certain illegal con

venticle held in the house of the said Walter Thimbleton situated in the aforesaid parish of Stepney in the aforesaid county besides the family of the same Walter under colour or pretext of exercising religion in other manner than according to the practice of the Church of England in which conventicle Baxter then and there took upon himself to teach against the form of the statute and by force of the aforesaid statute I impose upon the same Daniel Yeates for his aforesaid offence a fine of five shillings to be levied of his goods and chattels And because the aforesaid Baxter is poor and unable to pay his aforesaid forfeiture Therefore by force of the aforesaid statute I further impose upon the same Daniel Yeates a fine of nine pounds and fifteen shillings part of the forfeiture of the aforesaid preacher for his aforesaid offence In testimony of which thing I have put my hand and seal to this my record of the conviction on the day and year aforesaid at the beginning.

WM. CLEEVE.


 Place of the Seal.

C. C. C., 1 and 2 James II.

7 APRIL, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Anne's within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster &c. on the said day, Elias Markham *alias* Markoone gentleman and Jeffrey Comins late of the said parish gentleman, in the said parish and in the presence and hearing of very many persons, each spoke against Sir Richard Dereham knt. the following defamatory and scandalous words, to wit, "Sir Richard Dereham is a rogue and a rascall and does not deserve to be in the Commission of the Peace and I will have him turned [out]."—Also, on another parchment, a similar True Bill against Samuell Allard *alias* Lemott of St. Anne's aforesaid vintner and Frances Symonds late of the same parish spinster, for speaking and uttering the same aforesaid scandalous words against Sir Richard Dereham in the said parish on the same 7th April, in the presence and hearing of very many subjects of the Lord the King. S. P. West. R., 7 April, 2 James II.

15 APRIL, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Paul's Shadwell and divers other places of the county of Middlesex, on the said 15th April and divers other times before and afterwards, John Pye late of St. Botolph's-without-Aldgate butcher and for a long time an inhabitant of the last-named parish was a vagrant, carrying about with him divers pounds of beife, and selling the same pounds of beife in private houses, in order to colour his vagrancy, and to escape punishment for the same No clerical note on the face of the bill touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 18 May, 2 James II.

22 APRIL, 2 JAMES II.—Certificate of the conviction of Anne Bellamy of Stepney widow:—Memorandum quod vicesimo secundo die Aprilis anno regni Domini nostri Jacobi Secundi &c. secundo Anna Bellamy de parochia de Stebunheath *alias* Stepney in comitatu Middlesexie vidua tam per sacramentum Arthuri Clayton de parochia Sancti Buttolphi Aldgate in civitate London cordwayner et Christopheri Smith de parochia Sancti Leonardi Shoreditch in comitatu Middlesexie generosi duorum credibilium testium quam per notoriam evidenciam facti coram me Willelmo Cleeve armigero uno Justiciario dicti Domini Regis ad pacem pro comitatu predicto conservandam assignato convicta est de eo quod ipsa eadem Anna Bellamy simul cum sex aliis personis existentes (*sic*) *subditi* (*sic*) hujus regni et ultra ætatem sexdecem annorum vicesimo octavo die Martii ultra preteriti fuere presentes ad quoddam illegale conventiculum tentum in domo Thome Nicholett scituata in parochia de Stebunheath *alias* Stepney in comitatu Middlesexie predicto preter familiam ipsius Thome sub colore sive pretextu exercendi religionem in alio modo quam secundum Liturgiam et practicam Ecclesie Anglicane in quo conventiculo predictus Thomas Nicholett ad tunc et ibidem suscepit super se docere contra formam Statuti et vigore statuti predicti super eandam Annam impono finem quinque solidorum pro offenso suo predicto de bonis et catallis suis levandorum Et quia predicator predictus est pauper et non est habilis ad solvendam forisfacturam predictam Ideo ulterius vigore statuti predicti super eandem Annam impono finem novem librarum et quindecim solidorum partem forisfacture predicatoris predicti pro offenso suo In cujus rei testimonium huic recordo meo convictionis manum et sigillum mea apposui die et anno primo supradictis.

WM. CLEEVE.

L.S.

[In English.]

Be it remembered that on the twenty-second day of April in the second year of the reign of our Lord James the Second &c. Anne Bellamy of the parish of Stebunheath otherwise called Stepney widow as well by the oath of Arthur Clayton of the parish of St. Buttolph Aldgate in the city of London cordwayner and of Christopher Smith of the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch as by the notorious evidence of the fact before me William Cleeve esquire a Justice of the said Lord the King appointed to preserve the peace for the aforesaid county was convicted of and in that she the same Anne Bellamy and six other persons being subjects of this kingdom and above the age of sixteen years on the twenty-eighth day of March last past were present at a certain unlawful conventicle held

in the house of Thomas Nicholett situated in the parish of Stebunheath otherwise called Stepney in the aforesaid county of Middlesex besides the family of the same Thomas under colour or pretext of exercising religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England in which conventicle the aforesaid Thomas Nicholett then and there took upon himself to teach against the form of the Statute and by force of the aforesaid statute I impose upon the same Anne for her aforesaid offence a fine of five shillings to be levied of her goods and chattels And because the aforesaid preacher is poor and unable to pay his aforesaid forfeiture Therefore I further impose on the same Anne a fine of nine pounds and fifteen shillings part of the forfeiture of the aforesaid preacher for his offence In Testimony of which thing I have put my hand and seal to this my record of the conviction on the day and in the year at the beginning aforesaid.

WM. CLEEVE.


 Place of
the Seal.

N.B. in the indictments of Conventiclers *temp.* James II., it was so rare for the preacher at a conventicle to be known that John Turner, Frank Stamper, Walter Thimbleton, . . . Baxter and Thomas Nicholett are the only examples, in C. C. C., 1 and 2 James II., of conventicle-preachers, who are described by their names, instead of being spoken of as 'quedam persona ignota.' C. C. C., 1 and 2 James II.

23 APRIL, 2 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Henry Barrot of Saffronhill in St. Andrew's Holborn box-maker in the sum of twenty pounds, and of John Lewis glover and William Crowsen baker, both of Saffron Hill aforesaid, in the sum of ten pounds each: For the said Henry Barrot's appearance at the next S. P. for Midd., to answer "for speaking scandalous and opprobrious words, saying God Dam the King's Arms in Covent Garden." S. P. R., 18 May, 2 James II.

9 MAY, 2 JAMES II.—Five several recognizances, in 20£. each, of Mathew Collett the Elder of Ave Mary Lane London woollendrapier, for the appearance of himself and four other persons, to wit, Sarah Bartlet, Blanch Sheares, Mathew Collet son of the said Mathew Collet senr., and Elizabeth the wife of the said Mathew Collett the Elder at the next S. P. for Middlesex, "to answeare for being taken at an unlawfull and routous Assembly in the house of Richard Pepys gentleman in the parish of St. James Clarkenwell, about forty persons being assembled together." S. P. R., 18 May, 2 JAMES II.

13 MAY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Leonard's Shoreditch, co. Midd. on the said day, Richard Richbell late of the said parish

yeoman, in the presence and hearing of John Tracey a soldier in the king's service, said and uttered these malicious and seditious words to the same John Tracey, to wit, "You are a rogue, and all they that wear the King's cloth, and Hee is a rogue that gave it to you," and then and there of his further malice pledged the health of James Duke of Monmouth viz. of James late Duke of Monmouth who lately underwent the penalty of death for high treason.—Richard Richbell was found 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 18 May, 2 JAMES II.

20 MAY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Sepulchre's co. Midd. on the said day, Francis Hughes late of the said parish yeoman, with the intention of lowering the authority of Sir Robert Clerke knt., James Dewey esq., and Thomas Hariot esq., three Justices of the Peace then sitting at S. P. held at Hicks Hall in St. John's Streete, uttered and spoke in the presence and hearing of very many of the King's lieges these opprobrious and contemptuous words, to wit, "I care not a farthing for the Court." Abandoning a previous plea of 'Not Guilty,' Francis Hughes on 5 July, 1686, confessed the indictment and was fined 13s. 4d. S. P. R., 18 May, 2 JAMES II.

21 JUNE, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Twickenham co. Midd. on the said day, Edward Thorneton late of the said parish laborer, being a soldier (and not a captain &c.), and being in the Kings wages and retained to serve the same Lord the King in his wars as a soldier, withdrew himself from the said service without permission. Found 'Guilty,' Edward Thorneton was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 1 Sept., 2 JAMES II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the said date contains the following entry, "Reginald Tucker, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Earle of Sunderland, one of his Majesties Principall Secretaries of State, charged with High Treason, in being in the late Rebellion in the West: Dat. 9 August, 1686." G. D. R., 1 Sept., 2 JAMES II.

11 SEPTEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before Ro: Lestrangle J.P., of Thomas Cole of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields joyner in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of John Rabey of the same parish bricklayer also in the sum of one hundred pounds: For the appearance of Henry Burton at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate &c., then and there "to answer for riotously breakeing his Excellency the Spanish Ambassadors windows."—Also, on eight other parchments, recognizances taken before the same magistrates on one or another of the following dates, to wit, 11 Sept., 13 Sept., 16 Sept., and 1 Oct., 2 JAMES II.: For the appearance of Robert West of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. carman, John Rabey of the same parish bricklayer, John Gwin of . . . , Edward Portlock of . . . , Peter Jolly of . . . , Andrew Mulston of . . . , William Brown of . . . , John Dodson of

. . ., at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, "to answer for riotously breaking his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador's windows." G. D. R., 13 Oct., 2 James II.

22 SEPTEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Roger Fawsitt gentleman there lying dead: With Verdict of jurors saying that, on the 21st instant between 9 and 10 p.m. within the said parish, John Banes late of the said parish gentleman assaulted the said Roger Fawsitt, and slew and murdered him, by giving him then and there with a sword a mortal wound in the left part of his belly near the short ribs, of which mortal wound he instantly died; And That, immediately after the perpetration of the said felony and murder, the said John Banes made flight (*quod predictus Johannes Banes immediate post feloniam et murdrum predictum per ipsum modo ac forma predictis factum ac perpetratum apud parochiam predictam infra libertatem predictam in comitatu predicto fugam fecit*). It should be observed by the student, that the jurors forbear to say that the fugitive withdrew himself to places to the jurors unknown. On his trial, John Banes was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 13 Oct., 2 James II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken before Geoffrey Nightingale J.P., of Robert Wollenden of St. Leonard's Shorditch co Midd. weaver, in the sum of one hundred pounds, and of William Grave of Skinner Street in St. Botolph's-without-Bishopgate London cordwayner, and Edmund Hall of Black Bull Alley in St. Leonard's Shorditch weaver, in the sum of fifty pounds each: For the said Robert Wollenden's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, "to answer his writeing a scandalous and seditious letter, which was shown unto him, and he owned to the writeing thereof." G. D. R., 13 Oct., 2 James II.

6 OCTOBER, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Hamsted (?) co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Savage late of the said place laborer, an ill-disposed and seditious man, in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects, affirmed and declared in a loud voice, that he was the Duke of Monmouth and rightful heir to the Crown, and that he would make good all losses that had befallen the subjects of the King of England, when he (Thomas Savage) should accede to the Crown, which he hoped would be soon, and that he would equip an army in the month of June next to come, and that he had sent three ships to Scotland, and that he designed to go after the same ships. Thomas Savage confessed the indictment. No clerical note touching judgment. G. D. R., 13 Oct., 2 James II.

28 OCTOBER, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. George's Southwarke co. Surrey on the said day, Richard Cane late of the said parish laborer,

being a soldier (not a captain immediately retained with the Lord the King) in wages, and engaged to serve the said King in his wars &c. withdrew himself from the said service without permission. Found 'Guilty,' Richard Cane was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 6 April, 3 James II.

8 DECEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the said date contains the following entries touching prisoners in the gaol, to wit, (1) Thomas Place, committed by the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Wright knt., one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for having confessed that he was in the army of James Scott Lord Duke of Monmouth, in the late rebellion: Dat. 20 November, 1686.—(2) John Webber, committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Earle of Sunderland, President of his Majesties Hon^{ble} Privy Councill &c., charged for high treason, for being one of the persons excepted in his Majesties Proclamacion of general Pardon: Dat. 5 December, 1686. G. D. R., 8 December, 2 James II.

25 DECEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—Ignored Bill that, at St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate on the said day, in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects, William Vardin late of the said parish yeoman wickedly and seditiously uttered these words, to wit, "Monmouth" (meaning thereby James Duke of Monmouth) "is as certainly alive as I am, and if I had bin in the North of England I would assist him with six or eight horses, and I doe thinke I have the same opportunity to doe it now, for I am sure hee is alive." S. P. R., 21 Feb., 3 James II.

30 DECEMBER, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' and divers other places co Midd. on the said day and divers other days before and afterwards, Hanna Bull late of the said parish spinster unlawfully diabolically and wickedly committed and perpetrated the horrible and abominable crime of adultery with a certain William Phipps. No clerical note touching later proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 4 April, 3 James II.

6 JANUARY, 2 JAMES II.—Recognizances of William Cortley of Haes co. Midd. miller, in the sum of ten pounds, and of Francis Hamton of Greenford co. Midd. yeoman, in the sum of 5*£*.: For the said William Cortley's appearance at the next S.P. for Midd. "to answer his keeping a Low-Bell and having destroyed his Majesties game." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 2 James II.

8 JANUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that David Gibbs, late of St. Giles's-without-Cripplegate, unlawfully filed made or caused to be made a key of iron and steel in the likeness of a true key pertaining to certain locks, fixed on several of the Lord King's gates, leading to several private ways of the same King, with the intention of opening the said locks by means of the said false keys, and entering the said gates and

passing into the said private ways as often as he should wish. No clerical note touching later proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 11 Jan., 2 James II.

11 JANUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Mary's Whitechappell co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Barley wife of Barley laborer *alias* Elizabeth Barley spinster, late of the said parish feloniously and traitorously clipped, filed and diminished five silver pieces of the good and lawful money of this kingdom of England, called "King Charles the first his halfe-crownes," seven silver pieces of good and lawful money called "King Charles the first his shillings," and one piece of good and lawful silver money, called "King Charles the first his sixpence." Found 'Guilty,' Elizabeth Barley was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and there to be burnt to death. G. D. R., 23 Feb., 3 James II.

15 JANUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's Clerkenwell co. Midd., on the said day, Paul Roach late of the said parish yeoman, in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects, falsely unlawfully and seditiously uttered these English words, to wit, "If the King is a Papist hee is a rogue, and those are rogues that his part." On 23 Feb., Paul Roach pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and on the 25th day of the same February a jury found him 'Guilty,' whereupon it was adjudged that he should be fined in the sum of £13 6s. 8d. and should be stript from his middle upwards and be publicly flogged at the hinder part of a cart till his body should be bloody, from a place called Norton Folgate Barrs to the Church of St. Leonard Shoreditch, on the 26th of the instant February between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m., and that he be committed to Newgate, there to remain until he undergo the aforesaid punishment. S. P. R., 21 Feb., 3 James II.

21 JANUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, James Spanyol late of the said parish laborer stole and carried off two silver brandy cupps worth five shillings five silver trencher saults worth twenty shillings, four silver spoons worth thirty shillings, four silver forkes worth twenty shillings, fourteen silver coate-buttons worth fourteen shillings two silver socketts for coralls worth sixteen shillings, three silver chaines worth fifteen shillings, three silver money-boxes worth twelve shillings, ten silver seales worth ten shillings, eighteen silver thimbles worth eighteen shillings, twelve princes metall snuffe boxes worth twelve shillings, a silver incke case worth seven shillings, seven silver snuffe-boxes worth twenty-two shillings &c., of the goods and chattels of David Soup.—James Spanyol was found 'Not Guilty.' G. D. R., 23 Feb., 3 James II.

31 JANUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's parish within the Liberties of Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Pride late of the said parish gentleman, in the presence and hearing of

divers of the King's lieges and subjects spoke and declared in a high voice before the dwelling-house of Andrew Lawrence esq. J.P. for Middlesex, in order to procure a tumult and riot in and near the said dwelling-house, these malicious and scandalous words, to wit, "Justice Lawrence by God, is a pimpe and a" No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 21 Feb., 3 James II.

1 FEBRUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Margaret Terrell widow, Martha White wife of Alexander White *alias* Martha White spinster, and Elizabeth Bill spinster, all three late of the said parish, feloniously and traitorously clipped, filed and diminished twenty silver pieces of the lawful coin of this kingdom of England called "King Charles the First his halfe-crowns," and ten silver pieces of good and lawful money called "King Charles the First his shillings." Elizabeth Bill was acquitted. 'Found Guilty,' Margaret Terrell and Martha White were both sentenced to be burnt to death: over the name of each woman this clerical record appearing: "*Po secul ca n'l' trahi super cratem ad locum executionis ac ibidem comburi ad mortem.*" G. D. R., 23 Feb., 3 James II.

2 FEBRUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at James's parish within the Liberties of Westminster on the said day and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, Frank Durlack and Edward Hoswell, both late of the said parish yeomen and both being seventeen years and more of age, were and still are singers and common actors of interludes, wandering about and "playing of interludes and upon musick," and that in so doing the said Francis Durlack and Edward Hoswell were and are common vagabonds. On 10 May, 1687, the said Francis and Edward put themselves 'Not Guilty' and were forthwith declared 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 21 Feb., 3 James II.

2 FEBRUARY, 2 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. on the said day and on divers days and occasions before and afterwards, Cornelius Tilborne and Peter Doleman, both being late of the said parish yeomen and seventeen years and more of age, were common players of interludes and minstrells, wandering abroad and playing of Interludes and on musick (*interlusus agentes tubis citharis que canentes anglie playing of Interludes and upon musick*), and that in so doing the said Cornelius Tilborne and Peter Doleman were common vagabonds. On 4 April, 1687 the said Cornelius and Peter pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and on 10 May, 1687, a jury declared them 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 21 Feb., 3 James II.

5 FEBRUARY, 2 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Marryott of St. Clement's Danes' cook and Christopher Marryott of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West poulterer, in the sum of 40*£*. each: For the appearance of the said Thomas Marryott at Hicks Hall at the next G. S. P. "to ansvere the complaint of Robert Daniel cook, for not paying his wages

according to agreement, being a gyney a-day during the Revels at the Temple." S. P. R., 21 Feb., 3 James II.

8 MARCH, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizance of Mathias Iles of St. George's co. Southwarke soldier, in the sum of forty pounds: For the appearance of the said Mathias Iles soldier at . . . , "to prosecute Edward Blackway soldier for running away from his Majesties colours and carrying away his Majesties clothes." S. P. R., 4 April, 3 James II.

10 MARCH, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Katherine Jones and Elizabeth Creed, both late of the said parish spinsters, clipt filed and diminished eight pieces of silver of the proper coin of this kingdom of England called half-crownes and ten pieces of silver of the lawful coin of the same kingdom called shillings. Found 'Guilty' each of the two women were sentenced to be burnt to death (Po' se cul' ca' n'l' comburi &c.) G. D. R., 6 April, 3 James II.

10 MARCH, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's within the Liberties of Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Elizabeth Clarke *alias* Burghin late of the said parish spinster feloniously and traitorously clipped filed and diminished twenty pieces of coined silver called half-crownes, and forty pieces of the lawful coin of this kingdom, called shillings. Elizabeth Clarke *alias* Burghin confessed the indictment and was sentenced to be burnt to death (Cogn' comburi &c.) G. D. R., 6 April, 3 James II.

15 APRIL, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's within the Liberties of Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Jarvis late of the said parish laborer broke burglariously in the night of the said day between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. into the dwelling-house of Solomon Medina gentleman, and there took stole and carried off a paire of fringe gloves worth twenty shillings, a pair of Flanders-laced sleeves worth fifteen shillings, "unum frontale teniole *anglice* a lace peeke" worth ten shillings, a damaske napkin worth two shillings, a steele paire of sizars and case worth five shillings, a linen bagg worth four shillings, a laced coife worth six shillings, and three yards of ribbon worth four pence, of the goods and chattels of the said Solomon Medina. Found 'Guilty,' Thomas Jarvis was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 12 May, 3 James II.

27 APRIL, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster on the said day, Margaret Hambleton late of the said parish spinster, a seditious person and ill-affected towards our most serene Lord James the Second now King, in order to procure and cause sedition and rebellion within this kingdom of England, wickedly and advisedly in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects spoke these seditious words, to wit, "God dam the King, for the Duke of Monmouth is alive in Holland." Margaret put herself 'Not Guilty'

on the country. No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. R., 10 May, 3 James II.

20 MAY, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, William Tanton late of the said parish laborer, being a soldier (*et non capitaneus immediate retentus cum dicto domino Rege*), and receiving wages, and being retained to serve the Lord the King in his wars, withdrew himself from the said service without permission. Putting himself on a jury, William Tanton was found 'Not Guilty.'—Similar True Bills against four other men, to wit, Hugh Bruffett, William Poole, William Trapp and Thomas Grant—for being soldiers, who had deserted the King's service. Like William Tanton, all four were acquitted. G. D. R., . . . July?, 3 James II.

31 MAY, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of George Rooke of London esquire and Robert Worts of London gentleman, in the sum of forty pounds each: For the appearance of the said George Rooke and Robert Worts at the next S. P. for Middlesex "to prosecute and give evidence against James Edwards late souldier in Prince George Hereditary Prince of Denmark's regiment of foote in the Coll^y Sir Charles Littleton's company and now Prisoner in Newgate for deserting his colours." S. P. R., 28 June, 3 James II.

6 JUNE, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day Alice Mayer late of the said parish spinster stole and carried off a gold locket worth five pounds, of the goods and chattels of Davenant Sherborne. At the head of the indictment appears this clerical note, to wit, "*Po se cul' val' x^d. ca n'l' flagelland' &c.*"= She puts herself 'Not Guilty' on a jury, is found 'Guilty' of stealing to the value of ten-pence, has no chattels for forfeiture, is sentenced to be whipt.—No less than fourteen persons, charged by True Bills with great larceny were found 'Guilty' at this Gaol Delivery of mere petty larceny, and were dismissed with a whipping,—to wit, Edmund Cowell, William Hughes, Robert Shipwash, George Taylor, Jennett Tenley, Hannah Bristow, Sara Burris, Tomasine Burton, Anne Cowell, Mary Evans, Elizabeth Jones, Alice Mayer, Elizabeth Mellard, Ann Stacey *alias* Sidney. G. D. R., . . . July?, 3 James II.

9 JUNE, 3 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem taken on the said day at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., on view of the body of John Turner gentleman, With Verdict of jurors saying that, on the 8th instant, within the said parish, Thomas Downes and Clement Pomfrett, both late of the said parish gentlemen, assaulted the said John Turner, and that the said Thomas Downes then and there slew and murdered the said John Turner by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in the right side of his breast, of which wound he then and there instantly died: and that Clement Pomfrett was present at

the said felony and murder, and aided and encouraged Thomas Downes to commit it. G. D. R., . . . July (?), 3 James II.

24 JULY, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd. on the said day, Elias Jones yeoman, Jonas Kendrick laborer, William Butler laborer, Samuel Slaughter laborer, John Springham, laborer, Peter le Barre laborer and Giles Tresidder laborer, all seven late of the said parish, assembled riotously with divers other disturbers of the peace, to the number of five hundred persons, armed with staves clubs &c., and congregated at the dwelling house of Thomas Griffith with the intention of pulling it down and destroying it, and assaulted John Rust and John Hastings, whilst the same John Rust and John Hastings were assisting William Walden, one of the constables of St. Mary's Islington, to suppress the said riot and preserve the King's peace, and beat and wounded the same John Rust and John Hastings.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against John Moore yeoman, Obadiah Bowers laborer, and Richard Baston laborer, all three late of St. Andrew's Holborn, for assembling riotously on 17th July, 3 James II., with divers other disturbers of the peace, to the number of five hundred persons at the house of Thomas Griffith, situated thereabouts (*prope ibidem scituatam in comitatu predicto*), with intention of pulling down the said house and destroying it, and for assaulting, beating and wounding John Mills, whilst the said John Mills was assisting Thomas Little, one of the constables of St. James's, Clerkenwell, to suppress the riot and preserve the King's peace. William Butler, Samuel Slaughter, Peter le Barre and Giles Tresidder were acquitted. Elias Jones, Jonas Kendrick, John Springham, John Moore, Obadiah Bowers and Richard Baston were found 'Guilty'; and each of them was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, to be whipt from Holborne Barrs to the house of the said Thomas Griffiths, to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction, and then to be committed to Newgate Gaol, there to remain till he should have paid the fine, and have found good sureties for his good behaviour during the next year. G. D. R., 31 August, 3 James II.

25 JULY, 3 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at Heston co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Doves Cooke there lying dead; With Verdict of Jurors saying that on the . . . instant at the said parish . . . Smyth late of the said parish gentleman assaulted the said Doves Cooke, and then and there slew and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound on the right side of his breast, of which wound he then and there instantly died; And as soon as he had done the said felony and murder, the said . . . Smyth made flight, and withdrew himself to places to the jurors unknown (*quod predictus . . . Smyth tam cito quam ipse idem . . . Smyth feloniam et*

murdrum predicta modo ac forma predictis felonice voluntarie ac ex malicia sua precogitata fecisset et perpetrasset pro feloniam ac murdro illis felonice fugam suam fecit et in loca juratoribus predictis adhuc incognita se retraxit &c." G. D. R., 31 Aug., 3 James II.

6 AUGUST, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of William Butler of St. James's Westminster in the sum of 200*£*., and of Laurence Martindell and Robert Evens of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of 100*£*. each: For the appearance of the said William Butler at the next S. O. T. and S. P. for Middlesex, "then and there to answer for being at a Treasonable Assembly near Gras Inn Lane." S. P. R., Aug. (?), 3 James II.

18 AUGUST, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of William Warrum of St. Andrew's Holbourn . . . , in the sum of 200*£*., and of William Shapwood (?), of St. Andrew's Holbourne . . . and Benjamin Butterton of St. Anne's Westminster, in the sum of 100*£*. each: For the said William Warrum's appearance at the next S. O. T. and S. P. for Middlesex, "then and there to answer for being at a Treasonable Assembly near Gra's Inn Lane." S. P. R., Aug. (?), 3 James II.

2 SEPTEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster and at divers other places within the Liberties of Westminster, on the said day and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, Richard Jones late of the said parish laborer wandered abroad as a vagrant, carrying with him drinking glasses and other glass wares, and crying in a loud voice these words, to wit, "Will you buy any glasses?" in order to colour his said vagrancy and escape punishment for the same. No clerical notes touching subsequent proceedings in the case. S. P. West. R., 3 Oct., 3 James II.

29 SEPTEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Edward Hale of Shepperton co. Midd. shepherd, in the sum of ten pounds, and Thomas Stone the Elder and Thomas Stone the Younger, both of the said parish husbandmen, in the sum of five pounds each: For the appearance of the said Edward Hale at the next G. Q. S. P. for Middlesex, to answer "for opposing the execution of a warrant formerly granted by two of his Majesties Justices of the Peace of this County for searching for and seizing of doggs and guns kept by persons unqualified by law within the Honnor of Hampton Court for destruction of the game there and contrary to his Majesties Declaration and for slighting of the same Warrant."—Also, on the same file, two sets of Recognizances, for the appearance of the aforesaid Thomas Stone the Elder and Thomas Stone the Younger at the same next G. Q. S. P., to answer for similar offences. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 3 James II.

29 SEPTEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Allaxander Mack-Danell and John Deards, both of St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. . . . , in the sum of 40*£*. each: For the appearance of the said Allaxander

Mack-Danell and John Deards at the next G. S. P. to be held for Middlesex at Hix Hall, to "give in evidence against Richard Drones of the parish of Chiswick for saying God dame (*sic*) the King for a papis[t] dog." S. P. R., 6 Oct., 3 James II.

30 SEPTEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. and divers other places of the said county, on the said day and divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, John Webb late of the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy co. Midd., an idle vagrant, in the habit of wandering abroad and carrying about with him drinking glasses and other glasses, wandered abroad with such wares, crying out in a loud voice through the places and lanes these words, to wit, "Will you buy any glasses?" in order to colour his said vagrancy, and escape punishment for the same vagrancy. On his arraignment John Webb confessed the indictment, when judgment was deferred by order of the Court. No clerical minute touching any later proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 6 Oct., 3 James II.

12 OCTOBER, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizance of Richard Southwicke at the Sign of the Ball in Lewtner Lane in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. tayler, in the sum of £20.: For the appearance of Mary Southwicke at the next G. S. P. for Middlesex, "to answer the complaint of Grace the wife of Thomas Massey for whipping Johanna the daughter of the said Thomas Massey openly in the street." S. P. R., 5 Dec., 3 James II.

14 OCTOBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Chelsey co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Bennett late of the said parish fisherman, being a person ill-affected towards our most serene Lord James the Second now King of England, advisedly and maliciously spoke in the presence and hearing of divers of the King's lieges and subjects these words, to wit, "God damn the King." Thomas Bennett put himself on the country, and a jury of the country declared him 'Not Guilty.' S. P. R., 6 Oct., 3 James II.

29 OCTOBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Cornelius Alder yeoman and his wife Mary Alder *alias* Mary Alder spinster, both late of the said parish, being pernicious and seditious persons, in order to bring the Lord King James II. and his beloved consort the Lady Mary the Queen into odium and contempt with the lieges and subjects of the said Lord the King spoke certain malicious and seditious words: That on the said 29th Oct. the said Cornelius Alder in the presence and hearing of divers of the said King's lieges and subjects said in the said parish these seditious words, to wit, "Oh, what a fine oppertunity (*sic*) the Citty hath to shoote them, as they goe by any corner!" and that afterwards on the same day the said Mary Alder of her most wicked mind spoke these malicious and seditious words, to wit, "Oh, that I were but a man!" Cornelius and

Mary Alder put themselves 'Not Guilty' on the country, and were declared 'Not Guilty' by a jury. S. P. R., 5 Dec., 3 James II.

1 DECEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Anne's within the Liberty of Westminster co. Midd. and at divers other places within the said county, on the said 1st Dec. and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, Jonathan Shepheard yeoman, Elizabeth Bell spinster and Katherine Woods spinster, late of the said parish, all three incorrigible and dangerous vagrants wandered abroad as incorrigible and dangerous vagrants. All three confessed the indictment, and each of them was fined in the sum of twelve pence. Elizabeth Bell and Katherine Woods paid their fines to the Sheriff in court. John Shepheard's fine was ordered to be estreated. 10 Jan., 3 James II.

9 DECEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. James's within the Liberties of Westminster, on the said day, Robert Woosley late of the said parish esq. assaulted William Wharton esq., and slew and murdered him, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in his left buttock, of which wound he languished at St. James's aforesaid and at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd., from the said 9th of December to the 14th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the said wound. Failing to appear to answer the indictment, Robert Woosley was outlawed. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 3 James II.

13 DECEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken before R. Wright J.P. on the said day, of Edward Hayhurst of St. James's Westminster gentleman, in the sum of one thousand pounds, and of William Collett tallow chandler, John Boswell cheesemonger, Charles Longland distiller, Edward Lill baker, all four of the said parish, in the sum of five hundred pounds each, and of Michael Burnet of Upton co. Chester gentleman, also in the sum of five hundred pounds: For the said Edward Hayhurst's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, to answer to an indictment for murder. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 3 James II.

17 DECEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Isaac Gunn of Shorts Gardens in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields taylor, in the sum of 40£., and James Ball of King's Street in the same parish glazier and Jonathan Ballard of Cranbourne Street in St. Anne's Westminster taylor, in the sum of 20£. each: For the said Isaac Gunn's appearance at the next S. P. for Westminster, to "answere his malicious saying that the King's Majestie kept a parcell of rogues to abuse honest men, and that Collonell Hastings and Major of his Majestie's First Regiment of Foot Guards and one of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex and Liberty of Westminster was a Covent Garden bully." S. P. West. R., 9 Jan., 3 James II.

19 DECEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of John Plator of Heston co. Midd. carter, in the sum of 10£., and of Edward Powell butler and

John Mew farmer, both of Heston aforesaid, in the sum of 5*£*. each : For the said John Plator's appearance at next S. P. to be holden for Middlesex, "to answeare his going out with a Low Bell, notwithstanding the King's late proclamation to the contrary, that the game shall not be destroyed within ten miles of Hampton Court."—Similar recognizances for the appearance of John Russell of Heston co. Midd. carter at the next S. P. for Middlesex. "to answer his going out with a Low Bell, notwithstanding &c." S. P. R., 10 Jan., 3 James II.

20 DECEMBER, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Claude Berteau late of the said parish gentleman stole and carried off one silver snushbox (*sic*) gilt with gold worth thirty shillings, one princes mettall snushbox (*sic*) gilt with gold with shagrine plate, and studded with yellow pinns worth thirty shillings, and one steele toothpick-case damasked with gold worth eight shillings, of the goods and chattels of Obadiah Fleming. Claude Berteau put himself on trial and was found 'Guilty.' No clerical note touching sentence. G. D. R., 13 Jan., 3 James II.

12 JANUARY, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Benjamin Burbecke of Thistleworth co. Midd. yeoman, in the sum of 100*£*., and John Davis and Thomas Munday, both of the said parish yeomen, in the sum of 50*£*. each ; For the said Benjamin Burbecke's appearance at the present S. P. held by adjournment for Middlesex, to answer &c. "for speaking treasonable words." He appeared and was discharged. S. P. R., 10 Jan., 3 James II.

17 JANUARY, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Bridget Price of White Horse Yard in St. Clement's Danes', under pain of imprisonment, and of John Bennet of St. Paul's Covent Garden . . . and Samuel Horsley of St. Clement's Danes' baker, in the sum of 10*£*. each ; For the appearance of the said Bridget Price at the next G. S. P. to be held at Westminster, to "answere for keeping and setting his (*sic*) standing within the Railes of Covent Garden to the annoyance of the King's leige people."—Similar recognizances, taken on the same 17th Jan., for the appearance of Nicholas Bryan of St. James's Westminster baker, and Samuel Horsley of Druary (*sic*) Lane in St. Clement's Danes' baker at the same next G. S. P. to be held at Westminster, in order that each of them may then and there "answere for keeping and setting his standing within the Railes of Covent Garden to the annoyance of the King's leige people." S. P. West. R., 18 April, 4 James II.

19 JANUARY, 3 JAMES II.—Recognizances of William Maulster of Charles Street in St. James's Westminster gentleman, in the sum of 100*£*., and Francis Maulster of the Strand gentleman and George Howard of St. Andrew's Holborne sheriffs (*sic*) officer, in the sum of 50*£*. each ; For the said William Maulster's appearance at the next

G. S. P. for Westminster "to answer for endeavouring, and being greatly suspected to kidnapp Christopher Kendall a souldier in his Majesties service in the first Regiment of Foot Guards under the command of Captain Warcupp." S. P. West. R., 18 April, 4 James II.

27 JANUARY, 3 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Mary Awbray late of the said parish widow, and late the wife of Dennis Awbray late of the same parish laborer, assaulted the said Dennis Aubray, and slew and murdered him by putting a piece of packthread round his neck, and strangling him with it, so that he then and there instantly died of the said strangulation. Mary Awbray confessed the indictment, and was sentenced to be burnt to death. G. D. R., 22 Feb., 4 James II.

28 FEBRUARY, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Margaret's Westminster co. Midd. on the said day, George Emmett late of the said parish laborer feloniously and traitorously clipped, filed and diminished divers peices of silver of good and lawful money of the coin of this kingdom of England (*diversas pecias argenti bone et legalis monete de proprio cuneo hujus regni Anglie*).—Also, on the same file similar True Bills, for clipping filing and diminishing good and lawful money of the realm, against Robert Lamborne and William Palmer, laborers. Found 'Guilty,' each of the three culprits was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and there to be hanged by the neck until &c. G. D. R., 31 May, 4 James II.

15 MARCH, 4 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Thomas Blissett and Henry Fry, Overseers of the Poor of St. Margaret's Westminster, in the sum of 40*£*. each; For the appearance of the said Thomas Blissett at the next G. Q. S. P. for Westminster, to answer for "uttering words tending to sedition."—Similar Recognizances, taken on the same day, for the appearance of the aforesaid Henry Fry at the same G. Q. S. P. for Westminster, to answer for "uttering words tending to sedition." S. P. West. R., 18 April, 4 James II.

10 APRIL, 4 JAMES II.—Recognizances of Timothy Rawson of Wapping in the parish of Whitechappell shipwright and Edward Robinson of Hartichoake Lane in Stepney waterman, in the sum of 40*£*. each: For the appearance of the said Timothy Rawson and Edward Robinson at the next S. P. and G. D. for Middlesex, "to prosecute the law and give in evidence against John Edwards a souldjer for killing a certaine person at the Black Dogg Musich-House near the Hermitage in the said parish of Stepney." S. P. R., 23 April, 4 James II.

16 APRIL, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Andrew's Holborne co. Midd. on the said day, Thomas Prime late of the said parish yeoman with the intention of disturbing the King's peace &c. and in order to

bring into odium and contempt the officers and soldiers retained by the said King to serve him in his wars, maliciously and seditiously spoke, in the presence and hearing of divers of the lieges and subjects of the Lord now King, these malicious and seditious words in depravation of the said military officers and soldiers, to wit, "They are all the sonnes of whores that serve the King." Thomas Prime confessed the indictment, and for his offence was fined three shillings and four pence, which he paid to the Sheriff in Court. S. P. R., 23 April, 4 James II.

20 APRIL, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, John Fenton and Christopher Holloman *alias* Solomon, both late of the said parish yeoman, broke into the dwelling-house of a certain Robert Harris, and then and there unlawfully and unjustly took and carried away a sword worth five shillings, another sword called a guard-sword worth three shillings, a belt worth five shillings, "et unum gallerum *anglice* one carolina hat" worth five shillings, of the goods and chattels of the said Robert Harris, then and there being and found in the said dwelling-house. No clerical note touching any later proceeding in the case. S. P. R., 23 April, 4 James II.

29 MAY, 4 JAMES II.—Recognizances of William Ireland victualler, John Bignall . . . and Captain Gilbert Herm, all three of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. in the sum of 40*£*. each: For the appearance of the said William Ireland at the G. S. P. to be held at Westminster, to "answer his speaking scandalously of his Majesties Guards, sayinge the King kept none but rogues to abuse us." S. P. West. R., 6 July, 4 James II.

29 MAY, 4 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken on the said day at St. James's Westminster within the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter &c., on view of the body of John Harbin gentleman, there lying dead: With verdict of Jurors saying that, on the 28th inst. in the said parish &c., Charles Walsingham late of the said parish &c. gentleman assaulted the said John Harbin, and slew and murdered him, by then and there giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in and upon his breast, near the right arm-hole, of which wound he languished in the said parish &c. from the said 28th May till the next day, on which last-named day he died of the said wound; And that, immediately after the said felony and murder, done and perpetrated by him in the aforesaid way and manner, the said Charles Walsingham "*fugam fecit*"=made flight.—Also, on the same file, a True Bill against the same Charles Walsingham for slaying and murdering John Harbin. Acquitted of murder, Charles Walsingham was found 'Guilty' of manslaughter. No clerical note touching subsequent proceedings in the case. G. D. R., 11 July, 4 James II.

18 JUNE, 4 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St.

Martin's-in-the-Fields on the said day, on view of the body of John Earning gentleman: With Verdict of jurors saying, that William Gleave, Adrian Moore and Samuel Salisbury, all three late of the said parish gentlemen, on the said day and between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. of the said day assaulted the said John Earning, and that the said William Gleave then and there slew and murdered the said John Earning, by giving him with a rapier a mortal wound in and upon the right part of his belly near the short ribs, of which wound he then and there instantly died; And that Adrian Moore and Samuel Salisbury were then and there present, aiding and encouraging the said William Gleave to slay and murder the said John Earning: And that immediately after the aforesaid felony by them done and perpetrated at the said parish, in the aforesaid way and manner, William Gleave, Adrian Moore and Samuel Salisbury made their flight. The jurors forbear to say that the culprits, who made flight, succeeded in withdrawing themselves to places still unknown.—Also, on the same file, the True Bill against the said William Gleave, Adrian Moore and Samuel Salisbury, for slaying and murdering John Earning. All three gentlemen were acquitted: it being also found of each gentleman that he did not fly. G. D. R., 11 July, 4 James II.

31 JULY, 4 JAMES II.—Recognizances of John Hutchins of Coventry Street in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields carver, in the sum of 40£., and of James Smith clothworker and John Baptist joyner, both of the aforesaid parish, in the sum of 20£ each; For the appearance of the said John Hutchins at the next S. P. for the City of Westminster, to answer to such things as shalbee "objected against him by Mr Lahey and John Trumble, for severall ways abusing them and threatening to bee revenged on them, and also for speaking reproachfully against his Majesties Proclamation and using other language tending to sedition." S. P. West. R., 5 Oct., 4 James II.

10 SEPTEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. and elsewhere in the said county, on the said 10th Sept. and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, James Barber late of the said parish wandered abroad as a vagabond, under the name and title of a petty chapman, cunningly using the art of buying, selling and repairing lanternes and tinn wares. He was pardoned on 2nd of October. S. P. R., . . . Oct., 4 James II.

11 SEPTEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, James Cary late of the said parish laborer assaulted John Portlock in the highway, and then and there robbed him of twelve pence in numbered money, of the moneys of the said John Portlock. Found 'Guilty,' James Cary was sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., 10 October, 4 James II.

21 SEPTEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd.

and elsewhere in the said county, on the said 21st Sept. and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, Thomas Pritchett late of the said parish laborer wandered abroad as a vagabond under the name and title of a petty chapman, with subtlety and cunning using the art of one selling, buying and repairing lanternes and tinn wares.—At the head of the indictment appears a memorandum that pardon was granted to this offender on the 2nd of October. S. P. R., . . . Oct., 4 James II.

29 SEPTEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Clement's Danes' co. Midd. and elsewhere in the said county, on the said 29th Sept. and on divers other days and occasions before and afterwards, Randolph Moreton, late of the said parish laborer, wandered abroad as a vagabond, under the name and title of a petty chapman, with craft and subtlety using the selling, buying and repairing lanternes and tinn wares.—No clerical note touching any subsequent proceeding in the case. S. P. R., . . . Oct., 4 James II.

5 OCTOBER, 4 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken on the said day at Chiswick co. Midd., on view of the body of Simon Crouch, there lying dead: With Verdict of jurors saying that, at the parish of Hampton co. Midd. on the 2nd instant, Daniel Allen, John Morris, Richard Morris, Ralph George and Silvan Blackborne, all five late of Hampton aforesaid fishermen, assaulted the said Simon Crouch, And that the aforesaid Daniel Allen then and there slew and murdered the said Simon Crouch, by shooting him with a musket, charged with gunpowder and a leaden ball, and thereby giving him with the said ball a mortal wound in his face, near the left eye, of which mortal wound he then and there instantly died: And That the aforesaid John Morris, Richard Morris, Ralph George and Silvan Blackborne were present at the said felony, and aided and encouraged Daniel Allen to slay and murder Simon Crouch. It is not said by the jurors that the five culprits or any one of them made flight. G. D. R., 10 October, 4 James II.

11 OCTOBER, 4 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at St. James's Westminster on the said day, on view of the body of Roger Dell laborer, there lying dead; With Verdict of jurors saying that, at the said parish on the 8th instant, Ralph Weatherley late of the said parish laborer assaulted the said Roger Dell with both his hands and both his feet, and slew and murdered him, by then and there striking and kicking him on the stomach, belly and loins, that he languished of the said beating and kicking from the said 8th Oct. to the 10th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the same beating and kicking; And that immediately after doing and perpetrating the said felony and murder, Ralph Weatherley made flight (Quod predictus Radulphus Weatherley immediate post feloniam ac murdrum predicta

per ipsum modo ac forma predictis facta ac perpetrata apud parochiam &c. . . . in comitatu predicto fugam fecit). Here again the jurors forbear to say that the fugitive succeeded in withdrawing himself to places unknown to them. G. D. R., 5 Dec., 4 James II.

15 OCTOBER, 4 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken before R. Wright J.P. on the said day, of William Hussey of Highworth esq., in the sum of one thousand pounds, and Henry Young of Tower Hill gentleman, Miles Sandis of Boswell Court in St. Clement's Danes' . . . , John Copperthwaite of St. Andrew's Holborn gentleman, and Thomas Cawbanck of St. Andrew's Holborn vintner, in the sum of five hundred pounds each: For the said William Hussey's appearance at the next Gaol Delivery of Newgate, to answer to what shall be then and there objected against him. G. D. R., 5 Dec., 4 James II.

2 NOVEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields co. Midd. on the said day, Edmund Mathews late of the said parish gentleman assaulted Charles Delane, and slew and murdered him by striking him on the fore part of the head with a staff with an iron tip called a "ferrall," and so giving him then and there a mortal wound, of which he languished from the said 2nd of November, 4 James II. to the 4th day of the same month, on which last-named day he died of the same wound. Found 'Guilty,' Edmund Mathews was reprieved by the Court before judgment. G. D. R., 5 Dec., 4 James II.

7 NOVEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—Recognizances, taken on the said day before . . . of John Stafford of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields gentleman, in the sum of five hundred pounds, and of Thomas Hoskins of St. Andrew's Holborne gentleman and George Stafford of St. Buttolph's Aldersgate gentleman, in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds each; For the said John Stafford's appearance at next Gaol Delivery of Newgate "after his Majesties pardon for convicts shall be sealed, then and there to plead his benefit of the said pardon."—Also, on the same file, the certificate of Sir Humfrey Edwin knt. and John Fleet knt., sheriffs of Middlesex, certifying that the said John Stafford appeared before the court at the appointed Gaol Delivery and, by the name of John Stafford and also of William Stafford, pleaded the King's conditional pardon of the murder of which he was attainted, the main condition of the pardon being "quod idem Johannes transportaret se ipsum in aliquam partem Americæ, inhabitatam per subditos domini Regis, ac ibidem moratur per spacium septem annorum &c."—"that the same John should transport himself to any part of America, inhabited by the subjects of the Lord the King, and there remain throughout the space of seven years." G. D. R., 6 Dec., 4 James II.

22 NOVEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—Coroner's Inquisition-post-mortem, taken at Hackney co. Midd. on the said day, on view of the body of Thomas

Plum there lying dead : With Verdict of Jurors saying that, on the 31st day of October, 4 James II., at the said parish, John Paternoster late of the said parish laborer assaulted the said Thomas Plum, and slew and murdered him by then and there giving him with an instrument of iron called "a byonet" a mortal wound in and upon the right part of his breast, of which wound he languished at the aforesaid parish from the said 31st October to the 20th day of the next November, on which last-named day he died of the said wound ; And That, as soon as he had done and perpetrated the said felony and murder, the said John Paternoster made his flight and withdrew himself to places as yet unknown to the jurors (*quod predictus Johannes Paternoster tam cito quam ipse feloniam et murdrum predicta modo et forma predictis fecisset et perpetrasset pro feloniam et murdro predictis felonice fugam suam fecit, et in loca juratoribus predictis adhuc ignota se retraxit*). G. D. R., 5 Dec., 4 James II.

5 DECEMBER, 4 JAMES II.—The Newgate Calendar of the said date contains the following entries touching prisoners in the gaol, to wit, (1) Thomas Jenkins, Committed by Henry Reynell esq., Charged for being a very dangerous person and for speaking dangerous words against his Majestie and Government: Dat. 19 October 1688.—(2) William Greenwood esquire, Committed by William Bridgman esquire, accused upon oath of High Treason, for adhering to the King's enemies and keeping correspondence with them: Dat. 21 October, 1688.—(3) Nathan Massey, Committed by Sir James Butler Knt., Charged upon oath of 3 witnesses to have said that Iff the Prince of Orange was beaten, there would be no living for a protestant in England, and that the Duke of Monmouth was as right heir to the Crowne, as this Prince of Wales: Dat. 8 Nov., 1688.—(4) William Colborne, Committed by Simon Parry esq., Charged by Thomas Smith gentleman for speaking dangerous words against the King: Dat. 9 November, 1688.—(5) Henry Bould, Committed by the same, Charged for swearing hee would stab the King: Dat. 24 November, 1688.—(6) Major Ventris Colenbine, Captain Thomas Norgate, Lieutenant Robert Tempest, Lieutenant Thomas Browne, Lieutenant John Boyce, Lieutenant Edward Harrington, Ensign William Elwes, Ensign John Dounton, Ensign Robert Younge, Ensign James Mountague, Mathew Norgett, Robert Richards and Julius Jones,—Committed by the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Lord Preston, one of his Majesties Principall Secretary (*sic*) of State, for High Treason in conspireing the death of the King: Dat. 16 November, 1688. G. D. R., 5 Dec., 4 James II.

10 JANUARY, 4 JAMES II.—True Bill that, at Stepney co. Midd. on the said day, Simon How late of the said parish laborer, being a soldier (not a captain &c.) and in the receipt of wages, and retained to serve

the Lord the King as a soldier, without permission to do so withdrew himself from the said service.—Also, on the same file, a similar True Bill against Thomas . . . late of Twickenham co. Midd. laborer, for deserting the King's service.—Found 'Guilty,' both deserters were sentenced to be hanged. G. D. R., . . . , 4 James II.

SIR BAPTIST HICKS.

BY B. WOODE SMITH, F.S.A., HON. SEC. OF THE MIDDLESEX
COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY.

THE Photograph which forms a frontispiece to the present Volume is a reproduction, made for the first time and under great difficulties, of a portrait bearing the name of Sir Baptist Hicks, which has been in the possession of the Justices of Middlesex since the early part of the seventeenth century, and which, after one or two changes of locality, now hangs in the Sessions House at Westminster. It is not known by whom it was painted. It has been attributed to Gerard Honthorst, who in 1628 was in England by invitation of Charles I. for six months, during which he painted various portraits of distinguished persons; but the inscription attached to the frame ("Sir Baptist Hicks, Knt., 1618"), believed by experts to be contemporaneous with the picture, of itself negatives this idea.¹ The signature is a facsimile of one of many attached to documents in the Middlesex Records.

The occasion seems a fitting one for putting together a few notes in reference to Sir Baptist Hicks himself, occupying as he does an almost unique position on the Roll of Middlesex Justices; though there is not very much that is new to be added to the facts of his history which are already in one form or other before the public, and some apology may be needed for repeating what is old.

The family of Hicks, or Hicke, is of Gloucestershire

¹ Note A, p. 348.

origin, and traditionally descended from Sir Ellice Hicks, who is said to have been knighted by Edward III. on the field of battle for his personal bravery. No pedigree of the family exists which goes back so far, but the arms still bear the three fleurs-de-lis, or, said to have been granted by the King. The existing authentic pedigree starts from *John Hicks* of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, who died 38 Henry VIII. (1546), and Margaret his wife, who was still living in 1557. John Hicks owned fulling-mills and other property in Tortworth. The family do not appear to have been buried there, but in the neighbouring parishes of Charfield and Cranhill. Bigland¹ gives some ten parishes in which the name occurs in epitaphs, but Tortworth is not one of them, and few of the epitaphs are earlier than the seventeenth century, the older ones having probably been destroyed in the fanatical iconoclasm which was the needless accompaniment of the Reformation. There is some evidence, but not very conclusive, of a connection between the Hicks family and that of the reformer and martyr, William Tyndale. Thomas Hicks was churchwarden of Tortworth in 1598, and William Hicks in 1619. Another William Hicks was rector from 1644 to 1654.

John and Margaret Hicks had an only son, Robert, who married Juliana de Clapham, co. Somerset, according to the Herald's Visitation. Strype says that she was a Somersetshire heiress. Wotton calls her Julian, daughter of William Arthur, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey.² Robert came to London, and carried on business as a silk mercer at the sign of the White Bear at Soper Lane (now Queen Street) End, Cheapside, near "the great Conduit in Cheape." He was a member of the Ironmongers' Company, to whom he gave or be-

¹ Gloucestershire.

Note B, pp. 348 and 349.

queathed "a standing cupp with a cover guilte waying xxvi ounces three quarters and a half," which is still in their possession.

Robert Hicks died in 1557-8, leaving three sons by his wife Juliana, who is said to have afterwards married Arthur Penne of London, and to have been still living a second time a widow in 1577¹. Michael, the eldest son, who was born in 1542, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar. "By his ingenuous education and good parts he became very polite and agreeable, and was admitted into the society of learned and eminent persons, having the accomplishment of a facetious wit to recommend him." "He was a very witty and jocose man, and his company much sought after by persons of distinction." He was also evidently the good elder brother of his father's younger sons, who constantly turned to him in their difficulties. He became the secretary and confidential friend of Lord Treasurer Burghley, and afterwards of his son and successor, Sir Robert Cecil, and lived on intimate terms with Bacon (who frequently borrowed money of him,) Raleigh, "Britannia" Camden, and the other eminent man of the day. He was knighted by James I. in 1604, after previously refusing the honour. When over fifty years of age he married Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Colson, and widow of Henry Purvis or Parvish, an "Italian merchant," and owner of the manor of Ruckholt in the parish of Leyton, Essex. Sir Michael bought the manor of the heirs of the late owner, and it continued in his family till 1720. He also purchased the manor of Beverston, co. Gloucester. He died 1612. Both knight and dame lie buried under a stately monument in the chancel of Leyton Church; the

¹ Berry's Pedigrees, Hants.

epitaph placed upon it by the latter being more complimentary to her second husband than to her first. Their son William was in 1619 raised to a baronetcy, of which the present holder is his descendant, the Right Honourable Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Of Robert Hicks's second son very little is heard. The official pedigree gives his name as Francis, but letters from him to his elder brother, preserved in the Lansdowne MSS., are signed Clement Hickes.¹ He does not appear to have done much.

His third son, *Baptist*, the subject of this notice, was born in 1551. Of his early years and education we have no account. It would be interesting to know how these children, left fatherless so young, were trained. The parish registers of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, might have told us more about the family, but they were destroyed with the church itself in the Great Fire. All we know is that he succeeded to the business and prospered early. It 1580 he received the freedom of the Mercers' Company, of which he was subsequently Master at least three times, viz. in 1604, 1611, and 1622. He is described on the Roll of the Company as "the son of Robert Hycke, late of London, Yermonger" (Ironmonger). The same year he was elected on Midsummer day one of the "Auditors of the Accounts of the Chamber and Bridge," a post which he held for two years. In 1597 he was already supplying the Court of Elizabeth with his wares, as appears from an entry in the State Papers (Domestic Series). "Aug. 15. Bill for Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Taffetas, sold by Baptist Hicks, Merchant, to Sir Thomas Wilkes, on his going to Florence. Total £68 3s. 2d." In 1602, June 17, is a reference in the same papers to "Dethick, factor for Hicks in Cheapside at Florence."

¹ Note B, pp. 348 and 349.

After the accession of James I. his fortunes rose rapidly. On July 5th, 1603, "Baptist Hicks, Mercer," was appointed by the Court of Aldermen as one of the citizens "to attend on the Lord Maior of the Cittye in Westminster Hall, on the day of the most honourable Coronation of the King's and Queene's most Excellent Majestie." James, who had knighted two hundred and thirty-seven gentlemen in the course of his month's progress from Edinburgh to London, knighted Sir Baptist Hicks at Whitehall on Sunday, July 24th, the day before the Coronation. The handsome presence and good looks which seem to have characterised his family, as preserved in effigy and portrait, may have stood him in good stead with the King, with whom he speedily became a favourite. He was appointed mercer to the King, a promotion to which his brother's interest with Sir Robert Cecil no doubt helped. "This Baptist," says Strype, as often quoted, "upon King James coming in was sworn his servant and soon knighted. He supplied the Court with silks and rich mercery ware, when King James with his bare Scotch nobility and gentry came in, by which means he got a great estate."

Frequent entries in the State Papers (Domestic Series) bear witness to the profitable transactions which thenceforward took place with the Court. On August 7th, a fortnight after the Coronation, is a notice of a warrant to pay Sir John Fortescue £5,000, "whereof £2,000 is for charges of the Coronation, and £3,000 to be paid to Sir Baptist Hicks for silks and stuffs." Next year, July 20th, 1604, is a warrant for discharge of a debt due by him to the Crown in abatement of the sum owing to him by the King. On July 25th, 1607, a warrant to repay to Sir Baptist Hicks on February 1st, 1608, £12,000 with interest, part of a sum of £24,000, of which £16,285 9s. 6½d. was balance due to him from the Great Wardrobe and the

remainder advanced to meet the King's urgent occasions. And on the same date is a warrant to pay the second moiety of £12,000 on the 1st of August, 1608. And again on December 28th, 1607, a warrant to pay to Sir Baptist Hicks and Sir Peter Van Loes several sums due to them by assurance of letters patent from the King. On January 22nd, 1608, mention is made of a bond from the King in the sum of £150,000 to Sir Thomas Hayes, Sir Baptist Hicks, and others, to secure £63,038 16*s.* 0*d.* advanced by them on loan, and to make them a grant of divers rents and customs. In 1609 he was a contractor for Crown Lands. In 1612 again (February 6th) is a warrant for £1,909 0*s.* 1*d.* for wares to the Queen. In 1617, March 7th, a warrant to discharge the Teller of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Watson, for £2,000 paid by him to Sir Baptist Hicks without special warrant. Also to pay £126 8*s.* 0*d.* for his account for certain cloth of tissue of gold, satins, &c., purchased four years before for the King. In 1621 he and two others had advanced £30,000, ordered to be repaid, for the Palatinate, the Elector Palatine being the King's son-in-law. And so on through a long list, which will be found in the Calendar of State Papers, of payments for goods supplied and money lent, until almost the last year of his life. His shop in Cheapside seems to have been a fashionable resort, for a letter of April 20th, 1618 (Chamberlain to Carleton), mentions that "the Archbishop of Spalato¹ preached at Mercers Chapel The Chancellor (Bacon) was there in as great pomp as when he went awhile ago to Sir Baptist Hicks' and Barnes's Shops to cheapen and buy silks and

¹ Marco Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato, came to England about 1616 and professed himself a Protestant, was made Dean of Windsor, returned to Italy, recanted, and died, supposed by poison, in the prison of the Inquisition.

velvets." The transactions with the Court did not cease with the death of James, but were continued with his successor, for in November, 1626 (15th and 24th) are two warrants, one to pay him £10,000 lent to the late King, and another to pay £4,966 13s. 4d. for use and interest of £10,000 lent to the late King and of £10,000 lent to "his now Majesty." No wonder "he got a great estate."

Hicks did not confine his commerce to mercery wares nor his loans to the King. But his letters in the Lansdowne MSS. show that it was not always easy to get repaid by King or subjects. He found the Scots "fayre speakers and slow performers." Repeatedly he begs his good brother to put pressure on the Lord Treasurer and others on his behalf. In 1600 he writes to him about a Mr. Thornebury, who owes him money. In 1605 the King already owed him £16,000, which he wants because "I am shortly to marry both my daughters, to whom I am to give good rounde portions in marriage." One of the daughters was apparently married from Ruckholt, as he writes to Sir Michael, December 14th, 1605: "Lett me understand the charge of my daughter's dynner. I thanke my sister and you for owre good entertainment, everythyng was so well that it pleased much the companie." Again in 1611: "My occasion for monies to you knowen are many, by reason of my late purchase of landes"—probably at Campden. Lord Pembroke owes him £1,600, and some one else £1,600. The two brothers and sisters were on the most friendly terms. He writes "from my house in Cheapside" to "my very loving syster Lady Hicks," sending as "a smaule token of my love" "a meane present" of some "purple stryped stuffe with goulde."

Another time, probably 1611, he is "yll by reason of a colde," and prays his brother to come to London because his name has been sent up to the Lord Mayor for an alder-

man, which he knows is "done of malice." Another time he wants his brother to help him in some businesse, but adds, "If you feel not yourself very well I would not by any meanes you should come hither. You shall have a bed and a good fyer with me if you come to-night if you bethynke well of it."

The citizens indeed had demurred to his carrying on his business after his knighthood, contrary to the usual custom, and a good deal of ill-feeling was the result. He defended himself, not very candidly, by saying that his servants carried it on for him. The Court connection was too valuable to be given up. In December, 1603, he was excused from being appointed alderman by the express wish of the King, conveyed in a letter to the Lord Mayor (December 23rd), "specially for that we are pleased to use his contynuall care and travell in our service, according to the trust wee both have and had." In the following year (1604) he was on the same ground excused from serving as sheriff. In 1606 he was foreman of the Jury at the Guildhall which tried and convicted the Jesuit Father Garnet, executed some days later in St. Paul's Churchyard.¹ In 1611 he was actually elected alderman of Bread Street Ward, and upon summons made his personal appearance in Court (November 21st), "and did first take the oath of allegiance, and then the oath of an alderman." He then again put in the King's letter, to which the Court at first demurred, "conceiving that he had wayued the benefit of his Majesties' letter; but after consideration and the intimation that his Majestie meanes not to write for any other hereafter, and also in regard of the discreet and respectful behaviour of the said Sir Baptist Hicks in making his appearance and

¹ Fuller's Church History, B. 10.

taking the oath" (and also, we may add, paying the fine of £500), "the Court do freelie and lovinglie leave the said Sir Baptist Hicks to his own free choice and election." In 1613 (November 8th) he was similarly and finally discharged by the Common Council from the office of sheriff.

In 1614, from a different cause, the King again intervened on behalf of his servant, "to stay the prosecution of Sir Baptist Hicks on complaint of Sir Thomas Hayes, Alderman" (associated with Hicks in several loans to the King), "of violence offered in a trial between them." Sir Baptist Hicks being knight and servant of the King, the cause was to be tried elsewhere, but we hear nothing more of it.

In 1585, Baptist Hicks had married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard May, of a Sussex family, citizen, and a prominent member and sometime Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company.¹ By her he had three sons—Arthur, a second Arthur, and Baptist, who all died young and without issue—and two daughters. Another of Richard May's daughters married Willian Herrick, a goldsmith of Cheapside, also knighted at the Coronation "for having made a hole in the great diamond the King doth wear. The party little expected such honour, but he did his work so well as won the King to an extraordinary liking of it." The two brothers-in-law are frequently mentioned as jointly concerned in loans to the King. They also carried on for several years a dispute as to precedency with the aldermen, who may well have been jealous of the prosperous shopkeeping knight commoner. The respective dames took an active part in the fray; "Sir B. Hicks and his wife often bursteling about this Ceremony," says Strype,² who tells the story at some length. "This tedious, troublesome, and chargeable contest," says another writer, "was owing to the haughty

¹ Note C. p. 349.

² Stow, B. v. 309.

deportments of Hickes and Herrick, and their imperious wives." The aldermen had carried the matter to the King, by whom it was referred to the Lords Commissioners of the office of Earl Marshal, and by them practically to the celebrated antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton. Upon which Sir Baptist's son-in-law, Lord Noel, wrote to Cotton appealing to him as a judicious and honourable kinsman "to defende the dignitie of knighthood," and to be the Hercules to redeem his father-in-law from "this Hydra of many heads" (the Court of Aldermen), who was "soe dangerous a serpent."¹ Hicks himself sent Cotton "a smaule token" in the shape of a piece of some "commodity . . . very extraordinary for the goodness," "specially made for me and my friends," begging his "continued love and favour in a cause which I have in hand."¹ At last they made what was a graceful surrender or a scandalous retreat, according to point of view of the writer, and the question was dropped.

If Sir Baptist Hicks knew how to amass money as a merchant, he spent it like a prince. In 1612 he had either bought or won at cards a few acres at Kensington from Sir Walter Cope, who owned the greater part of the parish, and who like himself had found the King's favour profitable. There he built the mansion known as Campden House, of which a description may be found in Faulkner's *Kensington*. "The Earl of Somerset" (writes Chamberlain to Carleton, March 17th, 1614) "has borrowed Sir Baptist Hicks House at Kensington, and there settled his lady." The Earl was one of James's least reputable favourites who had married the divorced Countess of Essex. On June 12, 1626, a great burglary took place there.² After some vicissitudes, told at length by Faulkner, the house,

¹ Cotton MSS., *Jul. Cæsar*, iii.

² Middlesex Records, iii. 9.

which remained in the family till about 1720, when it was sold, was burnt out in 1862, but was subsequently restored, and though now shorn of its surroundings, retains enough of the old building to preserve its identity.

In 1614 Hicks had purchased the manors of Exton, Horn, and Whitwell, in Rutlandshire, with the mansion of Exton Hall, from the heirs of Sir James Harrington, first Lord Exton. To Lord Exton and his wife James I. had entrusted the tuition of his only daughter, the unfortunate Princess Elizabeth, till her marriage with the Count Palatine. This estate is still in possession of his descendant, the Earl of Gainsborough.

Some time after 1608 he acquired the manor of Chipping Campden, in Gloucestershire, from which he afterwards took his title. There he built another magnificent house, which is said to have occupied with its offices eight acres of ground, and to have cost £29,000. "A very capacious dome issued from the roof, which was regularly illuminated for the direction of travellers during the night." This costly pile his grandson the third Lord Campden, (buried with his lady at Exton, under a splendid monument by Grinling Gibbons), deliberately sacrificed to his loyalty in the Civil Wars, and ordered it to be burnt down lest it should be garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces.

In 1620 he bought the manor of Hampstead of John Wrothe, grandson of Sir Thomas Wrothe, to whom it was granted 4 Edward VI.¹

From knighthood Sir Baptist Hicks was advanced to a baronetcy in 1620 (June 24th). In the same year he was appointed by the King one of the Commissioners to inquire into the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1620, too,

¹ Middlesex Records, ii. 148.

he was returned to Parliament for Tavistock, (he is called in the Returns "Sir Baptist Hexte,") and for Tewkesbury in 1624, '25, '26, and '28, when his nephew Sir William took his place on Sir Baptist's elevation to the House of Lords. He was made a peer on May 5th, 1628, by Charles I. by the titles of Baron Hicks of Ilmington,¹ in the County of Warwick, and Viscount Campden of Campden,¹ in the county of Gloucester, with remainder in default of male issue (he was seventy-seven years of age) to his son-in-law, Edward Lord Noel, Baron of Ridlington, in the county of Rutland. Lord Noel, whose ancestor came in with the Conqueror, was the son of Sir Andrew Noel, the accomplished and extravagant favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have made upon him the couplet :

"The word of denial, and letter of fifty,
Is that gentleman's name who will never be thrifty."

He had been made a knight banneret in his youth in the Irish wars, and a baronet with James the First's first batch in 1611, and was raised to the peerage in March 16 $\frac{1}{7}$. He died in the Royal Garrison at Oxford in 1643.

Lord Campden himself did not long survive his elevation, but died October 16th, 1629, at the age of seventy-eight. He left no son, but two daughters only, Juliana Lady Noel, and Mary, who married Sir Charles Morrison of Cashiobury, Herts, whom she survived, and to whom, "*cum luctu et lacrymis*," she erected a fine monument, bearing his effigy and hers by Nicholas Stone, in Watford Church. She was twice married afterwards however, first to Sir John Couper of Wimborne, Dorset, and after his death to Sir Richard Alford.² To each of his daughters Lord Campden is said to have left £100,000,

¹ Campden and Ilmington, though in different counties, are neighbouring parishes.

² Here again the Pedigrees are at variance.

and through them he became an ancestor of a large number of noble families. Lord Byron was among his descendants, as are also the Dukes of Devonshire, Beaufort, Portland, and Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls of Gainsborough and Essex, and many others of the nobility.

If Baptist Hicks was princely in his own expenditure, he was not unmindful of those less fortunate than himself, and he left enduring memorials of his liberality in most of the places associated with his name. In 1628 he purchased the great tithes of the parish of Woodhorne in Northumberland, one moiety of which he presented to the Mercers' Company for annual scholarships from St. Paul's School at Trinity College, Cambridge. He also enriched the company by other large gifts.

The other moiety of the Woodhorne tithes he gave to the parish of Hampstead "toward the maintenance of an able preacher."¹ He also repaired and adorned the chapel of Hampstead, which cost £76. In each of these cases, and in others also, his widow largely supplemented his benefits, making various large donations to the Mercers' Company, and bequeathing to the poor of Hampstead the sum of £200, which with a gift by her great-grandson, the first Earl of Gainsborough, of six acres of land and a chalybeate well, now form the estate of the "Wells and Campden Charity," with a present income of £2,500 managed by trustees under the Charity Commissioners, and applied to pensions, apprenticeships and outfits, scholarships, hospital subscriptions, and artisans' dwellings, for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

¹ The Woodhorne tithes were purchased for £760, which was exactly the amount of the income a few years ago, each moiety being £380. In 1890 the net income had fallen to £514.

To Kensington Lord Campden also gave £200, and his widow willed a like sum, the investments of which now yield an annual income of nearly £3,000, which with the addition of about £1,000 a year from another source form the Campden Charities of Kensington, applied very similarly to those of Hampstead. He also "caused a window to be set up in the chancel of Kensington, and beautified it, which cost £30."

At Campden, according to a MS. list of his favours preserved there, he built a market house, which cost £90, and an almshouse for six poor men and six poor women at a cost of £1,000, maintaining the inmates during his lifetime, and then settling £140 a year on the almshouse for ever. He also bequeathed £500 to the poor of Campden. He roofed the chancel, which cost £200, built a gallery, which cost £80, made a window, which cost £13, walled the churchyard, which cost £150, and gave a bell, which cost £66.¹ He gave also a pulpit cloth and cushion worth £22, a "brass faulcon," which cost £26, two communion cups which cost £21, and made many other benefactions.

He also purchased at various times tithes in three or four other counties, and applied them for the benefit of special places in which he was interested.

On the whole he shewed himself to be a shrewd, persevering, ambitious man, knowing how to combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, ready to make the most of every opportunity of advancement that offered, but a man of warm attachments, with a soul capable of higher things than money-getting, and not unmindful of the responsibilities of wealth and position.

¹ This bell I am informed by the curate of Campden is No. 5 in the peal, and is 2 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and 3 feet 1 inch in diameter, and bears the inscription "Ex dono dignissimi Baptiste Hicks militis 1618."

Lord Campden was buried in Campden Church, beneath a stately monument erected by his widow, who survived him some fourteen years, and now lies beside him. The epitaph which she inscribed on it is truer than many when it speaks of him as her “dearest and deceased Husband, Lord Hickes, Viscount Campden, born of a worthy Family in the City of London. Who by the Blessing of GOD on his ingenuous Endeavours arose to an ample Estate and to the foresaid degrees of Honour. And out of those Blessings disposed to Charitable Uses, in his Lifetime, a large Portion, to the value of 10,000*l*. Who lived religiously, virtuously, and generously, to the Age of Seventy eight Years, and died October the 18th, 1629.”

There follows an epitaph upon Lady Campden, and these lines, which, though often quoted, are worth quoting once more.

*Reader, know,
Who'er thou be,
Here lie Faith, Hope,
and Charitie ;*

*Faith true, Hope firm,
Charity free ;
Baptist Lord Campden
Was these Three.*

*Faith in GOD,
Charity to Brother,
Hope for Himself ;
What ought He other ?*

*Faith is no more ;
Charity is crowned ;
'Tis only Hope
Is under ground.*

The chief point of contact between Sir Baptist Hicks and the county of Middlesex arises of course out of the "Hall" which he built for the use of the Justices, the story of which has often been told, and will be found at p. xxiii. of the editor's preface to our second volume. The date at which his name first appears in the Records has not been noted, but he was a Justice some time before 1612. (He was made a Deputy Lieutenant March 23rd, 1625). Up to that date the Justices had held their sessions at the Castle or Windmill Tavern (for it seems to have been known by both names,) on the east side of St. John Street, just outside Smithfield Bars, and therefore at the nearest point in the county of Middlesex to the City of London.

In the 19th year of Elizabeth a piece of waste land in St. John Street had been granted to Christopher Saxton for the purposes of a Sessions House, but nothing more appears to have been done with it. But in 1610 James I. granted by Letters Patent to Sir Thos. Lake and fourteen other Justices and Esquires of the County of Middlesex "a plot of land a hundred and twenty-eight feet of Assize from North to South in length, thirty-two feet from East to West in breadth, reserving twenty feet on each side thereof for a carriage way, such ground to be for ever used and employed as a Sessions House, and for keeping a prison or House of Correction in the same County," and on this "Sir Baptist Hicks," says the continuation of Stow's Chronicle, "builded a very faire Sessions House of bricke and stone, with all offices thereunto belonging, at his own proper charges," variously stated at from £600 to £900. "Upon Wednesday the 13th of January¹ this year 1612, by which time the house was fully finished, there assembled twenty-six Justices

¹ The 13th of January, 1612, however, fell on a Monday.

of the County, being the first day of their meeting in the place, where they were all feasted by Sir Baptist Hicks, and then they all with one consent gave it a proper name, and called it Hicks's Hall, after the name of the Founder, who then freely gave the same house to them and their successors for ever." This account is confirmed by the Records (vol. ii. 84).

The "very faire Sessions House" was a plain building after all, and its only embellishment was said to have been a stone portico, which, however, does not appear in the only extant representation of the place, which we reproduce. "As far as we can recollect," says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1827, "it was a shapeless brick lump, containing a great warehouse in the centre for the court, and houses for the officers all round and joined on to it. The prison was not, for want of room, connected with the court, but removed to another site." The hall also contained a room where the bodies of criminals were publicly dissected, as shown in the last plate of Hogarth's series of the Progress of Cruelty. A plan in the Guildhall Library shows the court of an oval shape, which was also that of the dissecting room, probably beneath it.

As the Sessions House of the county of Middlesex for a hundred and seventy years, Hicks' Hall is of course the subject of numerous references not only in the County Records, but in the Domestic State Papers, and in current literature of the time.¹ Standing close to the City boundary it was a starting point for distances on the North Road, and

¹ It has often been stated, as for instance by Hare (*Walks in London*), that the trial of Lord William Russell in 1673 took place in Hicks' Hall, whereas in fact it took place at the Old Bailey. Anyone who holds a superstitious faith in the trustworthiness of books will be rudely dis-

until comparatively recently, milestones were to be seen marked with the number of miles "from Hicks' Hall," or "from where Hicks' Hall formerly stood." A few years ago one such existed between Highgate and Finchley, but like many other things it has been "improved" away.

In 1777 Hicks' Hall had fallen into very bad condition, and application was made to Parliament for power to rebuild it. The site, however, was becoming more and more inconvenient as traffic increased, and instead of rebuilding it the justices erected the present Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green. The first stone of the new building was laid on the 29th August, 1779, by the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of the county, of whom two portraits, by Reynolds and Gainsborough respectively, removed from the new Sessions House, now hang in the Guildhall Westminster. The Sessions were removed in 1782, and the old Hall pulled down. It was proposed to erect a column on the spot, but it was never done, and the site is now marked by a modern erection which, if more useful, is less dignified. There is also an old tablet on a public house, the Queen's Head, on the west side of the street, which states that "Opposite this place Hicks' Hall formerly stood."

Hicks' Hall has not passed altogether without leaving its memorials. The fine old chimney-piece, now in the magistrates' room at the Sessions House, a photograph of which is annexed, was removed from the dining-room of

illusioned if he attempts to verify their statements on any historical subject of secondary importance such as the present. One popular local historian has four mistakes in a single paragraph on Sir Baptist Hicks. Though indeed every one who ventures into print, including the present writer, lives in a glass house.

the old structure.¹ The portrait reproduced in our frontispiece was one of its ornaments. Mr. Charles Wright, the veteran keeper of the Sessions House, now in his eighty-ninth year, remembers seeing in his youth John Martin, the old porter from Hicks' Hall, who lived to a very advanced age, and almost to the end of his life (about the year 1818) used to occupy the porter's chair at the new Sessions House.

Our Middlesex County Record Society is in some degree an outcome of Sir Baptist Hicks' work, since it was in the search for additional information respecting him that the ruinous and perishing condition of the Records was brought to light, and interest awakened which led to their preservation and to the formation of the Society for their publication. We have also a more tangible result of his good deed. In former days it was the practice during the sessions to provide dinner for the justices in attendance at a cost of half-a-crown a head, and if any justice had violated the unwritten law of the court, as for instance by bailing a prisoner whom another justice had refused to bail, or granting a licence out of his own division or to a non-juror or papist, or offending in any other way, he was formally reprimanded, and the reprimand duly recorded. It might be thought that such a postprandial rebuke carried no great terrors, but if the

¹ The chimney-piece bears the following inscriptions:—

“Sir Baptist Hickes of Kensington in the County of Middlesex Knight one of the justices of the peace of this county of Middlesex of his worthy disposition and at his own proper charge buylt this session house in the year of our Lord God 1612 and gave it to the justices of peace of this county and their successors for a sessions house for ever. 1618.” (This is also the date of the portrait.) And “On the erection of the present Sessions house Anno Dom. 1782 this antient chimney front (a part of the old Hickes Hall) was placed in this room, to perpetuate the memory of Sir Baptist Hickes as set forth in the above inscription.”

offence was of a more aggravated nature, or was repeated, a representation might be and in some cases was made to the Lord Chancellor, who took more serious steps. When the habits of society altered, and mid-day dinner was no longer in vogue, a Magistrates' Club was formed, the members of which paid an entrance fee (subsequently abolished) and an annual subscription, and also the old fee of half a crown a dinner, and dined together on the eight county days of the year. The Local Government Act of 1888, however, which broke up the historic county of Middlesex, broke up also many pleasant and useful associations of the justices, and among them their social gatherings. The club was wound up, its property, consisting of a small cellar of wine and a small quantity of plate bearing the name of Hicks' Hall, and dating from the middle of the last century, was sold, and the produce, amounting to £187 2s. 11d., generously handed over to the Middlesex County Record Society towards the production of their third volume.

NOTES.

NOTE A, p. 329.—Since these pages have been in type Mr. George Scharf, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, has kindly examined the portrait in question, and attributes it to Paul Van Somer, a Flemish painter who spent some years in England in the reign of James I., and portraits by whom are extant of that Monarch and his Queen, as well as of Buckingham, Bacon, Raleigh, and other celebrities of the day.

NOTE B, p. 330.—By *Clapham*, co. Somerset (the substitution of "Surrey" for "Somerset" is a pure invention), is no doubt intended *Clapton in Gordano*, near Clevedon, which was in the possession of the Arthurs from the time of Henry I. till about 1600. But there was no heiress

in the family at the time required, nor does the name either of William or Juliana occur then, though the latter does a generation or two earlier. The Pedigrees differ hopelessly. One in the Harleian MSS. interposes another generation between John Hicks and Robert, making Robert the grandson of John and the son of "Thomas Hicks of Bristow" and "Elizabeth daughter of Leonard Yate of Whitney." "Clement Hicks of Chester" is in the same Pedigree said to have married first a wife named Ball, and then "Anne, daughter and heiress of the Holte Receiver General of North Wales."

NOTE C.—Lady Hicks' brother, Sir Humphrey May, became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a man of great influence with James I. "Sir Hum. May can make any suitor, be they never so honest, disliked by the King." (Cusack to Winwood, State Papers, Domestic Series.)

THE INDICTMENT OF BEN JONSON.

This interesting document, described at length in the Editor's preface to vol. i. of the *Middlesex County Records*, is here reproduced in facsimile. The record is as follows :

*“ Cogn’ Indictament petit librum legit ut Cl’icus sign’ cum
lra T Et del’ iuxta formam statut’ &c.*

“ Middss Juratores pro Dña Regina p’n’tant q^d Beniaminus Johnson nup de London yoman Vicesimo Secundo die Septembris Anno regni Dñe Elizabethe Dei grā Anglie Franc’ & Hibinie Regine fidei defensoris &c. Quadragesimo Vi & armis &c^a. In et sup quend^am Gabrielem Spencer in pace dei & dñe dñe Regine apud Shordiche in Com’ Midđđ pred’ in Campis ibñm existen’ insultum fecit Et eund’^m Gabrielem cum quod^am gladio de ferro et calibe vocat’ a Rapiour precii iis quem in manu sua dextra adtunc & ibñm hañt & tenuit extract’ felonice ac voluntar’ percussit et pupugit dans eid’^m Gabrieli Spencer adtunc & ibñm cu’ gladio pred’ in et super dexterū latus ip’ius Gabrielis Unam plagam mort’lem profunditat’ sex pollic’ & latitud’ unius pollicis de qua quidem plaga mortali idem Gabriel Spencer apud Shordiche pred’ in predčo Com’ Midđđ in Campis predčis adtunc & ibñm instant’ obiit Et sic Jur’ predči dicunt sup Sačrm suu’ q^d pefat’ Beniaminus Johnson predčm Gabrielem Spencer apud Shordiche pred’ in predčo Com’ Midd & in Campis predict’ () predčis felonice ac voluntar’ interfecit & occidit contra pacem Dñe dñe Regine &c.”

Endorsed “ Billa vera.”

WE *Mr William Wake Rector -- Minister of the Parish
and Parish-Church of St. James within the Liberty of Westminster
and Thomas Causey -- Church-Warden of the same Parish and
Parish-Church, do hereby Certifie; That the Honourable*

*John Stanley Baronett upon the Lords Day, commonly called
Sunday, the Fifth of July the day of the date hereof imme-
diately after Divine Service and Sermon, did in the Parish Church afore-
said receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, according to the usage of
the Church of England. In witness whereof, we have herunto subscribed
our Hands the said Fifth day of July in the
Year of our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and two*

W. Wake Minister of the Parish and
Parish-Church of St. James Westminster

Thos Causey Church-Warden of the said
Parish and Parish-Church.



*Isaac Newton Esq^r and Isaac Garrick Gent^s
do severally make Oath, That they do know *Mr John Stanley* ---
in the above-written Certificate named, and who now present hath delivered
the same into this Court: And do farther severally make Oath, That they
did see the said *Mr John Stanley* --- receive the Sacrament of
the Lords Supper, in the Parish-Church of St. James --- in the
said Certificate mentioned, and upon the day, and at the time in the said
Certificate in that behalf certified and expressed; and that they did see the
Certificate above-written subscribed by the said Minister and Churchwarden;
And farther the said Dponents *Isaac Newton and Isaac
Garrick* --- do say upon their respective Oaths,
That all other matters or things in the said Certificate recited, mentioned, or
expressed, are true. as they verily believe*

I. Newton
Isaac Garrick

Given and sworn to July 1702

fignu Induramentu potit hominu legit et thino signu annu hact hact
 in ista formam statuit
 In anno regni dno mra Elizabetha da gra Anglia Franca et Hibnie Regine fidei defensoris
 Rndraagesimo vi anno qre fu et sup quentum Gabrielis Spemex in pueri da dno dno regine
 apud Eborac in domo illi predicti in sumptibus ibi existon insultu fuit et emend Gabrielis
 quidem gladio de ferrea et calice pueri a pueris pueri in quon in manu sua dextra actum
 et tenet et tenet puerum in voluitur et pueri pueri et pueri dno dno Gabrielis Spemex actum
 et ibi in gladio pueri puerum puerum in mactat et pueri pueri et latitud pueri pueri da ync
 quidem longa mortali dno Gabrielis Spemex pueri et pueri pueri in pueri dno dno in sumptibus
 pueri de hinc et ibi instant elist et pueri pueri dno dno in sumptibus pueri pueri
 pueri pueri Gabrielis Spemex pueri et pueri pueri in pueri dno dno in sumptibus pueri pueri
 pueri pueri pueri in voluitur mactat et occidit contra pueri pueri dno dno regine

FACSIMILE OF THE INDICTMENT OF BEN JONSON FOR MANSLAUGHTER

SACRAMENTAL CERTIFICATE.

Sacramental Certificates, of which there are many thousands among the Middlesex County Records, are the outcome of the Act of Parliament, 25 Car. II. c. 2, known as the Test Act.

By this it was enacted that any person that should bear any office, or receive any pay, or hold any office from his Majesty, should take the Oath of Allegiance in one of the High Courts and receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England. Every one admitted to any such office was required to take the oath at the next Quarter Sessions and to receive the Sacrament within three months. He was also to deliver a *certificate*, at the time of taking the oath, of having received the Sacrament, signed by the minister and churchwarden of the parish and attested by two credible witnesses, and at the same time to make and subscribe a declaration, "I, A B, do declare that I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the Lord's Supper or in the elements of bread and wine at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever."

As every official person receiving the Sacrament had thus to be attested by two witnesses in addition to the minister and churchwarden, it was a common practice for three persons more or less known to each other to attend together for mutual attestation. Of A B and C, A and B would attest C, A and C do the same for B, and B and C for A. The certificate was then to be sworn to in court, and deposited with its Records. The result was an accumulation of a vast number of Sacramental Certificates in the archives of the various courts containing, if the whole series were

complete, the autograph signatures of all the distinguished churchmen and laymen who at any time during the continuance of the Act held any public office. The certificate, of which a facsimile is here given for the sake of the form, contains the autograph of Sir Isaac Newton, who on the 5th of July, 1702, (it is not clear on what occasion), received the Sacrament together with Sir John Stanley, Bart., and Isaac Garnier, the three reciprocally attesting each other as above. The Rev. William Wake, the attesting minister, was successively Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of Canterbury. He is best known for his strenuous but futile efforts to unite the English and Gallican Churches. The titles of his pamphlets on this and kindred subjects fill two or three pages of the British Museum Library Catalogue. Though this certificate does not itself fall within the dates of the present volume, it is an exact counterpart of the many that do.

The employment of such a test must be looked upon in any case as a profanation, though in that of a man of reverent spirit like Newton it might be less objectionable than in others. There is something of almost diabolical grotesqueness in the spectacle of a ruffian like Colonel Percy Kirke receiving the Sacrament of peace and love as a qualification for setting off with his "lambs" on some blood-thirsty expedition like that against the Somersetshire peasants who had been deluded into following Monmouth in his rebellion.

The Test Act was not repealed until 1829.

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N.B.—For Names, etc., of Conventiclers, Recusants, and Speakers of Treason, etc., searchers of this index should refer to the lists headed respectively “Conventiclers, Names, addresses, and callings of,” and “Recusants, Names, addresses, and callings of,” and “Treasonable, seditious or otherwise scandalous words, Speakers of.”

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PRESS NOTICES OF VOLUMES I., II., AND III.
OF THE
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EDITED BY
JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON,

B. A. Oxon, and Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn.

VOL. I.

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